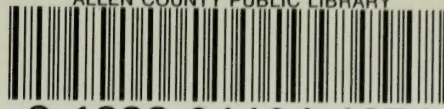


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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
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ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Bostonian Society

and Report

OF THE

1941-1945

Annual Meeting, January 21, 1941



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

60th.

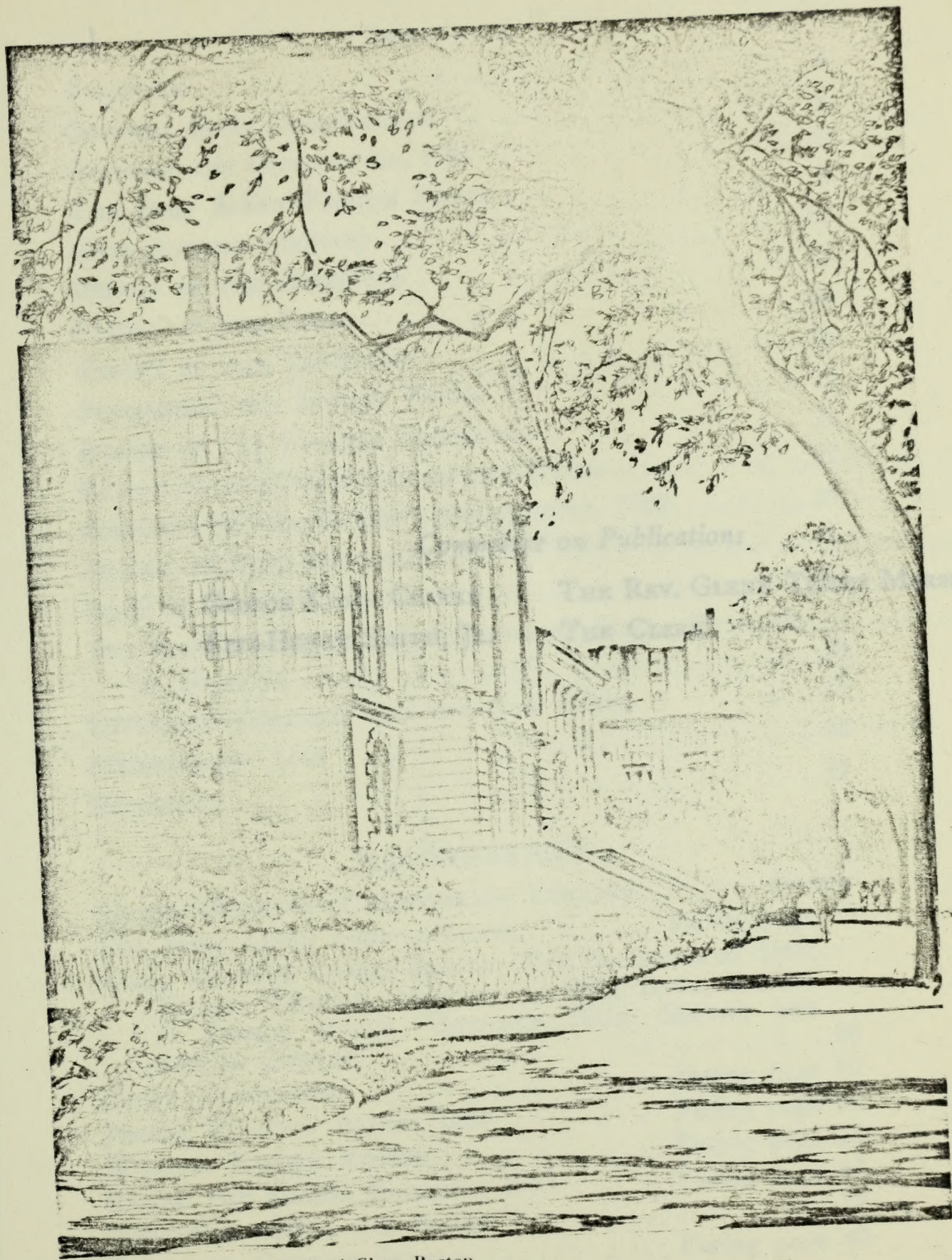
ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 21, 1941

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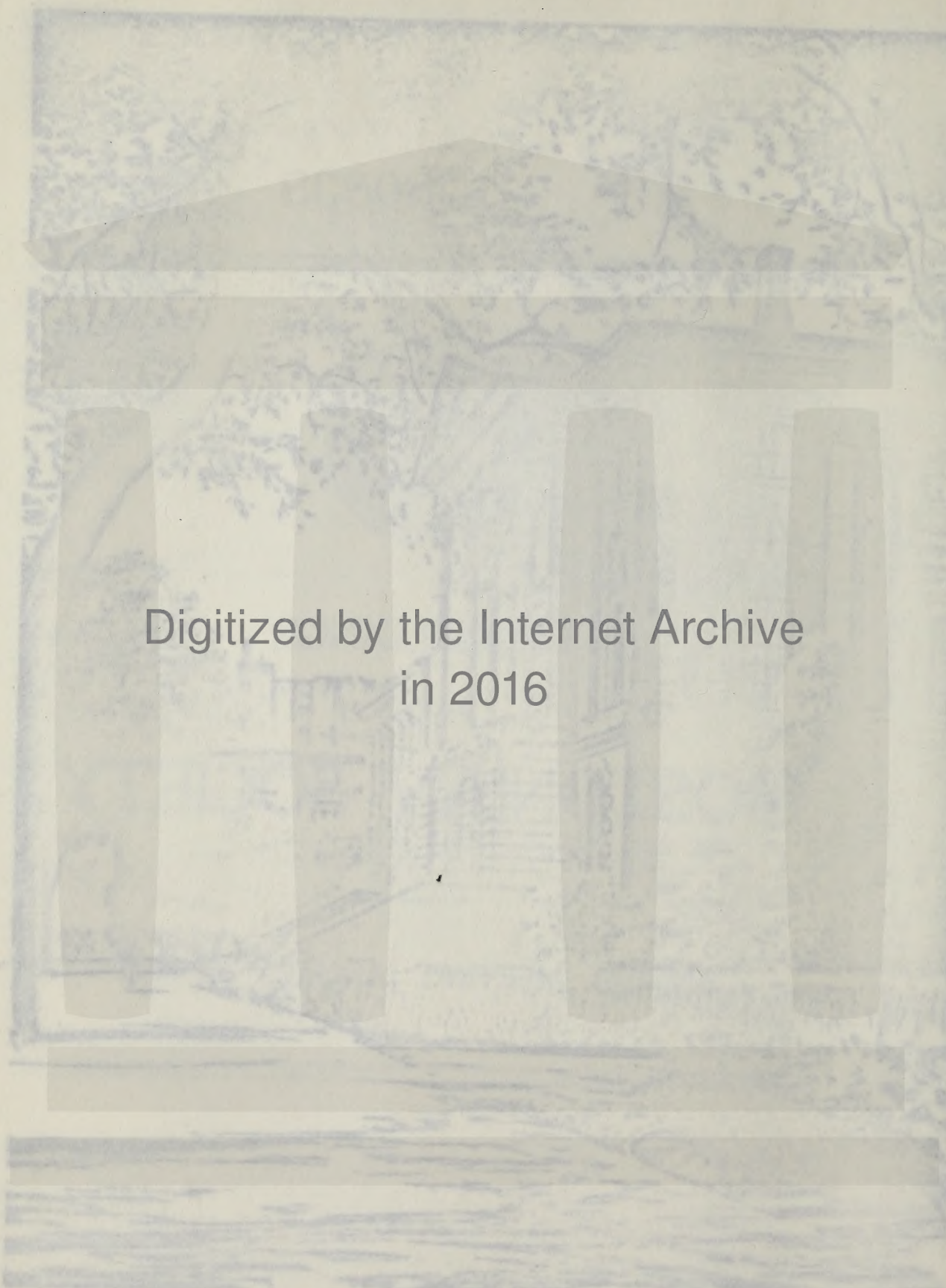
Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Store, Boston

THE ROGERS BUILDING, FROM AN ETCHING BY SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

THE ROGERS BUILDING, FROM AN ETCHING BY SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN



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The Rogers Building, from an Etching by Samuel Chalmers
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Committee on Publications

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE
THE CLERK

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION	5
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1941	6
THE JOHN ALLEN FRENCH SILVER	8
60TH ANNUAL MEETING	11
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	12
REPORT OF THE CLERK	14
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	16
PERMANENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS	16
REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE	21
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS	21
ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1940	24
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	25
FORM OF BEQUEST	27
THE ROGERS BUILDING AND HUNTINGTON HALL— <i>By James L. Bruce</i>	29
ESPLANADE CONCERTS AND THE NEW SHELL	39
MEMBERSHIP LIST	41
NECROLOGY	53

ILLUSTRATIONS

ROGERS BUILDING—CHAMBERLAIN ETCHING	Frontis
THE JOHN ALLEN FRENCH SILVER	Facing page 8
EARLY VIEWS OF COPLEY SQUARE: THE COLISEUM OF 1869, TRINITY CHURCH, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, SAMUEL N. BROWN HOUSE, CHAUNCY HALL SCHOOL AND SECOND CHURCH	28
RALPH HUNTINGTON	Facing page 30
ROGERS BUILDING BEFORE 1883	Facing page 32
WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS	Facing page 34
RAZING THE ROGERS BUILDING, 1939	Facing page 36
HUNTINGTON HALL AND FRIEZE	37
ESPLANADE CONCERT SHELLS	Facing page 40

FOREWORD

We have completed the publication of articles on the filling in and development of the Back Bay by printing this year a paper on the Rogers Building and Huntington Hall, also a brief account of the Esplanade Concerts and the new shell, with accompanying illustrations and some early views of buildings about Copley Square.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICERS

OF THE

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION

President Emeritus

*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1932-1937

Presidents

*CURTIS GUILD, 1881-1906 *JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, 1907-1910	*GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS, 1911-1932 COURTENAY GUILD 1932—
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Vice-Presidents

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Clerks

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 JAMES L. BRUCE . . 1937—

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH . 1932—

Directors

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--	---

*Deceased

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1941

OFFICERS

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COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

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COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

HERMANN F. CLARKE

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
FRANCIS E. SMITH
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

Librarian

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD

J. DWIGHT HOWARD

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THE CLERK

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FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

THE CLERK

JOHN ALLEN FRENCH

and the

PUBLIC GARDEN

John Allen French was one of the Trustees of the Public Garden, and active in the development of the Garden before it was taken over by the City of Boston, December 23, 1852. He lived at No. 292 Boylston Street, opposite the Garden, and in appreciation of his services his neighbors and associate trustees gave him, in 1853, a silver salver and a silver pitcher, now in the possession of his great grandson.

Mr. Hollis French, a grandson, sent us a photograph of the silver pieces, reproduced herewith, and copies of the letters of presentation, which read as follows:

The Neighbors of

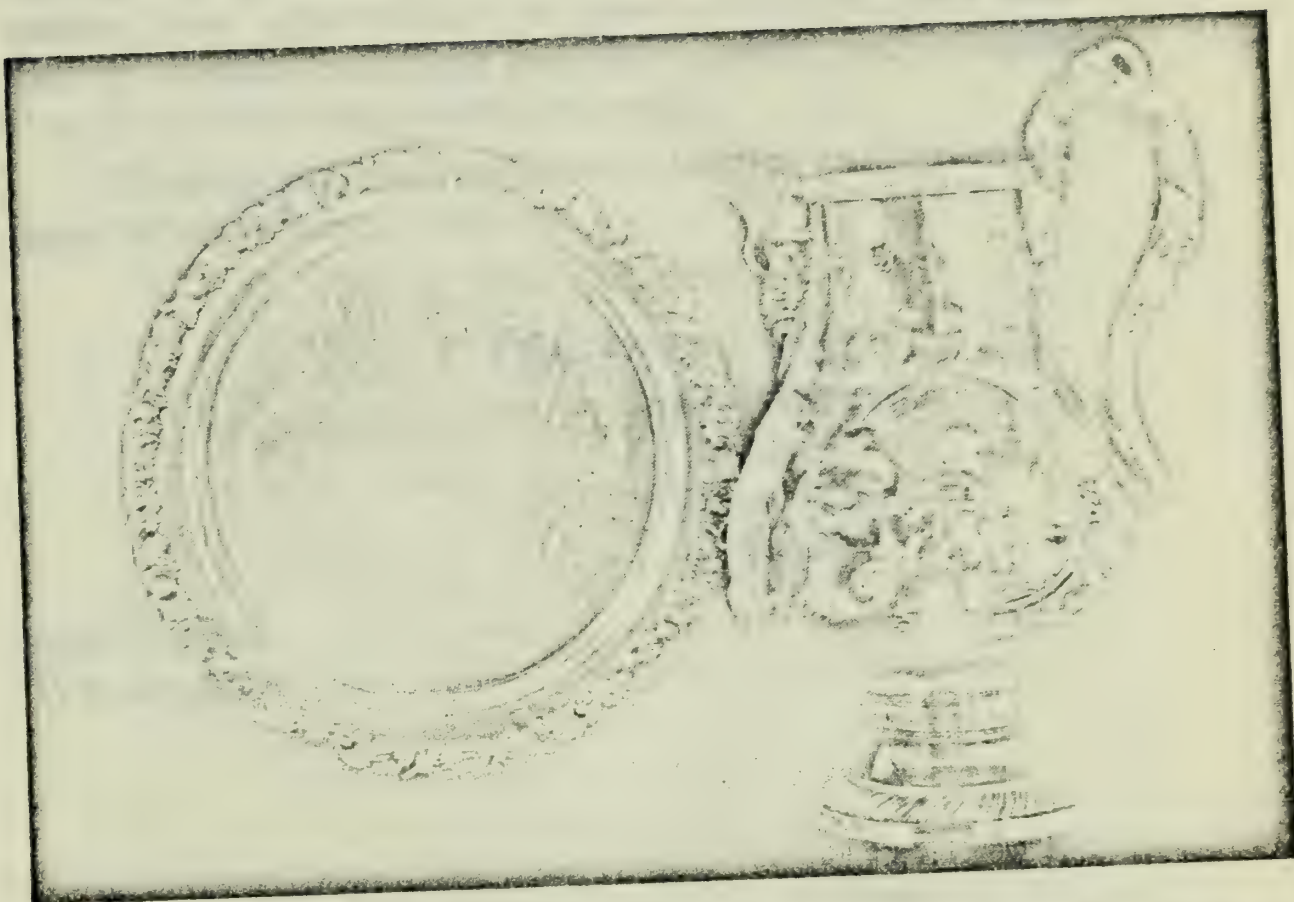
Mr. John A. French

offer for his acceptance this Salver as a token of the grateful appreciation with which they have regarded his long and unremitted exertions for the improvement of the *Public Garden*.

The City having now assumed the duties which have hereto been performed by the Board of Trustees of which Mr. French has been an active member, his neighbors desire to express to him their sense of the value of the services which have been rendered by him, — the satisfactory results of which exhibit the large amount of time and of thought which he has given to the welfare of the Garden.

Boylston Street

January 1853



PITCHER AND SALVER PRESENTED JOHN ALLEN FRENCH BY HIS FELLOW-
TRUSTEES AND NEIGHBORS, 1853, FOR HIS ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION
WITH THE PUBLIC GARDEN

Boston March 18 1853

John A. French Esq.

Dr Sir,

The undersigned, your late associates in the management of the Public Garden, ask your acceptance of the accompanying Silver Pitcher, as a token of our high esteem, and appreciation of your continued and voluntary services, in laying out the Garden, and bringing it to its present very attractive state.

Wishing you and yours, much health, and the enjoyment of many happy days.

We are, dear sir,

Your assured friends

Sam^l Whitwell

S. Bartlett

William Ropes

J. L. Payson

And.T. Hall

W^m Appleton Jr.

ANNUAL MEETING

The 60th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society of which due notice had been given was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 21, 1941 at 2.30 p.m. with President Guild presiding.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved after which the President announced the death of two Life Members and the election of four Annual Members.

The usual reports for the year 1940, consisting of those of the Directors, the Clerk, the Treasurer, the Finance Committee, the Committee on the Rooms, and the Librarian were then read and approved; all of which are printed in this Annual Report.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then called for, and it was presented by Mr. Harold C. Read, Chairman, son of Charles F. Read, who for many years served as Clerk of the Society. The report was as follows:

"The Nominating Committee, appointed by President Guild, respectfully recommends the election of the following officers at the Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society on January 21, 1941: For Clerk, James L. Bruce; For Treasurer, Francis E. Smith; For Directors, Charles H. Taylor, Courtenay Guild, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., George Kuhn Clarke, Thomas G. Frothingham, Francis E. Smith, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, and Hermann F. Clarke." The report was signed by all members of the Committee, Harold C. Read, Delano Wight, Gorham Dana, Ethelbert V. Grabill, and Francis L. Coolidge. The report was accepted and no other nominations were made.

Mr. Grabill moved that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees as made and the motion was passed unanimously, as it must needs be; the Clerk did as instructed and the officers were declared elected.

The speaker of the occasion, William Wallace Rose, D.D. was then introduced to speak on the subject: "Franklin: Wisest and Wittiest American". Dr. Rose first told of what Franklin did in making himself and then of what he did in making America. He pointed out 27 ways in which Franklin might be classified, such as scientist, humorist, poet, patriot, and statesman, for he was all of these things in one and the speaker affirmed that he was one of the three greatest men of all time; the other two were Pericles of Athens and Leonardo da Vinci. The talk was much enjoyed.

Meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

All meetings of the Board of Directors as called for in the By-Laws have been held during the past year and one special, at which the duties you have entrusted to this Board have been faithfully performed. No change in the personnel of the organization from that of the previous year, was made, as may be seen in the report of this meeting, soon to be issued.

There has been activity during the year that has closed, both in the way of the "Study of the History of Boston", and of the "Preservation of its Antiquities", but as this comes in reports of those working in co-operation with your Board, that will be left to those reports, and this one will speak of other matters.

Payment, as anticipated last year, has been made to the Society, of a bequest of \$2,000 under the will of Miss Fanny M. Stockford, in memory of her brother, Hugh J. Stockford, a former member of the Society. The terms of the will are broad enough to permit the use of the income in carrying on the educational work that we are doing. The Society is also one of the residuary legatees, and since there is property left, after paying all bequests, this bequest will be augmented.

Following a plan of the past few years a budget of expenses was adopted at the February meeting of the Directors. We have lived within the budget which was less than our income, so that there is a surplus of which the Treasurer's report will give an account.

Eleven life Members and 32 Annual Members have been added to our list. But, our loss by death of Life Members was 29, making a net loss of 18; and, our loss of Annual Members was 25, 11 by death, 9 by resignation, 4 by being dropped for non-payment of dues, and 1 by transfer to Life Membership, making a net gain of 7. This in the total represents a net loss of 11. It might be noted that we have an actual gain this year in paying members and that in going back over a period of time, our total membership is but two less than four years ago, and even this two is offset by applications on file at the close of the year. Our membership list on December 31, 1940, stood as follows:

Life	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	512
Annual	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	390
									<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	902

Your Board feels very gratified that in these trying times, we have had such a successful year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The Society during the past year, I believe, has been fortunate in having for its meetings, speakers of merit, who not only had interesting subjects, but who also had a manner of presentation, that made their talks doubly enjoyable. While the attendance has been good, the quality of our meetings has been such that an even better attendance would have been justified. The speakers and subjects were as follows:

January 16: Annual Meeting. "Boston, Old and New" by Charles E. Gilbert.

February 20: "John G. Whittier—Travels in Whittier Land" by Dr. Ulysses S. Milburn.

March 19: "The Public Water Supply of the City of Boston and the Metropolitan District" by Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman.

April 16: "A Stranger came to Boston" by Herbert G. Sonthoff.

May 21: "Furniture of Colonial Boston" by Katherine Ann Bacon.

October 15: "Lighting Early Boston" by Malcolm Watkins.

November 19: "What Boston has done for China and the Chinese" by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.

December 17: "John Adams, the Sage of Braintree" by Rev. Victor V. Sawyer.

Our rooms continue to be a popular meeting place for some of the "hobby" clubs, and we are very glad to encourage those who are studying the history and development of the crafts which have produced articles that have entered into the lives of our people. The Clock, the Wedgwood, and the Pewter are the clubs that have used our rooms during the past year. While we

are not free from youths on mischief bent, there are many that are brought in by teachers and others who find our collections both interesting and instructive and we welcome the opportunity of telling them something of the history of Boston. In this class are the groups of junior police, and boy and girl scouts. The number of visitors at the Old State House for 1940 was 28,373, an increase of 1620 over last year.

Two National Holidays are marked by custom at the Old State House, 4th of July and Christmas. On 4th of July is re-enacted the reading of the Declaration of Independence to the people gathered in the square in front of the balcony. This year Mayor Tobin introduced James J. Sullivan of the Boston Latin School as the reader. Christmas eve Carols are played from the same balcony. This year the players were from the First Motor Squadron, First Corps Cadets under the direction of Bandmaster Frank Barone.

Many have expressed their thanks for the courtesy that has been shown them and for the help that had been given them by members of the staff so that we feel your guests have been treated as you would have had them treated.

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gifts	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$2,127 87
(Income for use of Library only)		
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	1,500 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	25,000 00
(In memory of her brother, Thomas Minns)		
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	2,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANCIS E. SMITH, Treasurer.

PERMANENT FUND

1940		1940
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 3,888 60
	345 Yearly Dues.....	1,725 00
	Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	1,500 00
	Income from Permanent Fund Investments.....	\$5,513 17
	Less interest paid out on Stockford Fund.....	4 75
	Income from Norcross Fund.....	5,508 42
	Income from James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....	927 32
	Income from Bancroft Fund.....	41 43
	Income from Cruft Fund.....	74 00
	Income from Minns Fund.....	50 00
	Income from Souvenir Account.....	900 00
	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account.....	393 30
		<u>\$15,008 07</u>

Dr.

1940		1940		1940	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 407 51	Feb. 15	\$4,000.	National Power & Light Co. Deb. 5s, 2030..... (bot) \$ 4,280 75
Jan. 24	\$4,000. American Gas & Electric Co. 5s, 2028..... (redeemed)	4,240 00	27	5,000.	Southern California Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4½s, 1960..... (bot) 5,237 50
Feb. 21	5,000. Marion Reserve Power Co. 4½s, 1952..... (redeemed)	5,150 00	June 13	150 sh.	Standard Oil Co. of N. J. Common stock..... (bot) 5,318 86
April 1	5,000. Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards 5s, 1940..... (matured)	5,000 00	July 11	\$1400.	U. S. Treasury 2¼s, 1956-1954..... (bot) 1,400 00
April 1	5,000. Southern California Water Co. 4½s, 1960..... (redeemed)	5,200 00	Aug. 1	2,000.	York Railways Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1947..... (bot) 1,935 42
June 18	1,000. Kings County Elevated R.R. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1949, exchanged for:		5	3,000.	Ditto..... (bot) 2,968 20
	Cash.....	250 00	27	100 sh.	International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. Common..... (bot) 2,765 20
	\$700. City of New York 3s, 1980 (sold)	643 13	27	2 sh.	Christiana Securities Corp. common..... (bot) 5,524 00
July 2	5,000. Jersey Central Power & Light Co. 4½s, 1961..... (redeemed)	5,200 00	28	\$5,000.	Northwestern Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1970..... (bot) 5,125 00
July 10	4,000. Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Co. 4½s, 1966 exchanged for:		30	4,000.	American Power & Light Co. Deb. 6s, 2016..... (bot) 4,090 75
	\$3800. New York City 3s, 1980 (sold)	3,614 01	20	3,000.	Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & Ref. 5½s, 1949..... (bot) 3,063 75
Aug. 12	1,400. U. S. Treasury 2¼s, 1956-1954 (sold)	1,428 88	20	2,000.	Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref. 3s, 1965..... (bot) 2,115 00
	6,500. Boston & Maine R.R. bonds exchanged for:		31	Cash on hand.....	191 25
	Cash.....	1,950 00			
	\$1300. Boston & Maine R.R. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1960..... (retained)				
	3000. Boston & Maine R.R. Inc. Mtge. 4½s, 1970..... (retained)	55 63			
	250. ditto..... (sold)				
Dec. 18	5,000. National Dairy Products Co. 3¼s, 1951..... (redeemed)	5,250 00			
	Eleven Life Memberships.....	330 00			
	Transferred from Current Account..	5,296 52			
		<u>\$44,015 68</u>			

Cr.

\$44,015 68

\$15,008 07

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following securities:

Dr. JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY LIBRARY FUND Cr.

	1940		Transferred to Library a/c during 1940..... \$	41 43
		Dec.	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....	2,127 87
Jan.	1		Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....	\$ 2,052 33
	18		New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	39 00
Feb.	1		Franklin Savings Bank Dividend.....	20 52
July	17		New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	36 54
Aug.	1		Franklin Savings Bank Dividend.....	20 91
				<hr/>
				\$ 2,169 30

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS FUND				Cr.
Dr.				
			1940	
1940			Aug. 30	\$1,000. Allied Stores Debenture 4½s,
Jan.	1	Amount of principal over-invested.....(d) \$	1951	(bought)\$ 962 78
June	4	\$1,000. Consolidated Oil Corp. Deb. 3½s,	Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c..... 927 32
		1951 (redeemed).....		Cash on hand..... 45 00
Dec.	31	Interest receipts during year.....		
		Dividend receipts during year.....		
				\$ 1,935 10

The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is invested in the following securities:

\$4,000. Allied Stores Debenture 4½s, due August 1, 1951.
15 shares American Tel. & Tel. Company stock.
\$3,000. Community Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 4s, due March 1, 1964.
\$2,000. Consolidated Oil Corp. Debenture 3½s, due June 1, 1951.
50 shares First National Bank of Boston stock.
37 shares General Electric Company stock.
30 shares Insurance Company of North America stock.
\$3,000. Montana Power Company 1st & Ref. 3¾s, due December 1, 1966.
\$3,000. Public Service Company of New Hampshire 1st Mtge. "F" 3¾s, due December 1, 1966.

GEORGE T. CRUFT FUND				Cr.
Dr.				
			1940	
1940			Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current Account.....\$ 50 00
Jan.	1	Cash on hand.....	31	Cash on hand..... 29 48
		Interest receipts during year.....		
				\$ 79 48

The George T. Cruft Fund is invested in the following security:
\$1,000. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5s, due Jan. 15, 1961.

JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND

Cr.

Dr.

1940			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 0 86	
	Interest receipts during year.....	45 00	
	Dividend receipts during year.....	29 00	
		<u>\$ 74 86</u>	
Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c.....		\$ 74 00
31	Cash on hand.....		86
			<u>\$ 74 86</u>

The Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund is invested in the following securities:

3 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock.

1 share First National Bank of Boston stock.

\$1,000. New York State Electric & Gas Corp. 1st Mtge. 4½'s, Mar. 1, 1980.

Dr.

THOMAS MINNS FUND

Cr.

1940			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 67 97	
	Interest receipt during year.....	900 00	
		<u>\$967 97</u>	
Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c.....		\$900 00
	Cash on hand.....		67 97
			<u>\$967 97</u>

The Thomas Minns Fund is invested in the following securities:

		Maturity
\$5,000.	Province of Quebec 3's.....	July 15 1955
5,000.	Washington Water Power Co. 1st Mtge. 3½'s.....	June 1 1964
5,000.	United Stockyards Corp. Coll. Trust 4¼'s.....	Oct. 1 1951
5,000.	Iowa Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 3¾'s.....	Aug. 1 1969
5,000.	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 3½'s.....	Aug. 1 1969

Dr.

HUGH J. STOCKFORD FUND

Cr.

1940			
Dec. 7	Bequest received under will of Fanny M. Stockford.....	\$ 2,000 00	
	Transferred debit interest to Current a/c....	4 75	
		<u>\$2,004 75</u>	
Dec. 20	\$2000. Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & refunding 4½'s, due 1950, purchased.....		\$ 1,987 50
Dec. 31	Accrued interest on above.....		4 75
	Cash on hand.....		12 50
			<u>\$ 2,004 75</u>

The Hugh J. Stockford Fund is invested in the following securities:

\$2,000. Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & refunding 4½'s, due June 1, 1950

1900

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1900

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REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, have made an audit of the books and an inspection of the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. is on file in the Clerk's office and is open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Some attention has been given during the past year towards remedying conditions that have been creeping upon us over a period of time. About 25 of our paintings are or were in need of renovation, but none are now in any dangerous state of deterioration except the "Last Days of Webster" where the bitumen used in the paint composition is gradually blackening out the picture. Experts tell us that there is no remedy for this condition. Our information is that the picture was not intended as a permanent one but rather to be used as the original of an engraving that was widely sold after the passing of Webster. A copy of this engraving is in our possession. Three of our paintings have been completely cleaned, restored, and sealed against dust during the past sum-

mer; others will receive attention from time to time since their condition is not such as demands that the work be done immediately.

All our exhibition cases have been completely renovated. All the glass in them has been reputtied, the woodwork has been shellacked, and the bottoms of the cases have been relined with a red fabric. This restoration has greatly added to the attractiveness of our exhibits and the cases are practically as good as new.

The much needed painting of the woodwork in our rooms and the cleaning of the ceilings still await the time when the funds of the city will permit the work being done. We did get new light fixtures on the first floor. These are of a new type in lighting and are proving more effective with less watt lights than those formerly used.

There have been a number of special exhibits during the year, viz: Views of Summer and Franklin Streets, the neighbors of the Old State House which it has outlived, and the old schools of Boston. These were in the Norcross Room. In the Whitmore Hall window have been shown pictures of and concerning the three Quincys who have been Mayors of Boston, the three houses of Harrison Gray Otis, the three building follies of Boston, old sermons, silhouettes, and during the encampment of the Legionnaires in Boston, a special exhibit relating to them.

Last summer when the Paul Revere Statue was dedicated in the North End, enquiry was made whether in our collections there was anything that would help give a background to the original agitation in 1884 for the statue. To the satisfaction of the enquirers we produced circular letters regarding it, dated 1882, two years prior to anything of which they had knowledge. Three organizations whose names appeared on one of these early letters, had nothing in their records of the movement

in 1882. Their records have now been completed with photostat copies of the letters in our collections.

Among the articles of special interest that have been added to our collections has been the watch and a portrait of Samuel Topliff, the gift of one of our Life Members, Clement S. Houghton. Mr. Topliff conducted a news room with special reference to shipping news for the benefit of Boston merchants. He and his men went down the harbor, boarded incoming vessels, obtained and sent news of what was on board to his news room, enabling the interested merchants to meet the ships at the docks. His room was in the east end of the lower floor of the Old State House between 1830 and 1838. Melville Stone, former General Manager of the Associated Press attributed to Topliff the basic idea that underlay this great news gathering organization, though the idea may have originated with one with whom Topliff was associated.

The Society secured by purchase an engraving by Bouve & Sharp of the "Britannia in the Ice" made in 1844. This ship was the Cunarder that was ice bound in Boston harbor in February of that year and for which the Boston merchants cut a channel seven miles long to get it to the open sea. This original engraving was criticised and suppressed for not showing the completed channel, thus indicating the Cunarder stuck in the ice. The picture was re-engraved in 1876 to meet the objection, but today the earlier one is the favorite, because it is a superior engraving. We have both; also the original contract for the cutting of the channel.

Daniel J. O'Keefe has also added to the collection of relics of the Boston Police Department, which he formerly presented us. In the same line, there has been given the Society a padlock and key formerly used at the Leverett Street Jail. If size meant security, then this padlock was secure, for it measures about six by nine inches; its weight is about nine pounds.

Not as many articles are now being added as formerly and that for the simple reason that our collections are now so large that it is no longer a question of getting sufficient articles to make a good showing, but rather a question of getting articles that really merit a place in the collections. What we have are better displayed now than ever before, due largely to the interest and efforts of our senior custodian, Mr. Hurd.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on the Rooms, JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk*.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1940

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Associated Press	Photograph	Music Shell on the Charles.
Barker, Mrs. B. F.	Programs Menus	Various Boston Events.
Boston Globe Library	Photographs Menus Report	Newspapermen at opening of Keith's Theater. Dinner to H. S. Cornish and to David Winslow. Boston Press Club.
Call, Edward E.	Certificate	Notary's, 1865.
Dickinson, Miss Grace	Handcuffs Slung Shot Padlock Twisters	Former property of Leverett Jail Official.
Driscoll, J. Francis	Sheet Music	Showing Boston Light.
Eliot, Christopher R.	Newspaper	April 20, 1865.
Guild, Courtenay	Map	Route 250th Anniversary Parade.
Haskell, A. C.	Photographs	Corner Cupboard from Clough House.
Hopkins, Mrs. John C.	Doll	Sold at Bunker Hill Monument fund fair, 1840.
Houghton, Clement S.	Watch Photograph	Samuel Topliff. Samuel Topliff.

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Hubbard, Miss Mary	Framed Portrait	Rufus Choate.
Jackson, Robert T.	Newspapers	Bedford High School, 1845.
Minns, Susan Estate of	Broadside	Town Expenses, 1801-1802.
O'Keefe, Daniel J.	Handcuffs Commission Licenses Photographs	Police Officer's. Police. Victualer's. Police Officers.
Purchased	India Print	First Methodist Church in Boston.
Sawyer, C. W.	Discount Coin	Horace Partridge Co.
Sheehan, John J.	Badge	Spanish War Veterans.
Shepard, Miss Grace F.	Stereoscopic Views	Interior M. E. Church (Hanover Street).
Snow, Edward Rowe	Photographs	Minot's Light (5). Boston Pilot Boat. Governor's Island. The Wasp.
Stow, Mrs. Leslie T.	Plaque	Gov. John A. Andrew.
Vaughan, Mrs. Henry G.	Piece of wood	Taken from the Merrimac.
Wild, A. D.	Bill of Lading	From fire of 1872.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Our Library today is rendering a valuable service to many people, but it could serve many more just as well. The completeness of information on Boston should make it a center of interest to those who would delve into the history of our city. How well we are stocked in these books is illustrated in a recent incident.

One who is associated with books and who is constantly on the look out for those he believes we do not have, brought in a bundle of so-called rare books and remarked, "I can scarcely hope that I have any books here that you do not have". We had them all.

On the point of serviceability, a lady who had been working for months in libraries of other cities came into the Old State House seeking information on certain Boston events and people. She was overjoyed that so much of what she wanted could almost be handed her, thus saving her from hours of weary research.

Our collection of books on the early silversmiths of Boston has been augmented by two recently published books: Jacob Hurd and his Sons Nathaniel and Benjamin, by Hollis French, and, John Hull, by Hermann F. Clarke. Both of these were acquired by purchase through the James Lyman Whitney fund. Other books acquired through the same fund were:

New England Blockaded in 1814, being the Journal of Henry Edward Napier.

New England; Indian Summer—Another of the Van Wyck Brooks books.

The Arts and Crafts of New England, by George F. Dow.

Son of New England, the story of James Jackson Storrow.

Boston Psychopathic Hospital, by L. Vernon Briggs and others.

From Boston to Boston, by Annie Russell Marble.

The Story of Minot's Light, by Edward Rowe Snow.

Field Trips in the Boston Basin—A handbook.

The following books came to the Library as gifts:

Notables and Autographs by Alexander William Armour. From the author.

Margaret Fuller—Girlhood Education and Stay in Providence by Madeleine B. Stern. Pamphlets from the author.

The Constitutional Conventional of the Diocese of Massachusetts, 1790 by Mary Kent Davey Babcock. Pamphlet. From the author.

First Methodist Episcopal Church—An address by

Edward H. Dunn. Pamphlet. From Miss Grace F. Shepard.

Manuscript address on West Roxbury by Arthur W. Austin. Also, King Noanett by F. J. Stimson. From John G. Weld.

First Ten Years of the American Tract Society. An anonymous gift.

Charles Morton's Compendium Physicae. Vol. 33, Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. From the Society.

History of Charlestown by Richard Frothingham, Jr. Pamphlet form. From H. C. Fisher.

Political Scrap books. From Arthur D. Hill.

"The Rudder", a magazine containing the story of five famous flag ships. Also, Some Old-Fashioned Winters in Boston. By Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr. Pamphlet. From Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.

Joseph and Ann Maria Sawyer. By Joseph Dillaway Sawyer. From Courtenay Guild.

Eighteen pamphlets of a biographical and historical nature. From James M. Hunnewell.

Journal of House of Representatives of Massachusetts, Vol. 17. From the Secretary of State.

Respectfully submitted,

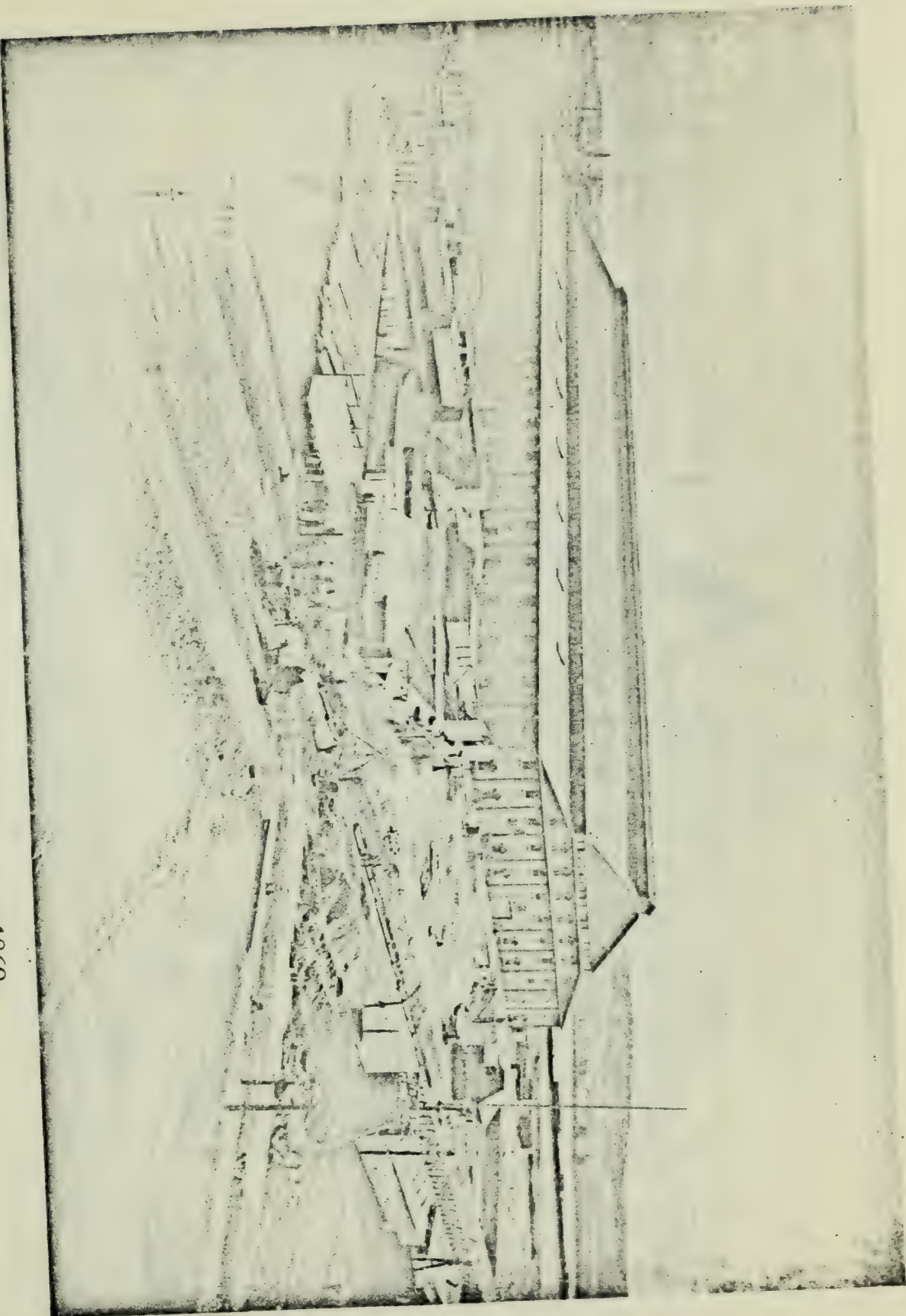
(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

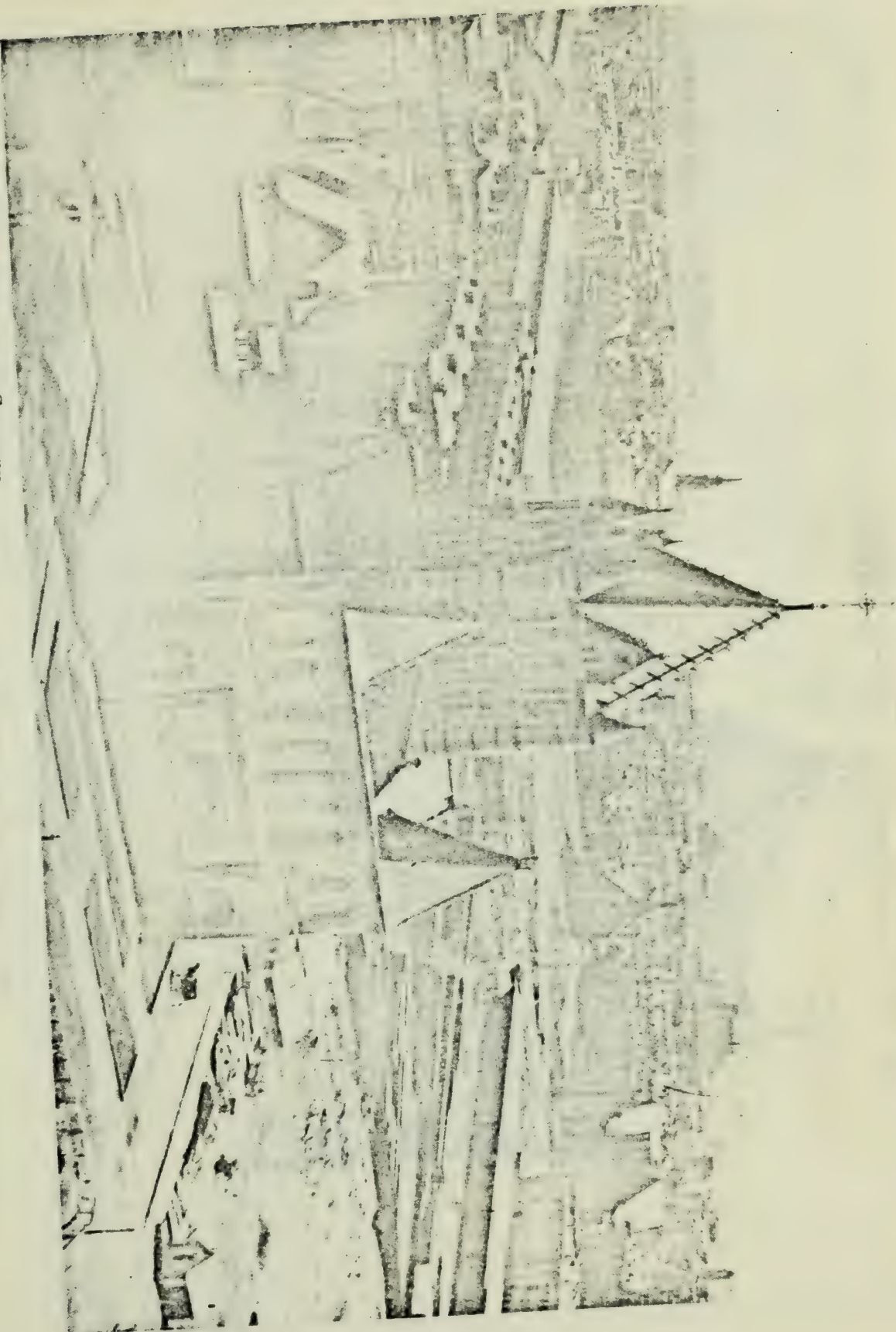
I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

EARLY VIEWS OF COPLEY SQUARE

The filling in of the Back Bay followed by the Great Fire of 1872 occasioned the erection of many public buildings in and about Copley Square, so designated in 1883, in memory of the artist John Singleton Copley. On following pages are illustrations of the buildings that first bounded this square.

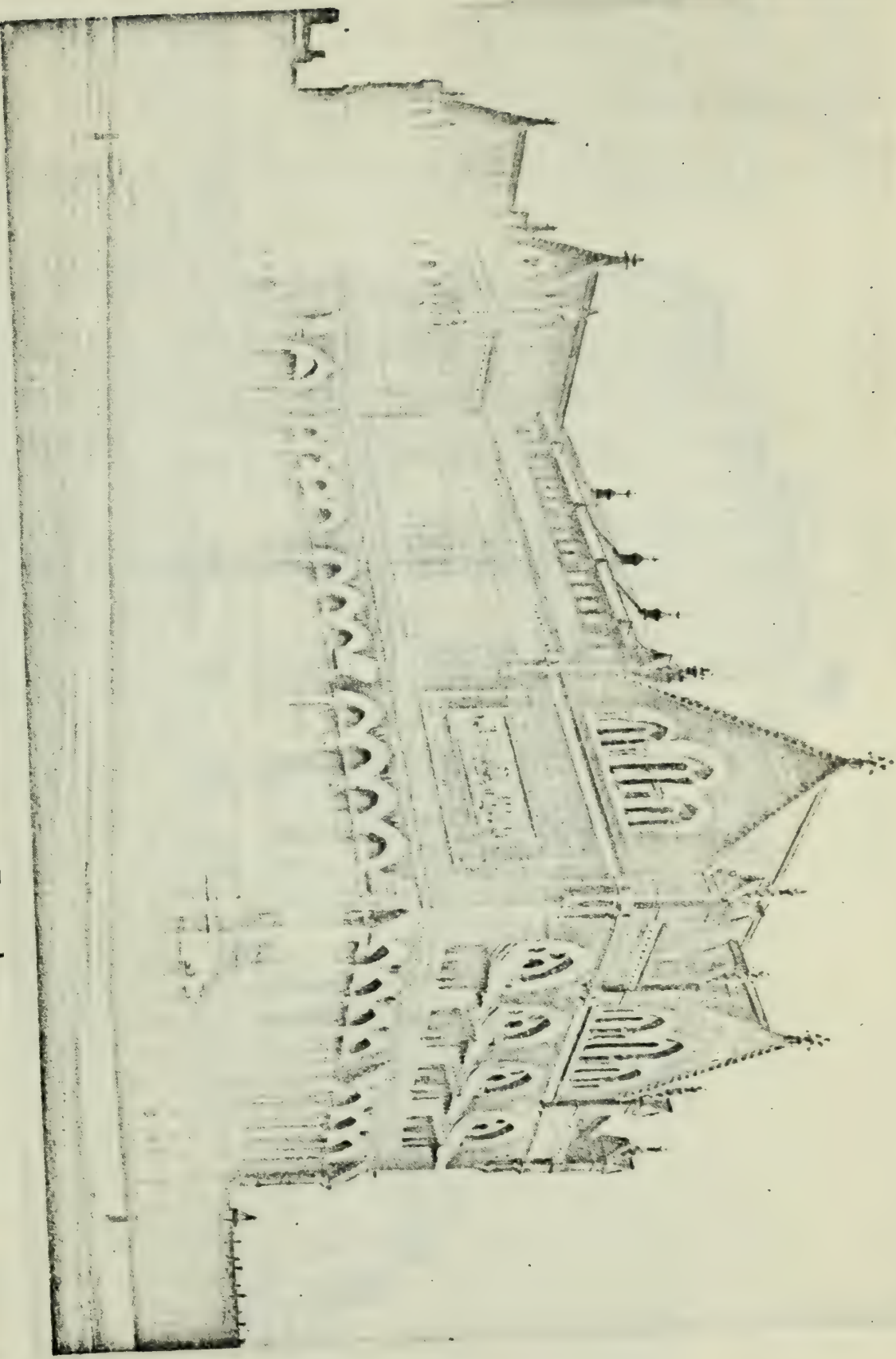


COLISEUM OF THE FIRST PEACE JUBILEE, 1869
Front was about the middle of the present Copley Square; Boylston and Clarendon Streets crossing in the foreground.

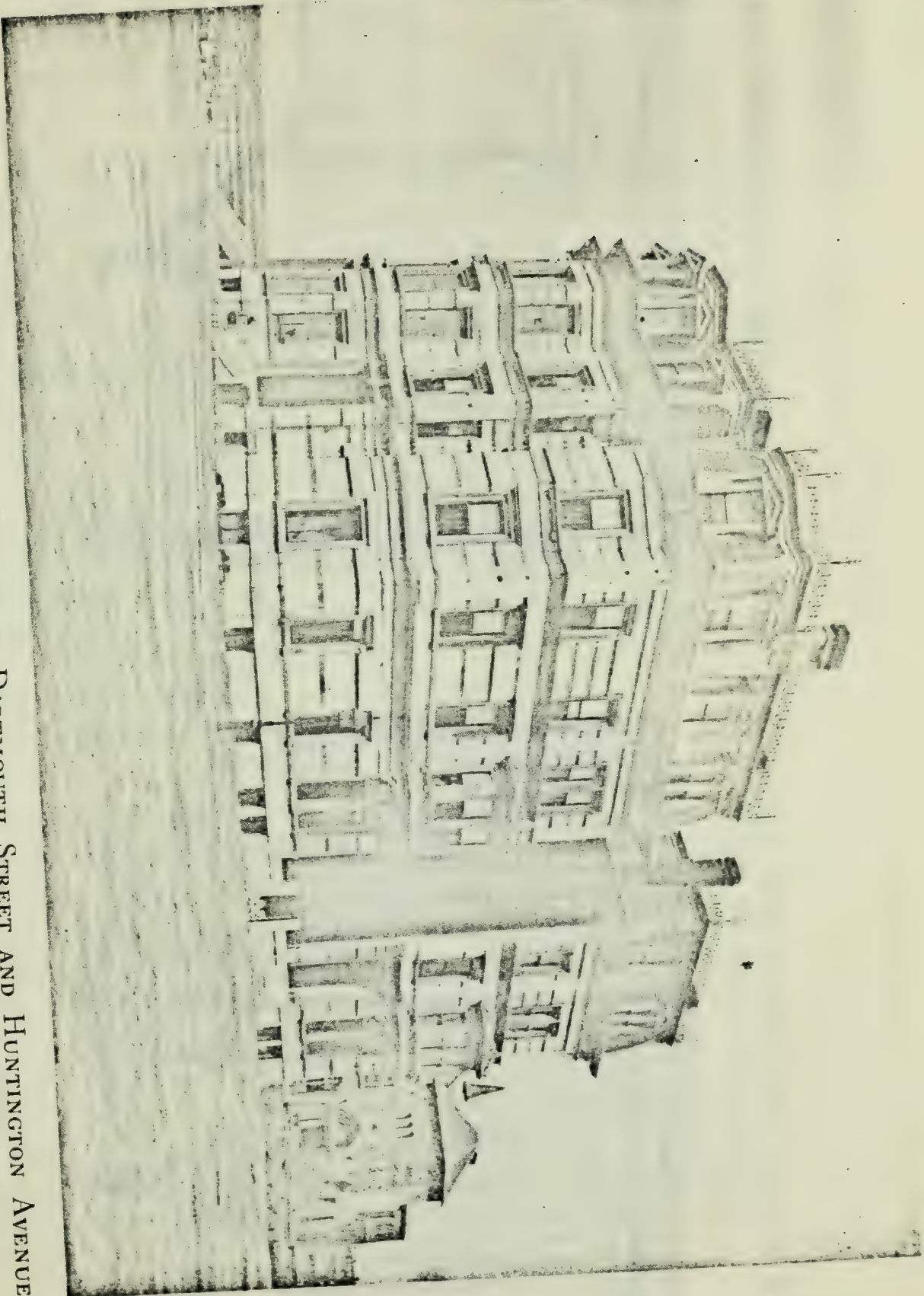


Courtesy of the State Street Trust Company

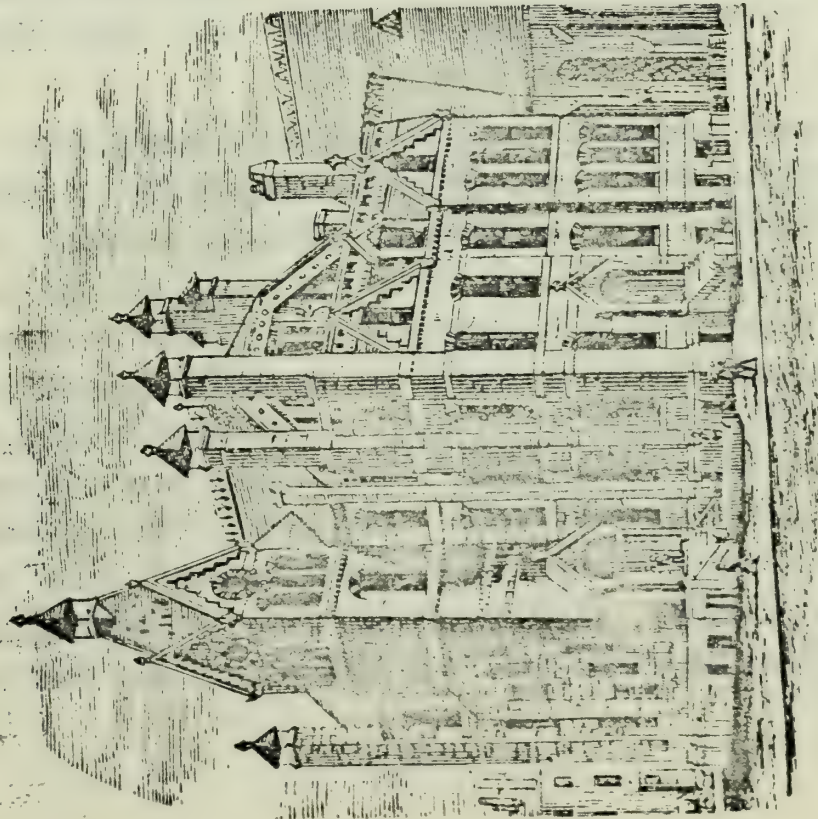
TRINITY CHURCH
Dedicated Feb. 9, 1877, Phillips Brooks, Rector.



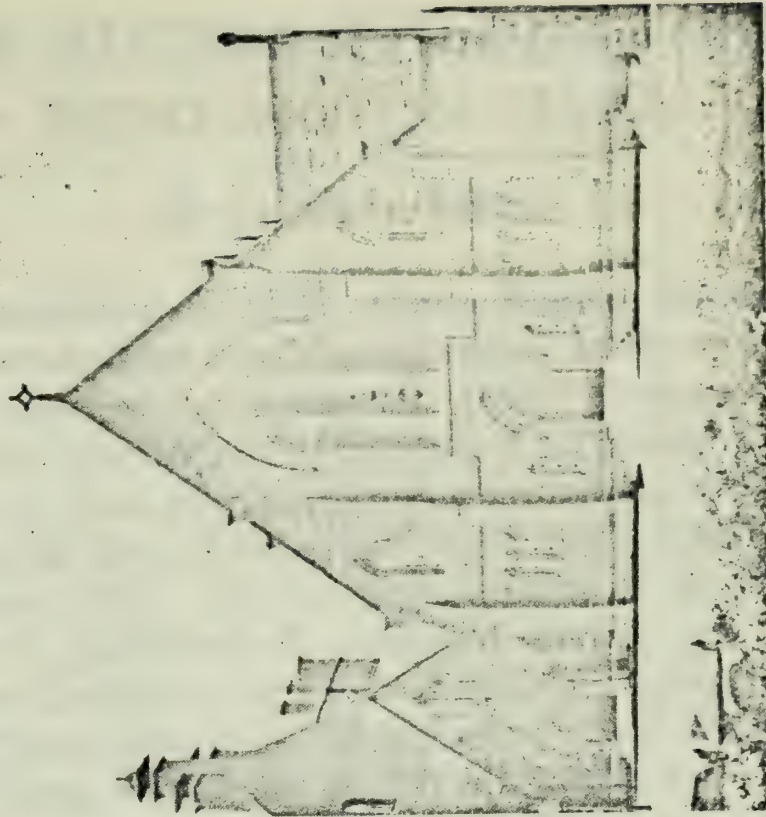
FIRST SECTION OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
Erection began in 1871, completed and opened 1876; other sections added later.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL N. BROWN, CORNER OF DARTMOUTH STREET AND HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Built 1872; taken and razed by the City in 1888 for the present Public Library.



CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL, 1874
RAZED 1908 FOR CHAUNCY HALL BUILDING



SECOND CHURCH
DEDICATED 1874 LAST SERVICE, 1912

THE ROGERS BUILDING AND HUNTINGTON HALL

By JAMES L. BRUCE

The demolition in 1939 of the Rogers Building, the first one erected for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, removed a landmark from Boylston Street in the Back Bay district of Boston. This razing was soon followed by that of the adjoining structure, the Walker Building; the first of these had stood since 1866, and the other since 1883. All the departments of the Institute except the Architectural removed across the Charles River into Cambridge in 1916 where more adequate quarters had been provided. The Architectural Department used the Rogers Building until it made way for a modern business structure. The Walker Building was leased to Boston University and used by it for its School of Business Administration until the time of its removal with its companion building. Around these structures will cling memories that will linger beyond the present generation.

The architecture of the Walker Building was plain, while that of the Rogers Building was very imposing, with its four massive columns, classical in style which was influenced by the later years of the French Renaissance. William G. Preston and Jonathan, his brother, were the architects and William G. Preston drew the plans in Paris which accounted for the French influence; his brother Jonathan was a contractor and builder, and these two took charge of the erection. The stone carving was unusually well done and this was especially noticeable in the Corinthian capitals of the pillars. The French influence was also marked in the vestibule and stairway.

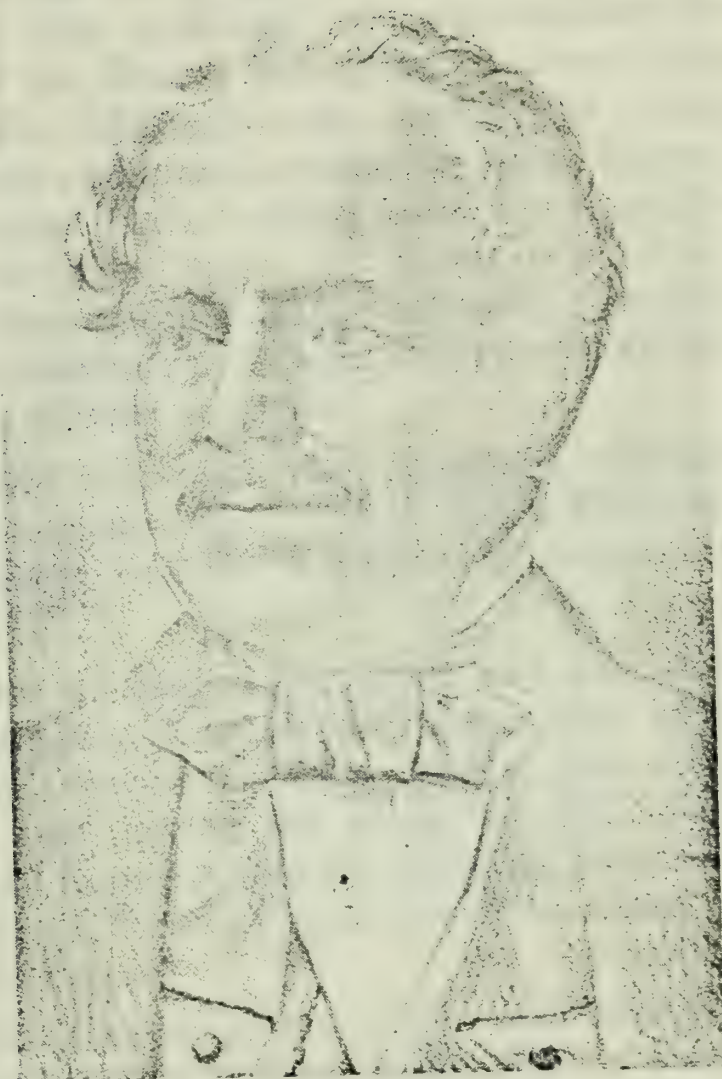
The assembly room of the Rogers Building was Huntington Hall, so named for one of the benefactors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ralph Huntington.* It occupied parts of two floors and on many occasions was used as a public meeting place. Here the famous Lowell lectures were given for years. The Handel and Haydn Society used it for a rehearsal hall at one time.

Huntington Hall also proved of great service to Trinity Church during the erection of its Copley Square edifice. Bishop Lawrence in *The Church Militant* of June 1939 writes on "Phillips Brooks and Huntington Hall" and from this article we quote as follows:

"Trinity Church (The Summer Street edifice) filled up at the morning service, and on Sunday afternoons many strangers and members of other churches came in. There was some talk of moving to the Back Bay, and a lot was bought; but there was opposition to the move until, on November 10, 1872, the great Boston fire swept through the downtown district and destroyed the church.

"Plans were drawn and an architects' competition was entered upon. Richardson's design was chosen; but the site was upon a mud-flat covered with a shallow filling of gravel hauled in by train from Needham Heights.

*Ralph Huntington was born in Worthington, Mass., Nov. 23, 1784, and died in Boston, May 31, 1866. He prepared himself for a teacher, but soon relinquished that profession and accepted a position in the Northampton Bank. Boston became his home in 1808 where he had opened an exchange office and where he became prominent as a banker. This business was given a brother, when he entered into foreign trade in San Domingo, W. I., in which he was engaged for twenty-five years, when he again took up financial interests in Boston. Mr. Huntington was one of the projectors of the filling in of the Back Bay, was president of the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation, and a stockholder and director of the Boston Water Power Company. Because of his gifts to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the assembly hall of the Rogers Building was named for him and because of his activities in the Back Bay one of the leading thoroughfares of the district was given his name.



Courtesy Boston Athenaeum

RALPH HUNTINGTON, 1784-1866

*Benefactor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology for
whom Huntington Hall in the Rogers Building was
named; also Huntington Avenue, Boston*

The tower, as drawn, was too heavy; indeed, building upon such filling was experimental. Meanwhile, a high fence enclosing the lot was erected, while from the west, the winds down the Charles River Basin swept tons of dust and gravel into the houses and eyes of the residents.

"Where could the people of Trinity worship while their church was building? It was evident that the preaching of the Rector was going to draw a large congregation. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology had only lately completed its first building, Rogers Hall, with Huntington Hall, holding some five or six hundred people on the second floor. But it was only a hall and it was forty-nine steps up from the sidewalk, (nineteen from sidewalk to entrance). Would the people ascend them to worship and hear sermons?

"They tried it a year, then a second, third, fourth; and I am not sure that it was not a fifth year, for the new church was not finished and consecrated until February 1877."

The frieze of Huntington Hall was one of the first mural paintings in America; in Boston, that of the Odd Fellows Hall, the work of Wm. Schultz, was earlier. The work was done during the winter of 1871 before any windows had been put into the building, and the painter, Paul Hermann Nefflen,[†] was forced to warm his paint during the process.

The color scheme of the frieze was monochromatic, the figures were in yellow, very light in tone, rather vigorously outlined in red against a yellowish-brown back-

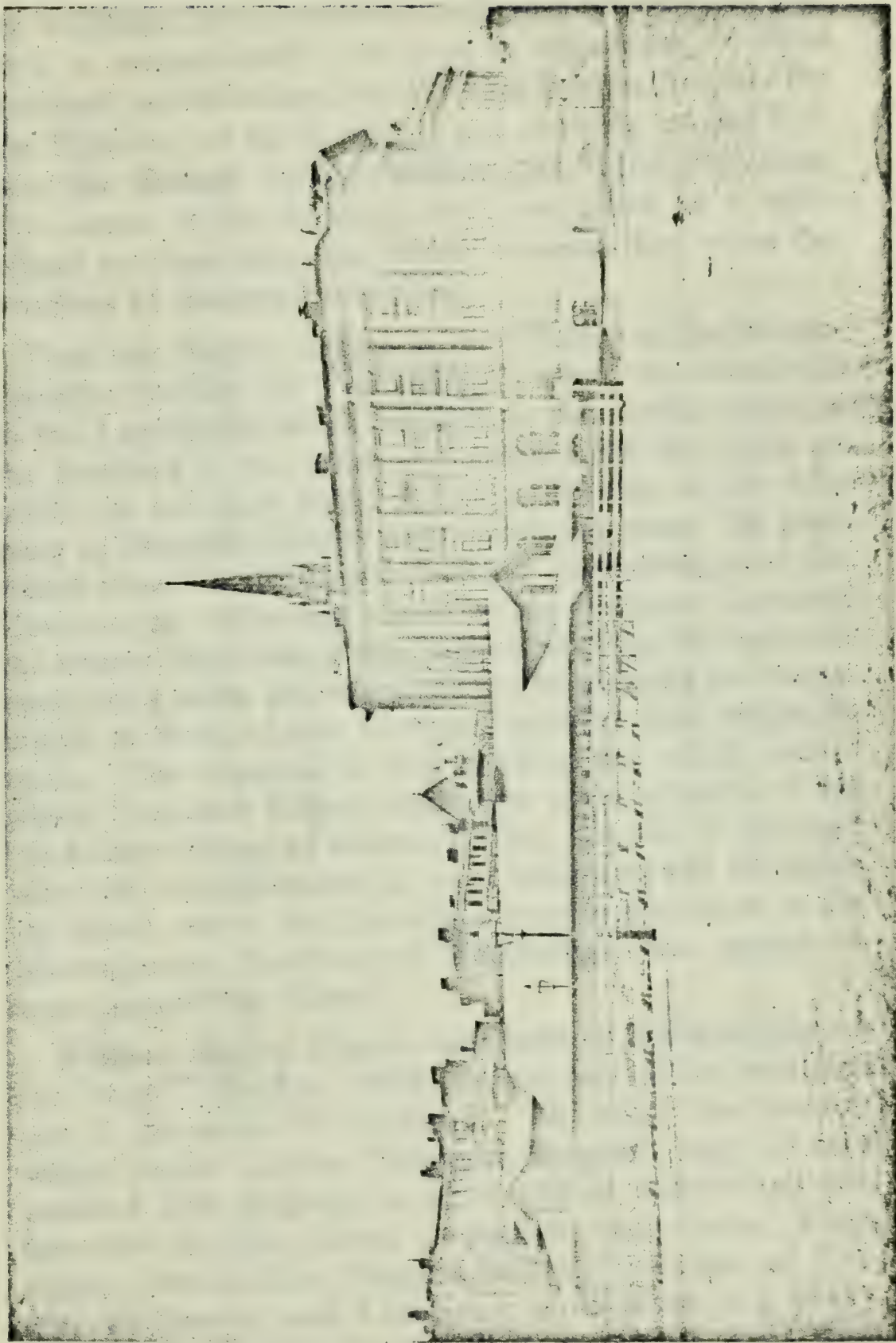
[†]Paul Hermann Nefflen was born Feb. 14, 1833 and died April 29, 1894. He was a native of Wurtemberg and came to this country in 1851. He lived in several eastern cities including Boston in which he had a studio in the old Studio Building on Tremont Street. He made many portraits in oil, water color, pastel, crayon, India ink, but figures were his specialty. Besides his friezes in Boston he painted murals in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and other places, in which type of work he was a pioneer in America.

ground, and about four feet in height. The drawings were in water color, directly on the plaster, and were not permanently fixed. By 1898 the decorations of the wall were in bad condition, bad in color, very much soiled and defaced. Painters were asked to put the hall in shape during the summer vacation, and they cleaned the walls with water and a scrubbing brush, and the water color frieze was obliterated.

Many of the students and alumni had a sincere affection for the frieze and a movement was at once started for its restoration. Mr. Nefflen was dead but his original sketches were in possession of his widow. Three or four men who recalled the frieze thought that it was something that should not be forgotten. These interested others and through the generosity of twelve contributors these sketches were bought in 1904. While substitutions and changes were probably made in the finished work, many of the subjects are recognizable in photographs of the hall and the spirit of the old frieze is preserved in the sketches. The subjects were as follows: Chemistry: sulphuric acid; mining; carpentry; pottery; mechanical drawing; freehand drawing; rope making; iron casting; textile printing; weaving; navigation; brickmaking; glass blowing; shipbuilding; rolling wire; printing; glass painting; modelling; physics and astronomy.

Through the courtesy of *The Technology Review* a reproduction of a number of these sketches with description is included with this article.

The restored frieze was not a reproduction of the original. The subjects were different. It was the work of the students in the graduate year of the course in architecture, three or four panels being done each year until the entire frieze was completed. This time the work was done in oil on canvas and when the building was demolished, the panels were taken to Cambridge, where they are now in storage.



THE ROGERS BUILDING

Taken prior to 1883; showing at the left the gymnasium and drill shed, later removed to a new location to make way for the Walker Building; Museum of Natural History at the right.

The Rogers and the Walker buildings were more than just buildings, they were the machinery for carrying forward a comparatively new idea in education, an ideal cherished and developed by William Barton Rogers, the first President of the Institute, and so nobly carried forward by Francis Amasa Walker, its third President. The names of the buildings were not given as a mere tribute to these men, but rather because they were the creations of the men themselves.

President Rogers, known as the "Father of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology," wrote the memorial to the Legislature which resulted in the setting aside of the territory in the newly redeemed Back Bay land on which the buildings stood and on which that of the Museum of Natural History now stands; he wrote the committee report in the Legislature and the messages of the Governor so far as they related to the Institute; he raised the money that erected the Rogers building; he knew almost every stone that went into it; he planned its rooms, taught in them, almost lived and actually died within its walls. The removal of this building for which and in which President Rogers spent the mature years of his life leaves a tinge of sadness behind, but this is softened when we remember that it is his ideal and not his building which counts and his ideal, represented now in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has grown almost beyond his vision.

William Barton Rogers was born in Philadelphia on the 7th of December, 1804; he was one of five brothers, one of whom died in his youth. The other four became widely known as the "Brothers Rogers", and all four attained high position in the world of science and collaborated in their labors throughout their lives. Their father, Patrick Kerr Rogers, became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in William and Mary College in Virginia, and all four taught these sub-

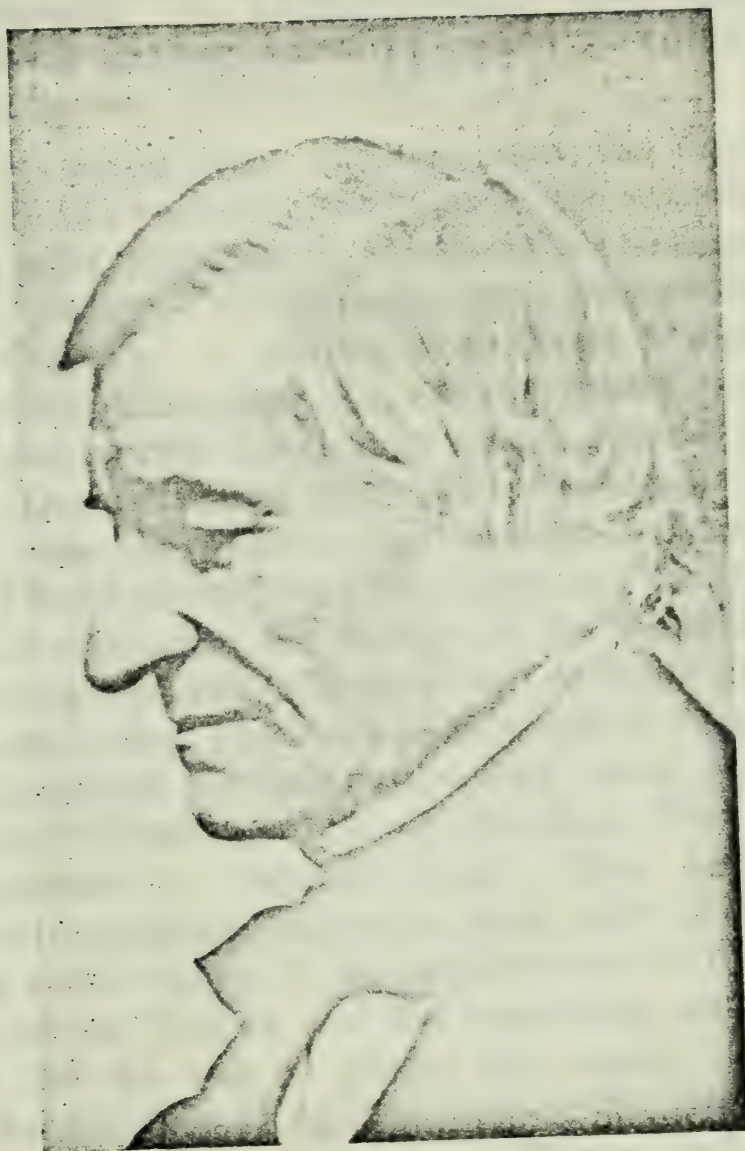
jects at one time or another in universities. William taught in the University of Virginia for eighteen years and had reached the age of fifty when he set out to realize his ideal in New England.

Two reasons chiefly induced him to come to Boston. On visits, after his brother Henry had become more or less associated with the city, he had met many people that were congenial, because in a sense they shared his ideal, and he hoped that through association with them he could work it out and thus get away from the mere routine of teaching. Also, New England was changing industrially. The law of diminishing returns as the economists call it had set in against agricultural pursuits. Many were turning to manufacturing industries, and a demand was being made for men versed in the principles of general physics and chemistry.

His ideal as he himself stated it was "To teach exactly and thoroughly the fundamental principles of positive science, with their leading applications to the industrial arts, and to make this teaching as widely available as possible, are the cardinal ideas of our proposed School of Industrial Science".* His thoughts on the subject began to take shape as early as 1837, but he did not come to Boston until 1853. In the meantime the foundations of the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, and the Sheffield School at New Haven had been laid, both in 1847. These, the then Professor Rogers regarded as too much dominated by Harvard and Yale. He felt there should be a distinct school in which the sciences could be taught.

Such was the atmosphere in which Professor Rogers began his work. Various friends helped financially. Among them was John A. Lowell, trustee of the Lowell Institute, under the will of John Lowell, Jr. The Lowell

*Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers, edited by his wife, Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1896, Vol. II, page 159.



WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS, 1804-1882
*Founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and its
First President, for whom the Rogers Building was named*

lectures were to be scientific in character, and both William B. Rogers and his brother Henry had delivered a series of them. Kindred purposes drew Rogers and Lowell and the Institutes they represented together. The largest benefactor of this time was Dr. William J. Walker of Newport (formerly of Charlestown). His bequest brought the funds up to an amount permitting the launching of the enterprise.

Prof. Rogers faced other obstacles than the financial one. There was the natural opposition of the schoolmen, but the times were with him as a conventional education did not fit its possessor to deal with industrial problems of the 19th Century. A leading New York newspaper took the position that since the country could support only one school of the kind, that school should be in New York. One source of opposition was almost paradoxical; this was the Secretary of the State Board of Education. He did not oppose Prof. Rogers on the ground of his idea of education, but rather on the ground that its success would deprive the State Board of funds needed for general education. The basis of this line of argument was in the fact that the Legislature had voted that the profits received from the sale of the Back Bay lands should constitute a "school fund". The Secretary claimed that the increase in profits from sale of the adjoining land as the result of the development of the educational center of Rogers and his associates would not compensate for the loss of profits that would be occasioned by the withdrawal of a portion of the land originally included, in order to give it to Rogers and others for their enterprises. It took three years to get the plans of the associated institutions of art and science through the Legislature. The Act gave one-third of the square bounded by Berkeley, Boylston, Clarendon, and Newbury Streets to the Boston Society of Natural History, and the remaining two-thirds to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but the section next beyond

Clarendon Street which was included in the petition on behalf of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was denied.

The idea of making this section of the city an educational center may be seen further in the location of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in the 1870's on land now occupied by the Copley-Plaza Hotel which had been given by the Boston Water Power Company, one of the developing companies of the Back Bay; also, in the location of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square. Three of the five notable buildings are now gone; the Museum of Natural History and the Public Library still remain.

The passing of the Rogers Building is the passing of a landmark in education. Within its walls were developed new ideas of what constituted an education and new methods of teaching. While it can not be said that President Rogers originated the laboratory method of imparting information, he put it into wide use and developed its possibilities as none before him had done.

The achievements of President Walker are marked in a grand memorial building which stands on the grounds of the Institute today, while those of President Rogers are found in the very Institute itself, for his genius, courage, and persistence called it into being.

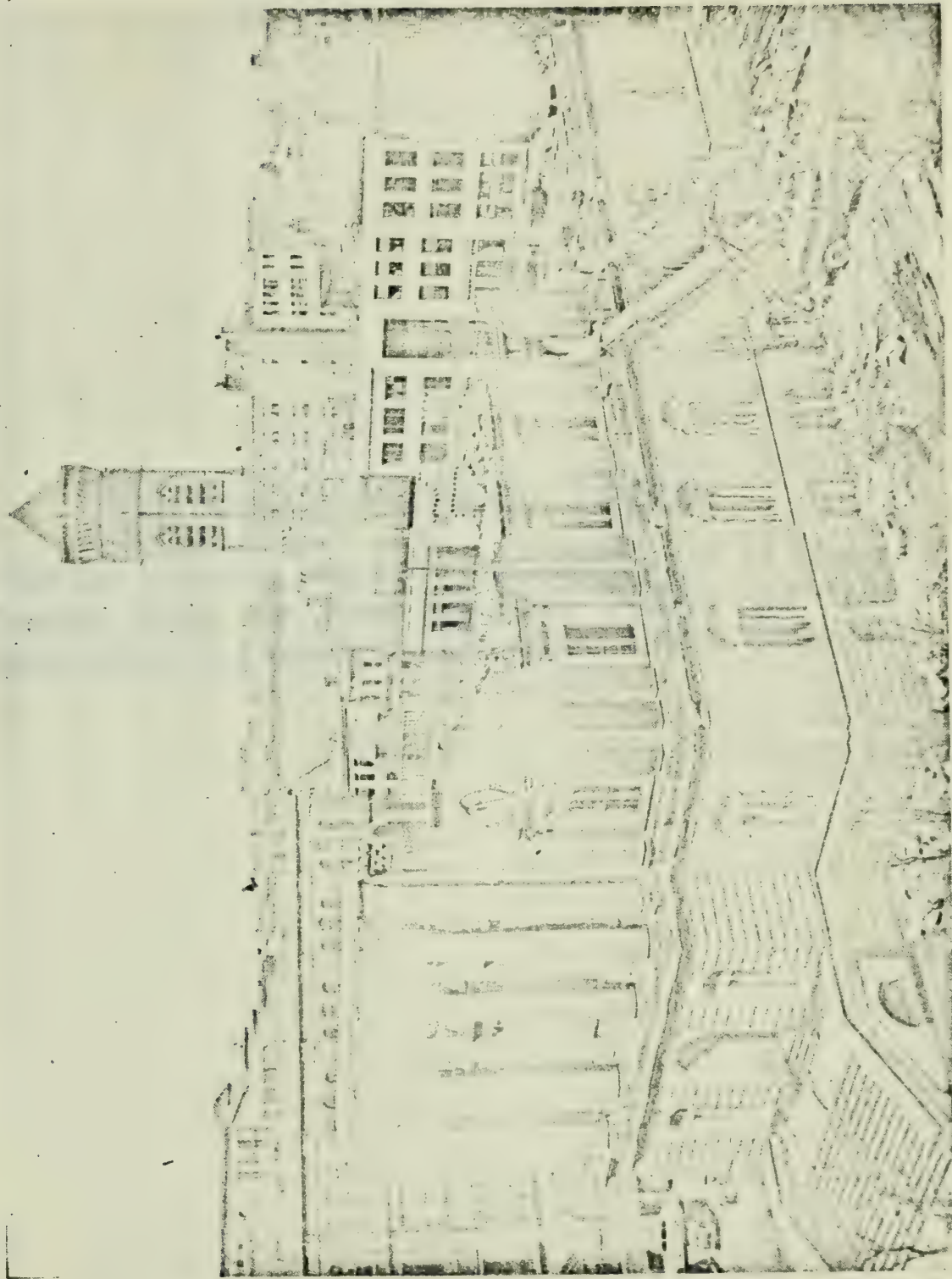
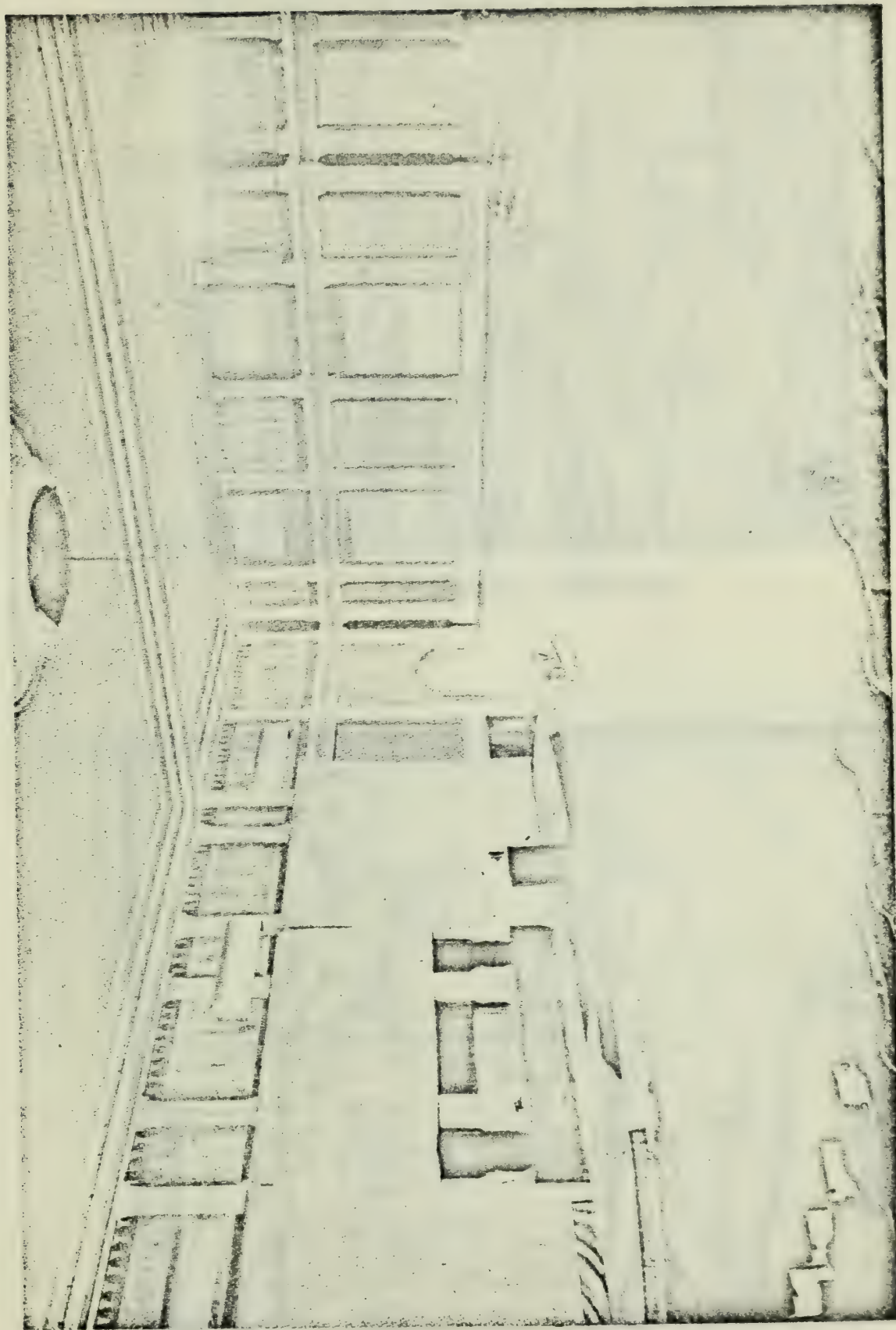


Photo by Leslie R. Jones

THE RAZING OF THE ROGERS BUILDING; WALKER BUILDING ON THE LEFT; MAY 2, 1939

HUNTINGTON HALL FRIEZE

On the following pages are reproductions of 12 of the sketches made by Paul Hermann Neffen for this frieze which was among the first of the kind in America.



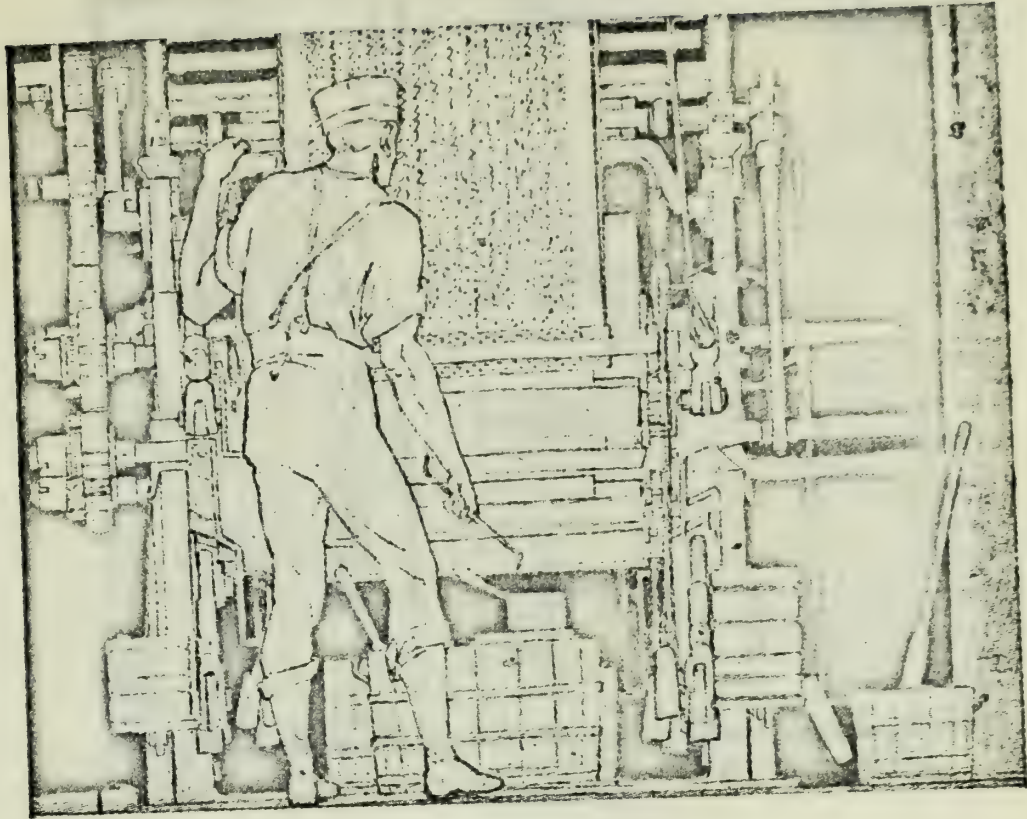
HUNTINGTON HALL
The assembly room of the Rogers Building, showing part of frieze



FREEHAND DRAWING



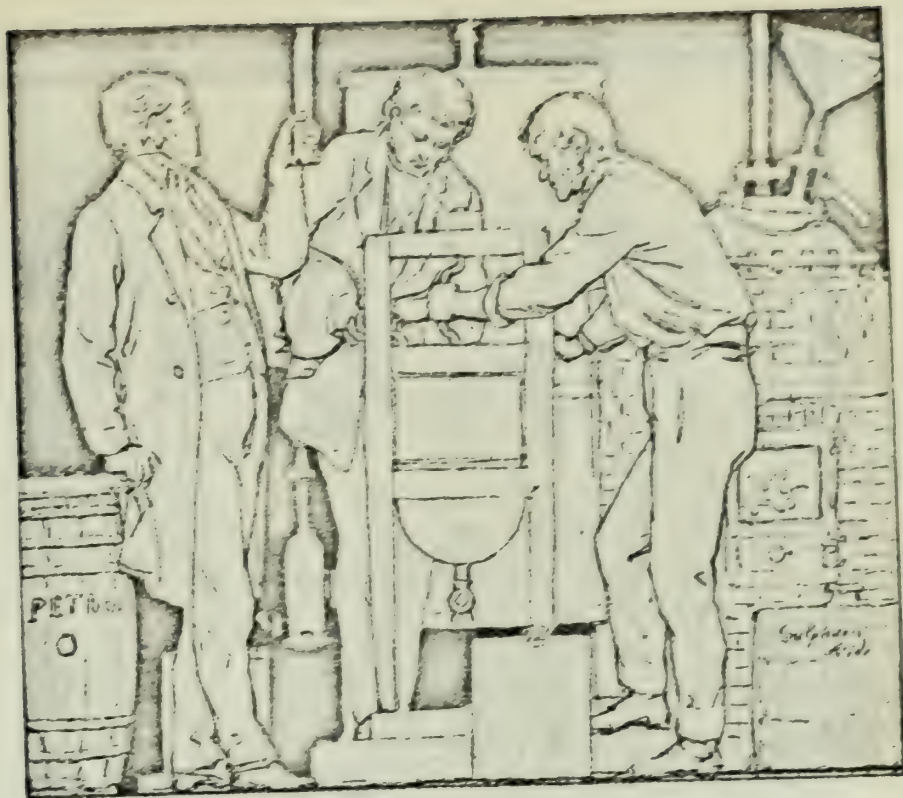
MECHANICAL DRAWING



TEXTILE PRINTING



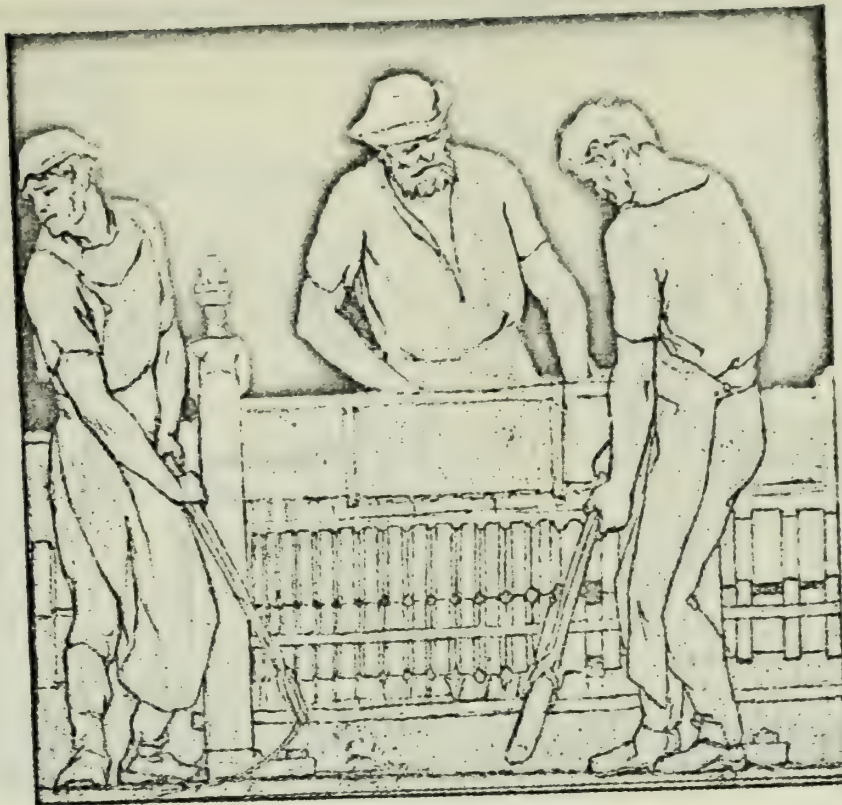
PRINTING



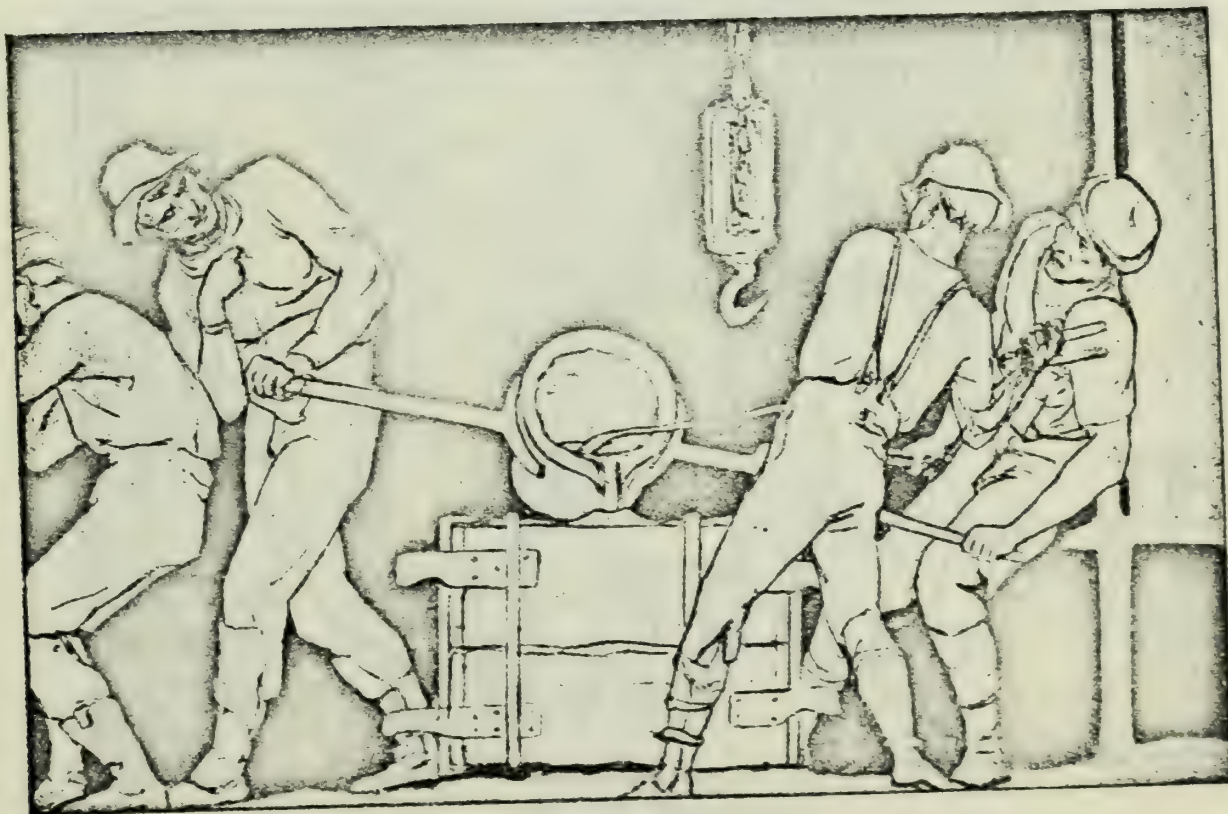
CHEMISTRY



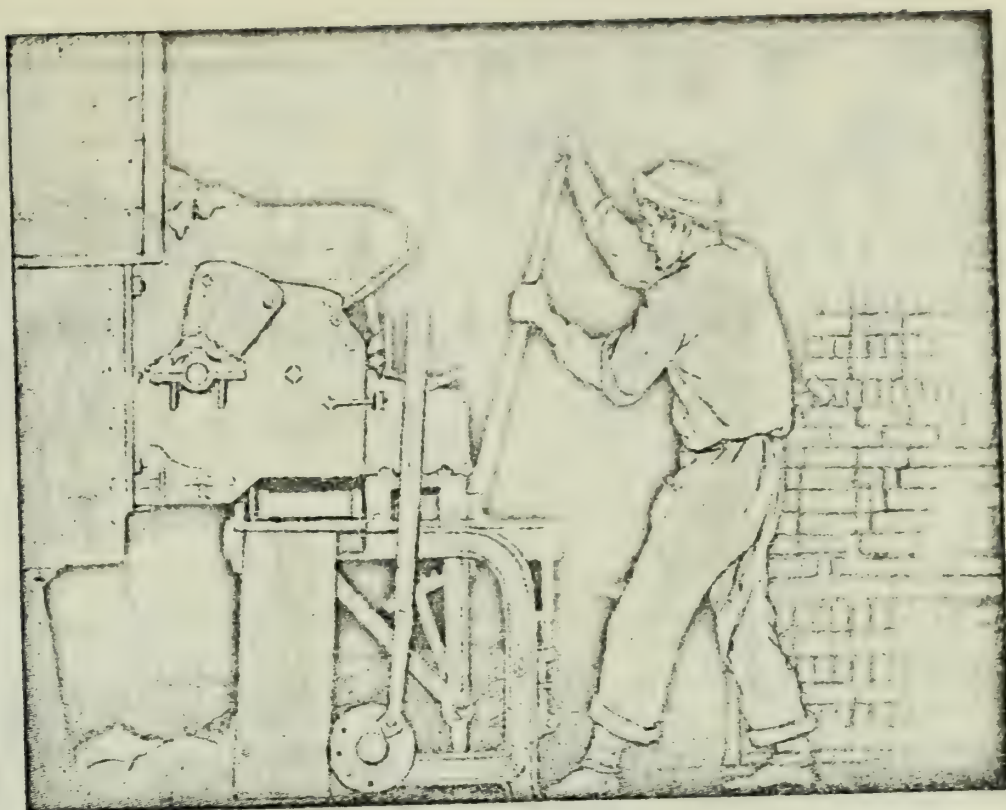
MINING



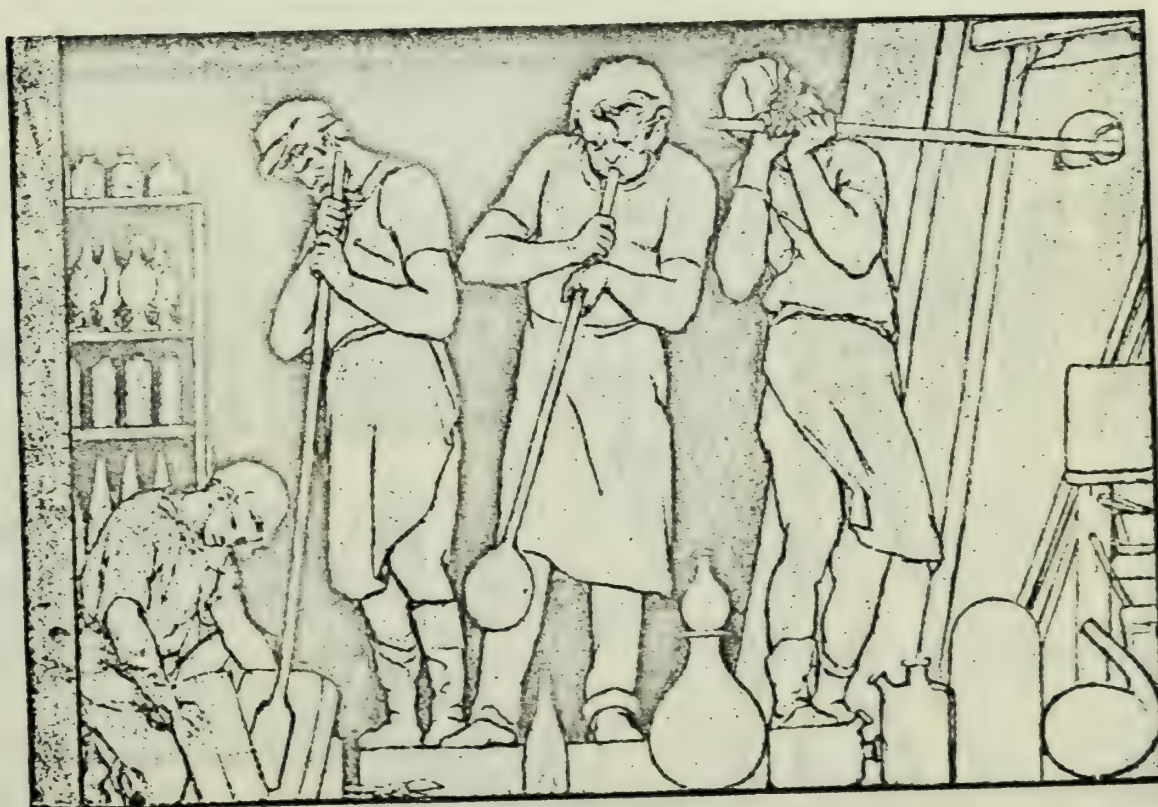
ROLLING WIRE



IRON CASTING



BRICK MAKING



GLASS BLOWING



SHIPBUILDING



ROPE MAKING

THE ESPLANADE CONCERTS AND THE NEW SHELL

The Esplanade concerts were the creation of Arthur Fiedler, the son of one of the first violinists of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Boston born, the younger Fiedler became in his turn a musician, and in time leader of the orchestra in the "Pop Concerts." To him belongs the credit, not only of conceiving the idea of the Esplanade concerts but also of making it a reality. He aroused the interest of others in the project, secured the services of the members of the orchestra who played under him, and began the open-air concerts on the Esplanade in 1929. Supported by contributions of persons interested, the concerts have been given annually in July, after the close of the "Pops," and have been attended by audiences estimated as amounting to 200,000 persons in a season. And Mr. Fiedler referred to the undertaking, at the dedication of the new shell, as "a long cherished dream come true."

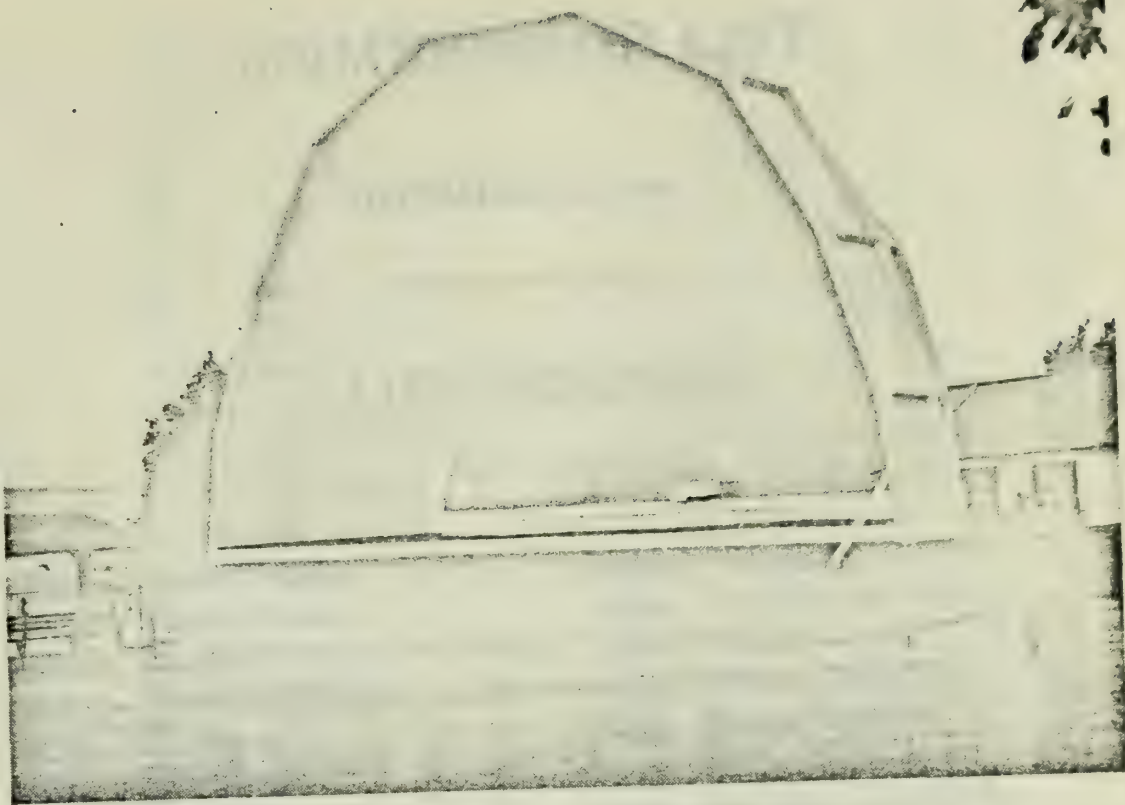
The first shell used for the concerts was of wood. This was superseded by a similar one of steel that was used until the present structure of concrete and polished granite, made possible by a fund established by Miss Maria E. Hatch, was erected in 1940. Miss Hatch, a resident of Boston, died in 1926, leaving by will the sum of \$300,000 to be expended for a park, a playground, or other memorial in honor of her brother, Edward Hatch. Eventually the decision was made to use the fund for the erection of a permanent shell on the Esplanade, and the shell thus erected bears the modest inscription: "This structure erected under the will of Maria E. Hatch is dedicated to public service as a memorial to Edward Hatch."

The appearance of the new shell as one looks across

the Esplanade is very impressive. The greatest width of the exterior is 110 feet, greatest depth, 62 feet, and greatest height, 45 feet. The width of the stage is 72 feet, depth 38 feet, and height, 35 feet. The shell contains seven concentric rings under the inner ceiling, with an effective lighting arrangement, and is provided with an electrical amplification system for public speaking. It is air conditioned for the comfort of the players and the protection of their instruments, and there are rooms in the lower story or basement for the use of the conductor and members of the orchestra.

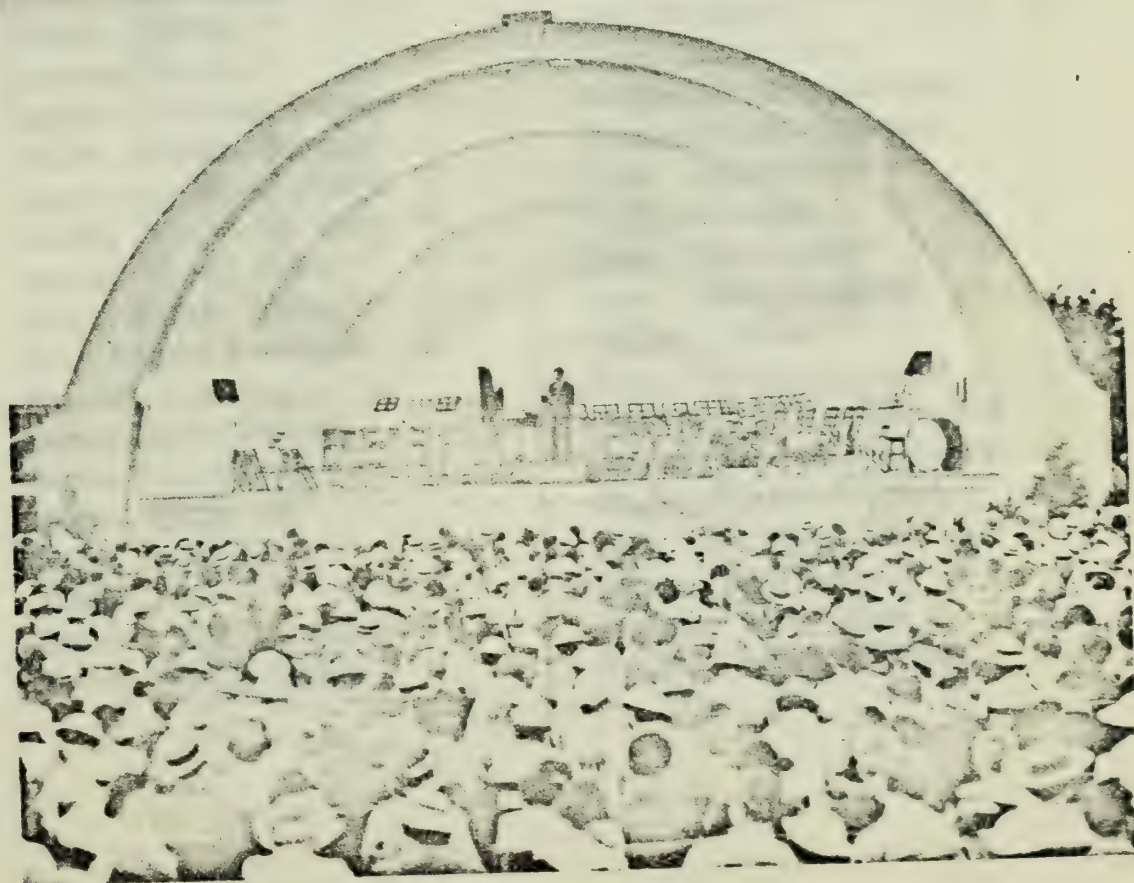
The dedication took place the evening of July 2, 1940. John Burke, one of the trustees of the Hatch fund, presided, and with him on the platform were his co-trustee, William J. Hinckley, Jr., Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Governor Alvan T. Fuller, Arthur Fiedler, Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, and Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. The speakers paid tribute to all who had a part in the undertaking, including Mrs. James J. Storrow who made possible the Esplanade on which the shell stands.

The shell is in the custody and care of the Metropolitan District Commission. The architect was Richard Shaw, the builders, Thomas O'Connor & Company, and the acoustic expert Dr. William R. Barss. The cost was \$270,000 for the building and \$30,000 for extending and landscaping the grounds about it.



Courtesy Boston Globe

THE WOODEN SHELL



Courtesy Boston Globe

THE STEEL SHELL

MEMBERSHIP LIST

DECEMBER 31, 1940

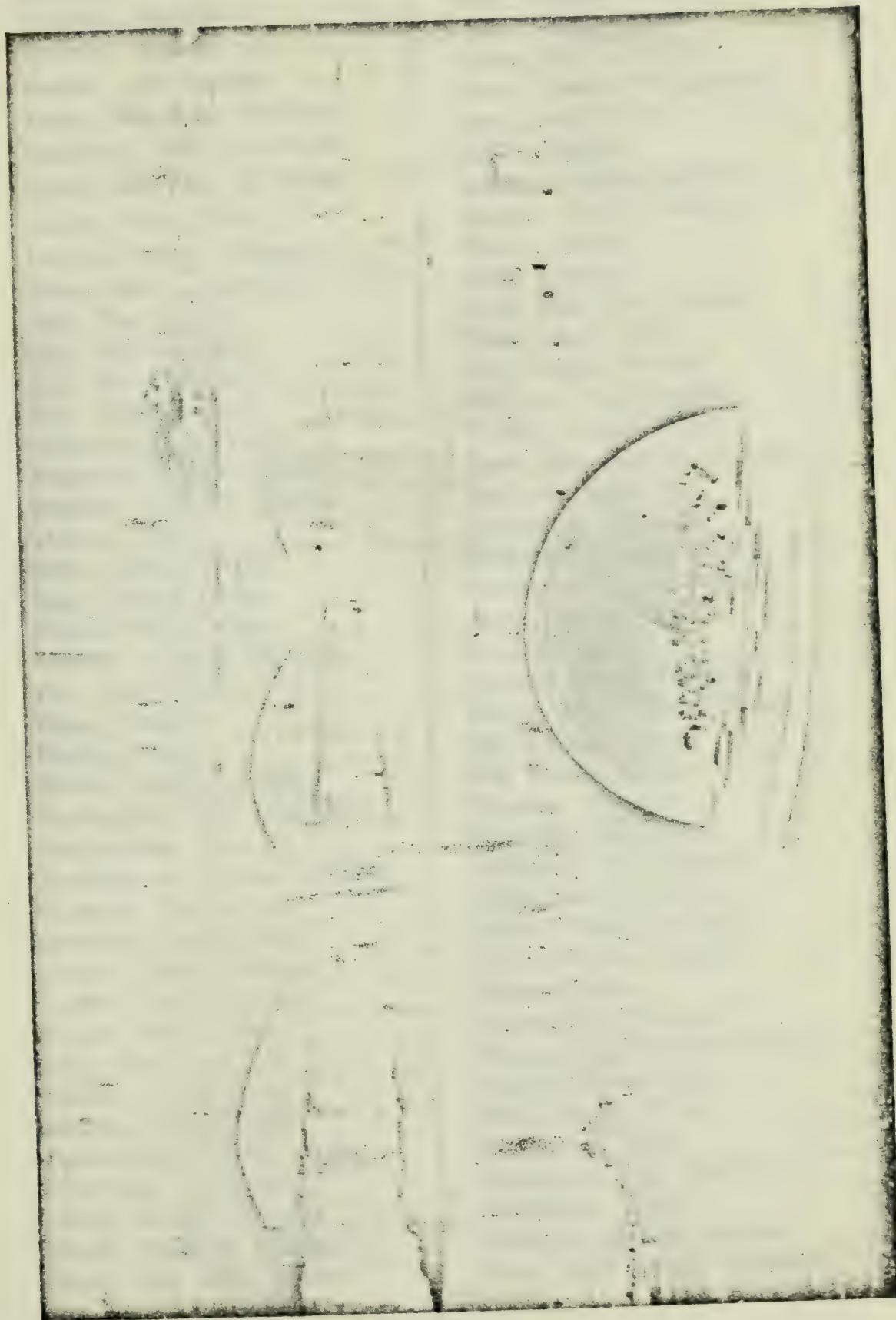
LIFE MEMBERS

Abbot, Edward Stanley
Abbott, Horace Porter
Adams, Charles F.
Aldrich, Harry Macfarland
Allan, Mrs. Bryce
Allen, Frank Gilman
Allen, Fred
Allen, Gardner Weld
Ames, Daniel Eugene
Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Andrews, Barrett
Appleton, William Sumner
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
Ashley, Miss Edith Mary
Atwood, David Edgar
Avery, Elisha Lathrop
Ayer, Charles Fanning
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G.
Bacon, Lester Manning
Bacon, Paul Valentine
Badger, Wallis Ball
Bailey, Harry Louis
Balch, John
Bankart, Laurence Hardy
Barber, William Lyman

Barbour, Thomas
Barker, Mrs. Charles Miller
Barlow, Charles Lowell
Barnes, Charles Benjamin
Barry, Charles Stoddard
Barry, George Thomas
Barry, Mrs. John Lincoln, Sr.
Bartlett, Ralph Sylvester
Beal, William Fields
Bell, Elliston Herbert
Bell, Stoughton
Beyer, Harry Green
Bicknell, William Jackson
Binnian, Walter Babcock
Blake, George Baty
Blaney, Dwight
Bliss, Elmer Jared
Blood, Arthur Kimball
Bolster, Wilfred
Born, Christian Eckhardt
Bowditch, Arthur Hunnewell
Bowen, Robert Montgomery
Bradlee, Frederick Josiah
Bray, Mrs. Mary Tourtellot
Bremer, John Lewis
Brennan, Mrs. James D.
Bridge, Frederick William

Briggs, Lloyd Vernon
 Brigham, Arthur Wells
 Brooks, Gorham
 Brown, Miss Belle Gilman
 Brown, Davenport
 Brown, Frank Chouteau
 Brown, Harold Haskell
 Brown, Percy Whiting
 Brown, Reginald W. Plummer
 Brown, Walter Jackson
 Brown, Willard Dalrymple
 Bruce, James Lisle
 Bryan, John Stewart
 Buerkel, John Frederick
 Buffum, Adelbert Edgar
 Burgess, Miss Caroline Palmer
 Burgess, Miss Martha Palmer
 Burgess, Mrs. Theodore P.
 Burgoyne, Stephen Cain
 Burnhome, Clement Meyer
 Byrnes, Timothy Edward
 Cabot, George Edward
 Carlton, Charles Elijah
 Case, Miss Louise Williams
 Case, Miss Marian Roby
 Castle, Henry Clark
 Chamberlain, Allen
 Channing, Henry M.
 Chase, Philip Putnam
 Cheney, Benjamin Pierce
 Child, Dudley Richards
 Clapp, Clift Rogers
 Clark, Davis Wasgatt, Jr.
 Clark, Forrester Andrew
 Clark, George Oliver
 Clarke, Henry Martyn
 Clarke, Hermann Frederick
 Cleveland, Frank Ernest
 Cobb, David Francis
 Codman, Ogden
 Cole, Mrs. Gertrude Spedding
 Colley, William Edgar

Comer, Miss Josephine Sarah
 Condit, Miss Louise
 Constable, Mrs. William
 Coolidge, Amory
 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
 Crosby, Mrs. Edward Harold
 Crowinshield, Francis Boardman
 Cummings, Thomas Cahill
 Curley, James Michael
 Curren, Arthur George
 Curtis, Charles Pelham
 Curtiss, Frederic Haines
 Cutler, Charles Francis
 Cutter, Victor Macomber
 Damon, Arthur Herbert
 Dana, Harold Ward
 Danker, Daniel Joseph
 Danker, Daniel Joseph, Jr.
 Davis, Albert Milton
 Davis, Howard Clark
 Day, Hilbert Francis
 De Windt, Mrs. Clara
 Dillingham, Norman S.
 Dodge, Laurence Paine
 Dooley, William Joseph
 Dorr, Mrs. Benjamin H.
 Dorr, George Bucknam
 Draper, Eben Sumner
 Dreyfus, Carl
 Drinkwater, Horace Rogers
 Dunham, Otis Emerson
 Dwinnell, Clifton Howard, Jr.
 Dysart, Robert
 Eaton, Frederick William
 Eaton, William Storer
 Eliot, Christopher Rhodes
 Ellery, William
 Elliott, Byron K.
 Emerson, Merton Leslie



AP Photograph

THE HATCH MUSIC SHELL

Looking across West Boston Bridge toward Cambridge, the night of the dedication, July 2, 1940.

Endicott, Henry
 Endicott, Mrs. Henry
 Endicott, William
 English, John Stephen
 Enslin, Mrs. Kate Valentine
 Esterbrook, Miss Edith Marsh
 Eustis, Miss Mary St. Barbe
 Everett, Henry Coffin
 Fearing, George Richmond
 Fenno, Mrs. L. Carteret
 Field, Fred Tarbell
 Field, William Henry
 Fish, Miss Margaret A.
 Fiske, Miss Gertrude
 Fitzgerald, John Francis
 Fitzgerald, William Francis
 Fletcher, Frederick Charles
 Flower, Albert
 Floyd, Charles Harold
 Fogg, Edward Clinton
 Forbes, William Stuart
 Fosdick, Frederick Woodbury
 Foss, Leon Frederic
 Foster, Hatherly
 Fowler, Robert
 French, Edward Sanborn
 Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
 Frothingham, Randolph
 Frothingham, Thomas Goddard
 Gagnebin, Charles Louis
 Gallagher, Daniel Joseph
 Gardner, George Peabody, Jr.
 Garfield, Irvin McDowell
 Gilman, Osmon Burnap
 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball

Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffin, Trescott
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Grozier, Richard
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Amos Irving
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Halloran, Frank Rupert
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
 Hemenway, Augustus
 Henderson, Charles William, Jr.
 Henderson, Francis Freeman
 Henry, Andrew Kidder
 Henshaw, Samuel
 Herrick, Robert Frederick
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hinckley, Freeman
 Hirshberg, Abraham S.
 Hitchcock, Frank Tenney
 Hollingsworth, Valentine
 Holmes, Edward Jackson
 Holmes, Robert Jameson
 Holmes, Samuel
 Hooper, Mrs. William
 Hopper, Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Hoppin, Charles Parker
 Horn, Everett Byron
 Hornblower, Henry
 Hornblower, Mrs. Hattie F.
 Hornblower, Ralph
 Houghton, Clement Stevens
 Howe, Mark Antony DeWolfe

Hubbard, Paul Mascarene
 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
 Hunnewell, Francis Welles
 Hunnewell, James Melville
 Hunter, Herbert Forester
 Hurlburt, Mrs. Edna Adams
 Hutchinson, James Abbott
 Jackson, Dugald C.
 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Joseph Riggs, Jr.
 Jackson, Thomas
 Jacobs, Mrs. Garrie Holmes Varney
 James, Arthur Holmes
 Jenks, Frederic Angier
 Jenks, Henry Angier
 Jenney, Charles Stoddard
 Jewell, Theodore Edson
 Jewett, James Richards
 Johnson, Arthur Stoddard
 Jones, Arthur Morse
 Jones, Miss Kathrine
 Jones, Nathaniel Royal
 Joy, John Henry
 Karolik, Mrs. Martha Catherine
 Keep, Charles Manning
 Kellen, William Vail
 Kent, Mrs. Alice Cotting
 Kilburn, Warren Silver
 Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, James E.
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Kittredge, Edward Holmes
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lane, Edgar Charles
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lawrence, John Silsbee

Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, George
 Livermore, Mrs. Homer F.
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Loring, Miss Katherine Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Bleecker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lynch, Miss Cynthia Washburn
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Marsh, Daniel L.
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McClennen, Edward Francis
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrill, Albert Rowe
 Merrill, Keith

Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Niles, Irving Harris
 Noble, John
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph Francis
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Paine, Mrs. Robert Treat, 2nd
 Palmer, William Lincoln
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul

Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Peters, Paul Anthony
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Proctor, H. Harrison
 Prouty, Gardner Wheelock
 Putnam, George
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth
 Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Ratschesky, Abraham Captain
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Read, Harold C.
 Reed, Miss Emily Spaulding
 Rice, John Clark
 Rich, Everett Blaine
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rogers, Robert
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard

Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W.
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, Miss Evelyn
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Darrah
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Richard Dudley
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Sharp, Mrs. Virginia Guild
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton
 Shepard, Finley Johnson
 Sherrard, Glenwood John
 Sherry, Frank Eaton
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Shumway, Franklin Peter
 Sias, Mrs. Alice Evelyn
 Slater, Mrs. Mabel Hunt
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward
 Smith, Frederick Morton
 Smith, George Willard
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Snow, Franklin Augustus
 Solberg, John Chester
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Sprague, Phineas Warren
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stevens, Nathaniel
 Stone, Charles Augustus
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storrow, Mrs. Helen Osborne

Stowell, Edmund Channing
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Sullivan, James W.
 Sweet, Homer N.
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Sylvester, Edmund Quincy
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
 Todd, Thomas
 Tower, James A.
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tudor, Mrs. Henry D.
 Tufts, Leonard
 Tyler, Edward Royal
 Underwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Farley
 Underwood, Miss Mabel Whitney
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Underwood, Miss Sophia Amelia
 Vaughan, Miss Bertha Hallowell
 Wadsworth, Mrs. Alexander F.
 Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Walsh, David Ignatius
 Warren, Joseph
 Warren, Ralph Lambert
 Washburn, Frederic Augustus
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Welch, Charles Alfred, 2d.
 Welch, Edward Sohier

Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
Wells, Channing M.
Wells, Mrs. Emily Walker
Wells, Wellington
Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
West, Herbert Thomas
Wetherbee, Winthrop
Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
Whidden, Stephen Hampden
Whitcomb, Howard
White, Austin Treadwell
Whiting, Walter Rogers
Whitman, Allen Hiram
Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.

Whittier, Albert Rufus
Whittier, Charles Woodbury
Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
Wight, Delano
Willcutt, William Bacon
Williams, Mrs. Arthur
Williams, Holden Pierce
Williams, Horace Dudley Hall
Winkley, Hobart William
Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis
Wolcott, Oliver
Wood, Orrin Grout
Woodward, Percy Emmons
Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
Worthen, Nathaniel Treat

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, Gordon, Jr.
 Adams, Miss Eleanora Dean
 Adams, Norman Illsley
 Adams, Theodore Parker
 Alden, Stephen P.
 Aldrich, William Truman
 Allen, Mrs. Ellen M. R.
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Amory, Miss Susan Cushing
 Anderson, Elbridge Roberts
 Andrews, Mrs. Fannie Fern
 Andrews, Miss Katharine H.
 Anthony, Nathan
 Apthorp, Leonard Foster
 Atwood, Joel Harold
 Austin, Mrs. Walter
 Ayer, Nathaniel Farwell
 Babcock, Samuel G.
 Babson, Francis Morrill
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Baker, John Malcolm
 Baldwin, Robert
 Barker, Mrs. Walter S.
 Barnes, Clarence Alfred
 Baylies, George Upham
 Beal, Boylston Adams
 Beebe, Lucius
 Bell, Tilton Stuart
 Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.
 Bentley, George William, Jr.
 Best, William Hall
 Bird, Mrs. Charles Sumner
 Bird, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowditch
 Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
 Bishop, Mrs. Elias B.

Blake, Arthur
 Blaney, Miss Emily Frances
 Bogardus, Frederic Ruthven
 Booth, George Francis
 Booth, Roy H., Jr.
 Born, Mrs. C. Christian
 Bosworth, George Frederick
 Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
 Bradlee, Miss Mary Elizabeth
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Bradley, Richards Merry
 Brewer, Robert Dubois
 Brickley, Bartholomew A.
 Brooks, Mrs. Gorham
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Brown, Miss Elizabeth Lyman
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, Howard Kinmouth
 Buck, Robert William
 Bucklin, Mrs. Helen Cobb
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Burgess, James Atwood
 Burnham, Miss Helen Clark
 Burr, Allston
 Burrage, Miss Elsie Aldrich
 Burt, Arthur Holton
 Bushnell, Robert Tyng
 Buxbaum, Jacob
 Cabot, William Brooks
 Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
 Caiger, Edward Bailey
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Callan, Mrs. Mary Hemenway
 Caner, Mrs. G. Colket
 Carter, Clarence Howard
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
 Channing, Walter

Cheever, David
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.
 Claflin, Mrs. Adams Davenport
 Clark, Mrs. Susan Day
 Clarke, George Kuhn
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Codman, Russell Sturgis, Jr.
 Conant, James Bryant
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Coolidge, Francis Lowell
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Copeland, Mrs. William Adams
 Courtney, Mrs. Dorothy Morgan
 Cox, Charles Marshall
 Cram, Ralph Adams
 Crosby, John Crawford
 Cruft, Miss Frances C.
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Curtis, Louis
 Cushing, Mrs. H. W.
 Cutler, Miss Anna Williams
 Dalton, Henry Rogers
 Dana, Gorham
 Dane, Ernest Blaney
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davenport, Charles Milton
 Davis, Frank Stillman
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, William Lincoln
 Decrow, Miss Marion Louise
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 Dodge, Robert Gray
 Downes, James Edward
 Doyle, Wilfred James
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.

Durrell, Harold Clarke
 Eager, Miss Mabel Tower
 Eastman, Ralph Mason
 Eaton, William Dearborn
 Ebersole, J. Franklin
 Ehrenfried, Albert
 Eliot, Amory
 Elliott, Mrs. John
 Ellis, Alexander
 Ellis, Emmons Raymond
 Emerson, Robert Leonard
 Emery, Mrs. Annita Paine
 Emmons, Mrs. Robert W.
 Ewing, Mrs. Charles
 Farley, John W.
 Farnham, Edwin Emery
 Farrar, Frederick Albert
 Fearing, Mrs. George R.
 Feinberg, Harry Morris
 Ferris, William Marsh, Jr.
 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
 Fish, Erland Frederick
 Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
 Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth
 Flood, Frederick Arthur
 Folsom, Charles Ingalls
 Foote, Henry Wilder
 Forbes, Alexander
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, Miss Dorothy
 Forbes, Mrs. Waldo Emerson
 Ford, Jeremiah D. M.
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Foster, Frederick
 Fox, Charles James
 French, Allen
 Friedman, Lee Max
 Frost, Edward J.
 Frost, Robert Warner
 Frothingham, C. Mifflin
 Frothingham, Mrs. Randolph

Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip
 Geddes, James, Jr.
 Gifford, Josiah Hayward
 Gilbert, Miss Clara Culver
 Gilbert, Carl Joyce
 Goode, George William
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Gordon, Terry Bockover
 Graves, Miss Louise Britton
 Gray, Joseph Phelps
 Greener, George Courtright
 Greenough, Henry Vose
 Hart, Albert Bushnell
 Hart, William Parker
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hawes, Miss Marion Augusta
 Hays, Martin
 Hayward, Miss Frances
 Haywood, Charles F.
 Heard, Mrs. Charles S.
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell
 Herrick, Robert Frederick, Jr.
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hill, Arthur Dehon
 Hill, Harold M.
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobart, Mrs. Edward
 Hobbs, Franklin Warren
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Hood, Frederic Clarke
 Hook, Frank Woodbury
 Horblit, Mark Michael
 Horsford, Miss Cornelia C. F.
 Hough, Charles Thacher
 Hovey, Philip Rogers
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude

Howes, Mrs. Joseph Curtis
 Howes, Miss Lilian M.
 Howie, David Heath
 Hubbard, Miss Mary
 Hunneman, Miss Ida
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Hutchins, Mrs. Edward Webster
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Jones, Mrs. Daniel Fiske
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaan, Frank Warton
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden
 Keyes, Miss Mary E.
 King, Tarrant P.
 Kittredge, George Lyman
 Knowles, John Appleton
 Kurth, William Julius
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lanning, Mrs. Edward
 Lawrence, William
 Lawton, Mrs. Herbert
 Little, Leon M.
 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Longley, Edmund Waters
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lowry, Maxwell John
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Lyon, George Armstrong
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Leslie
 Macomber, Frank Gair
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh

Main, Charles Thomas
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Mark, Edward Laurens
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mason, Mrs. Harold F.
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederick May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Mead, Mrs. Frederick Sumner
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Moors, John Farwell
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morris, Mrs. Robert H.
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Myerson, Mrs. Dorothy Loman
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newman, Mrs. Samuel J.
 Nichols, Humphrey Turner
 Nichols, Philip
 Norcross, William Womersley
 Nowell, Ames
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Noyes, Miss Penelope Barker
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Parsons, Herbert Collins

Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Peers, Kester Jennings
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Potter, Mrs. Brooks
 Potter, Mrs. Ralph E.
 Powers, Leland
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Preston, Miss Dorothy M.
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Rand, Harry Seaton
 Ratshesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman
 Reed, Miss Ida Bartlett
 Reed, William L.
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Reynolds, Mrs. John P.
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Pierson
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Rollins, Mrs. James Wingate
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Richard
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Selekman, Ben Morris
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Simonds, James O.

Smith, Albert Pratt
 Smith, Miss Ella B.
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Solomon, Harry Caesar
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stanwood, Mrs. Francis M.
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Steinert, Mrs. Alexander
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Stoneman, David
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Suter, John Wallace
 Swan, George Arthur
 Symons, Thomas Ward
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Temple, Thomas French
 Thorndike, Miss Rosanna D.
 Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert

Van Kleeck, Mrs. Walter L.
 Voges, Robert Edward
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Walker, Mrs. Henry O.
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Sinclair
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
 Wheeler, Henry
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Loring Quincy
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whittemore, Arby C.
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Whitwell, Frederick Silsbee
 Williams, Alexander Whiteside
 Williams, Miss Mary Eleanor
 Williams, Miss Susan
 Williston, Samuel
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

1940

Life Members

Henry P. Binney, 2 Jan.
 John Woodbury, 4 Jan.
 William P. Bodwell, 16 Jan.
 Mrs. Emily Howe Campbell, 5 Feb.
 Mrs. Jennie B. Joy, 18 Feb.
 Frank W. Whitcher, 21 Feb.
 Miss Caroline P. Cordner, 28 Feb.
 J. Colby Bassett, 7 Mar.
 Walter S. Crane, 7 Mar.
 Edward R. Warren, 10 Mar.
 George D. Pushee
 Dr. Edmund S. Young
 George W. St. Amant
 George G. Sears, 27 May
 Mrs. Horace M. Houser, 29 May

Leroy S. Brown, 11 June
 Matt B. Jones, 1 July
 Elwood Worcester, 19 July
 J. Payson Clark, 21 July
 Augustus Thorndike, 23 August
 J. Otis Wardwell, 10 Sept.
 Henry Thayer Abbe, 1 Oct.
 James D. Coady, 2 Oct.
 Henry E. Crowell, 16 Oct.
 Harriet M. Laughlin, 29 Oct.
 March G. Bennett, 4 Nov.
 Frederick L. Emerson, 10 Nov.
 Frederic Winsor, 26 Nov.
 Samuel Hyslop, 21 Dec.

Annual Members

Miss Elizabeth J. Woodward, 11 Jan.
 James W. Eustis, 7 Mar.
 James D. Henderson, 7 Mar.
 Mrs. Florence G. Thorndike, 30 Apr.
 Samuel W. Wakeman, 8 May
 George C. Warren, 31 July

George C. Beals, 8 Sept.
 Larra W. Munroe, 16 Oct.
 Walter S. Fox, 2 Nov.
 Morgan H. Stafford, 20 Nov.
 Edward W. Atkinson, 6 Dec.

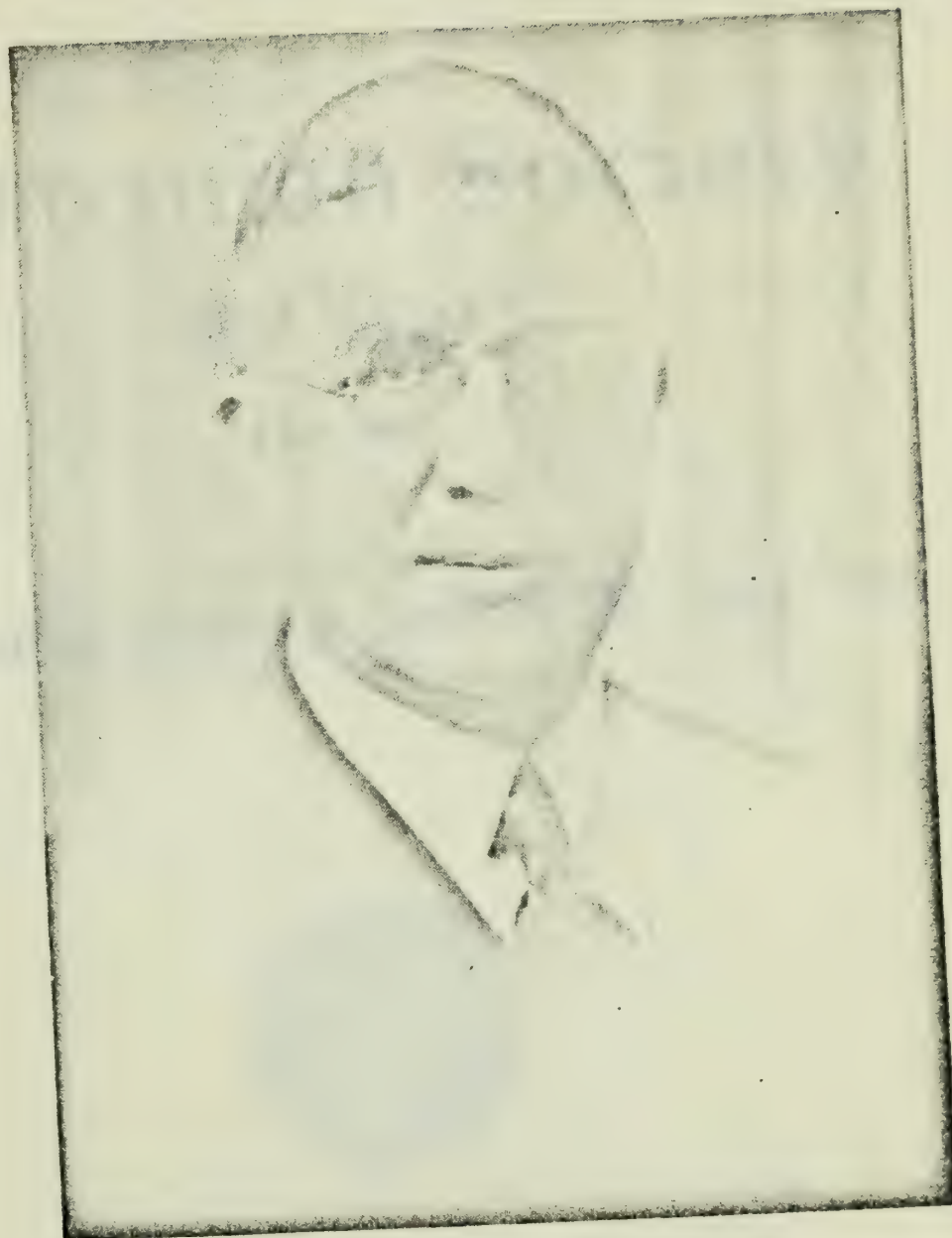
The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed
 in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.

ANCHOR LINOTYPE PRINTING CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
U. S. A.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 20, 1942



CHARLES H. TAYLOR

*Director of the Bostonian Society
1906-1941*

Died Aug. 18, 1941

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report

OF THE
Annual Meeting, January 20, 1942



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXLII

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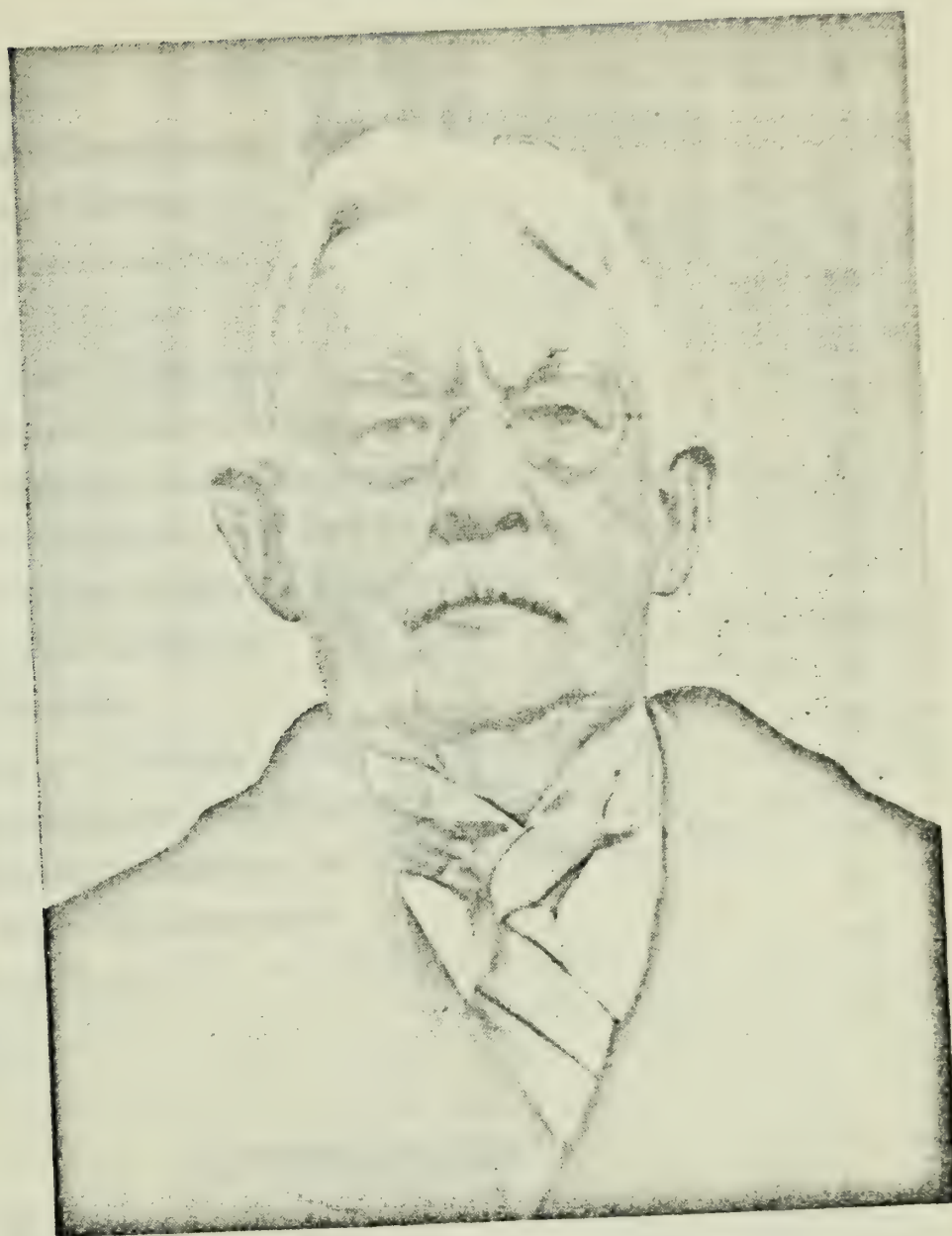
Committee on Publications

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

THE CLERK



GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

*Director of the Bostonian Society
1928-1941*

Vice-President, 1932-1941

Died, Oct. 9, 1941

CONTENTS

IN MEMORIAM	4
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1942	5
61ST ANNUAL MEETING	7
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	8
REPORT OF THE CLERK	10
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	12
PERMANENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS	16
REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE	17
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS	17
ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1941	19
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	21
FORM OF BEQUEST	23
CENTENNIAL OF DICKENS' FIRST VISIT TO BOSTON	24
THE COLLECTIONS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY	30
COTTON MATHER'S ACCOUNT OF TIDE OF FEB. 24, 1723	47
OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION	51
MEMBERSHIP LIST	52
NECROLOGY	64

ILLUSTRATIONS

CHARLES H. TAYLOR	Frontis
GEORGE KUHN CLARKE	Facing page 2
DICKENS' MINUTES OF MEETING, TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. HEWITT	Between pages 24 and 25
CHARLES DICKENS, 1842	Facing page 26
THE BRITANNIA IN THE ICE	Facing page 28
A CORNER OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER	Facing page 30
REPRESENTATIVES' HALL	Facing page 38
WHITMORE HALL	Facing page 46

In Memoriam

During the past year, the Society has lost its senior Director, Mr. Charles H. Taylor, who died August 18, and its Vice President, Mr. George Kuhn Clarke, who died October 9.

Mr. Taylor joined the Society in 1901 and was elected a Director in 1906. During his thirty-five years of membership on the Board, he was a frequent donor of books, papers, and other articles of historical interest to the Society, and his sound judgment and interest in the history of Boston were of great value in determining the policies of the Society. The passing from this life of this good citizen of Boston is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Mr. Clarke joined the Society in 1904, became a member of the Board of Directors in 1929, and in 1932 was elected Vice President. He was deeply interested in historical subjects, and was regular in attendance at the meetings of the Society and its Board of Directors. A man of unblemished character and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, his memory will be held in esteem by his fellow members of the Society.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1942

OFFICERS

President

COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, Jr.

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, Jr.
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
FRANCIS E. SMITH

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr.
JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
HERMANN F. CLARKE
RALPH M. EASTMAN

ALLAN FORBES

Librarian

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD

J. DWIGHT HOWARD

JOHN G. WELD

COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
 AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
 HERMANN F. CLARKE

FRANCIS E. SMITH
 RALPH M. EASTMAN
 THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
 AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED
 JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

ALLAN FORBES

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.
 JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE
 THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM
 AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
 ALLAN FORBES

WILLIAM L. ALLEN
 DELANO WIGHT
 RALPH M. EASTMAN

THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

FRANCIS L. COOLIDGE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

THE CLERK

ANNUAL MEETING

The 61st Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 20, 1942, of which due notice had been given. President Guild presided.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved. Then followed the reading of the usual annual reports. Those of the Board of Directors and the Finance Committee were read by the President; those of the Treasurer and Auditor, by the Treasurer; those of the Clerk, the Committee on the Rooms, and the Librarian by the Clerk. All these reports were duly accepted and appear in these Proceedings.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then presented by Harold C. Read, son of a former Clerk, Mr. Charles F. Read. The report was as follows:

The Nominating Committee appointed by President Guild unanimously recommends the election of the following officers and directors at the Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society on January 20, 1942: Clerk, James L. Bruce; Treasurer, Francis E. Smith; Directors, Courtenay Guild, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Thomas G. Frothingham, Francis E. Smith, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Hermann F. Clarke, Ralph M. Eastman and Allan Forbes. Respectfully submitted, (Signed) Francis L. Coolidge, Ethelbert V. Grabill, Delano Wight, Gorham Dana, Harold C. Read, Chairman.

The report was duly accepted and no other nominations were made. Mr. Grabill was appointed to act as teller and he reported that all ballots cast were for those presented by the Nominating Committee and they were declared elected.

The list of the donors to our special and permanent

funds from the beginning of the Society was read by the President.

Voted on motion of Mr. Grabill that the Proceedings of this Annual Meeting, the Annual Reports of the Officers and Standing Committees, and such other paper or articles as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable, be printed in pamphlet form for distribution to members.

The speaker of the meeting, Arthur Acy Rouner, D.D. was then introduced. His subject was "The Boston Orators". Dr. Rouner while in Harvard College twice won both the Lee Wade and the Boylston Prize Speaking contests and was also an instructor in public speaking, so was well qualified to talk to us on his subject. He gave a brief biography of the following men with specimens of their oratory; James Otis, Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and Daniel Webster. Dr. Rouner was thanked for his interesting talk.

Meeting adjourned at 4:15.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Board of Directors during the past year has suffered through death the loss of two staunch and loyal members in its personnel, our senior director, Mr. Charles H. Taylor, and our Vice-President, Mr. George Kuhn Clarke. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Society for 40 years and of the board for 35 years. Mr. Clarke

was a member of the Society for 37 years and of the board for 12 years. Both will be very much missed. The Directors have spread upon their records a memorial tribute to each of them.

Our By-Laws call for eight meetings yearly of your board. All these have been held and all were well attended, so that proper consideration was given to matters which fell within its province, and the resulting decisions have been such, we believe, as to promote the general well being of the Society. Many of its activities have been expressed through one of its committees, that on rooms, and its report should prove interesting to you.

You will be glad also to hear the report of your Treasurer. It shows that we have lived within our income, as we are expected to do, but that which is of greater interest is in the fact that we have had sufficient funds to do the things necessary for the proper preservation of our collections.

A year ago we received \$2,000 under the will of Miss Fanny M. Stockford in memory of her brother Hugh J. Stockford, a former member of the Society. In the past year we have received a letter from the executor of the will in which he says that we will probably receive as much more when the property included in the estate has been sold.

Our membership has held up in such a way as to prove in these trying times that our people are still interested in historical matters. Forty-four Annual Members and Eight Life were added, a total of 52. We have lost 23 Life Members and 41 Annual, of the latter, 19 by death, 20 by resignation and 2 by being dropped for non-payment of dues, a total of 64. One Annual Member transferred to Life Membership. This represents an increase of 2 in members paying annual dues but a net loss of 12 in a year fraught with situations causing

people to hesitate in taking on additional obligations. Our membership list on December 31, 1941, stood as follows:

Life	498
Annual	392

Total	890
-----------------	-----

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

"Tales out of School", when favorable to the school, are rather nice to hear. We are hearing a few of that kind, such as: "They are having good things at the monthly meetings of the Bostonian Society now". Our endeavor has been to get good speakers with worthwhile messages for us and remarks like the above indicate that we are meeting with some degree of success. It should be noted that our speakers have been very generous in their terms to us. We can accommodate more people than usually come, but as it is we have fair audiences. The speakers and their subjects last year were as follows:

January 21: Annual Meeting; "Franklin; Wisest and Wittiest American" by William Wallace Rose, D.D.

February 18: "Poems of the Soil" by Robert Francis, read by the author.

March 18: "Some Boston Rebels—Anne Hutchinson, Samuel Adams, William Lloyd Garrison, and Theodore Parker" by Albert Britt.

April 15: "Balanced Living of old Bostonians" by H. Addington Bruce.

May 20: "Peeking through the Windows of old time New England Meeting Houses" by George W. Solley.

October 21: "New England Museum of Natural History and Boston" by Bradford Washburn.

November 18: "Women in the History of Boston" by Helena Lukomska.

December 16: "Boston and the Chinese" by Tehyi Hsieh.

Another society which meets regularly in the Council Chamber of the Old State House is the Wedgwood Club. We have also been good neighbors to other organizations in the use of our rooms, such as the Paul Revere Memorial Association. During the year we have had 56 groups that made special visits to the Old State House. These groups consisted of members from schools, clubs, boy and girl scouts and teachers' associations. The number of visitors for the year including the above was 27,904. This is a little less than that of 1940 when we had 28,373.

The Bostonian Society had a small part in the Bill of Rights commemorative observances. The Citizens Educational Committee of New York broadcast on December 5th from the Council Chamber the addresses of several prominent men. This date was the anniversary of the ratification by the first Provincial Congress in Cambridge of the Bill of Rights declaration of the first Continental Congress. We also had our usual 4th of July observance with the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Edward P. Grigalus, a South Boston High School boy in Colonial costume. Christmas Carols were played as usual on December 24 by a quartet from the First Motor Squadron, First Corps of Cadets.

When you have any question in Boston history or a desire to see some of the old pictures and relics of the City or when anything occurs to you in which you think we may be of help, I and my associates will be pleased to serve you in any way that we can, even as we have tried to serve you and others in the past.

(Signed) JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1941

Dr.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

Dr.

1941		1941	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 1,037 12	\$ 5,511 00
Mar. 31	379 Yearly Dues.....	1,895 00	589 42
	Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	1,375 00	1,449 61
	Income from Permanent Fund Investments..	5,591 61	190 52
	Income from Norcross Fund.....	956 80	187 00
	Income from James Lyman Whitney Library Fund.....	42 95	50 75
	Income from Bancroft Fund.....	71 00	305 84
	Income from Cruft Fund.....	50 00	113 53
	Income from Stockford Fund.....	90 00	346 48
	Income from Minns Fund.....	900 00	598 71
	Marine Museum Account.....	372 14	1,995 26
	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account.....	537 01	1,580 51
		<u>\$12,918 63</u>	<u>\$12,918 63</u>

Cr.

PERMANENT FUND

Dr.

1941		1941	
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 191 25	\$ 2,190 51
Mar. 31	200. United States Treasury 2½s, 1954, sold.....	204 00	200 00
May 26	2000. National Power & Light Co. deb. 5s, 2030, redeemed.....	2,120 00	1,064 14
July 16	1000. New York State Electric & Gas Co. 1st 4½s, 1980, redeemed.....	1,020 00	2,035 51
Sept. 4	1000. National Power & Light Co. deb. 5s, 2030, redeemed.....	1,060 00	2 75
Sept. 8	2000. American Tel. & Tel. Co. deb. 3¼s, 1961, sold.....	2,168 44	400 00
Oct. 30	1000. Community Power & Light Co. 1st & coll. 5s, 1957, redeemed.....	1,050 00	3,108 13
	Transferred from Current Account.....	1,995 26	1,077 91
	Nine Life Memberships.....	270 00	
		<u>\$10,078 95</u>	<u>\$10,078 95</u>

Invested in the following securities:

C.R.

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY LIBRARY FUND

	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....	\$ 2,127 87
	New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	40 27
	Franklin Savings Bank Dividend.....	21 27
	Franklin Savings Bank Dividend.....	40 73
	New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	21 68
	Franklin Savings Bank Dividend.....	<u> </u>
		\$ 2,251 82
<hr/>		
Dr.	1941 Jan. Feb. July Aug.	Dec. 31
	Transferred to Library a/c during 1941.... \$ 42 95	
	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank..... 2,208 87	
	<u>\$ 2,251 82</u>	

Cr.

The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is invested in the following securities:

DR.

GEORGE T. CRUFT FUND

The George T. Cruft Fund is invested in the following security:

The George T. Cruft Fund is invested in the following security:
\$1,000. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5's, due Jan. 15, 1961.

The Hugh J. Stockford Fund is invested in the following securities:

The Hugh J. Stockford Fund is invested in the following securities:
Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & refunding 4½%, due June 1, 1950
\$2,000.

Cr.

JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND

Dr.			
		1941	1941
		Dec.	31
1941			
Jan.	1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 86
July	16	\$1000. New York State Electric & Gas Corp.	1,020 00
		4½ Redeemed.....	42 00
		Interest receipts during year.....	29 00
		Dividend receipts during year.....	3 88
Aug.	11	Sold 3 American Tel. & Tel. Co. rights.....	
			\$ 1,095 74

• \$1,020.86 deposited in Franklin Savings Bank.

The Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund is invested in the following securities:
 3 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock.
 1 share First National Bank of Boston stock.

Cr.

THOMAS MINNS FUND

Dr.			
		1941	1941
		Dec.	31
1941			
Jan.	1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 67 97
		Interest receipts during year.....	900 00
			\$967 97

Transferred income to Current a/c.....	\$900 00
Cash on hand.....	67 97
	\$967 97

The Thomas Minns Fund is invested in the following securities:

	Maturity
\$5,000. Province of Quebec 3s.....	July 15 1955
5,000. Washington Water Power Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.....	June 1 1964
5,000. United Stockyards Corp. Coll. Trust 4¼s.....	Oct. 1 1951
5,000. Iowa Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 3¾s.....	Aug. 1 1969
5,000. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.....	Aug. 1 1969

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gifts	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$2,208 87
(Income for use of Library only)		
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	1,500 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	25,000 00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	2,000 00

(Signed) FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, are making an audit of the books and have inspected the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. will be on file in the Clerk's office open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

(Signed) COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The most interesting event in the year 1941 for the Bostonian Society comes probably within the province of the Committee on the Rooms.

An arrangement has been made with the Marine Museum which has had a room with us for many years by which the Society will have the custody of their exhibits and the Museum will be open during the same hours as the other rooms in the Old State House.

The work of cleaning and restoring our oil paintings

of most historic interest has been continued during the past year, when three were completely renovated. One of these was that of "Dan" Simpson, a drummer boy of three wars, keeper at one time of the Green Dragon Tavern, and for many years drummer for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Another was that of Lorenzo Papanti proprietor of Boston's famous dancing academy. The third was that of Nathaniel P. Russell, first Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

All who have attended the meetings of the Society in recent times have noted the painting of Park Square which has stood at the right front of the Council Chamber as you face the desk. This had been a loan to us from the artist, William P. Bodwell, a former member of this Society. It has now been purchased from his estate and has become a part of our collection.

As has been our custom, we have a number of special exhibits in Whitmore Hall and in the Norcross Room. Whitmore Hall has had exhibits of the signatures of John Hancock; of photographs of the views shown in the 1941 Proceedings; of Getty's pencil drawings of Boston; of Boston's Big Blow of September 21, 1938; and of the fire of 1872. The walls of the Norcross Room have been given a new burlap background for pictures. Four exhibits have been shown: The Old North End, Boston by and large (panoramic views), George Washington's Visit to Boston in 1789, and Beacon Hill.

The Society has acquired during the past year a chair that belonged to General Joseph Warren. This came to us from the estate of Mary W. Winslow and bears a label on which in the handwriting of her late husband, Rev. William C. Winslow, D.D. is the statement that the chair belonged to the Revolutionary patriot. Some questioned the statement and the chair was taken to an expert in Colonial furniture. He said it could have belonged to Gen. Warren as it was an old piece and

was of the workmanship and style of his day. We have therefore accepted it as genuine.

Henry S. Baldwin has given the Society a photographic copy of the Gov. Winthrop map now in the British museum. Mr. Baldwin had this photograph made specially for him in accord with his directions; it is a direct photograph of the original and is complete in every detail.

A miniature of the Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D., was presented to the Society by Miss Margaret Foster Herrick, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., who succeeded Dr. Kirk as pastor of the Mt. Vernon Church in Ashburton Place. The chief interest in this miniature is that it shows Dr. Kirk in his early days as a minister. Pictures of him in his later life are more common.

Miss Agnes Wilbur gave us the company book of Abijah Wyman and the Rules and Regulations, Massachusetts Army, 1775. The book is interesting as it covers the period of the Battle of Bunker Hill and hence gives additional information of that event.

Other additions to our collections are shown in the list which follows this report.

Committee on the Rooms,
JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1941

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Anonymous	Broadsides	Paul Jones Victory Battle of Bunker Hill Frigate Constitution Jason Fairbanks

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Baker Library	Price List Programs	Master Tailors, 1811 Boston Events
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G.	Photographs	Boston Houses and Streets
Baldwin, Henry S.	Photograph	Winthrop Map in the British Museum
Boston Athenaeum	Scrap Book	Theater Ticket Stubs
Burrage, Miss Elsie A.	Program Catalogues Manuscript Photograph Print Lithograph	Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks Paint and Oil Club Copley Society Sermon of Dr. Burnap Beacon Street La Salle Seminary Ladies' Fair for Poor, 1857
Clarke, George Kuhn	Engraving Photographs	Jacob Kuhn Public Garden Boylston Market
Dickinson, Grace I.	Axe	Indian
Doody, Walter J.	Hardtack	Issued at Libby Prison
Gagnebin, Charles L.	Lantern Slide	Back Bay, 1855
Herrick, Miss Margaret F.	Miniature	Dr. Edward N. Kirk
Lovett, Miss A. de B.	Oil Painting	Public Garden
Mayo, Dr. Charles W.	Fire Relics	Fused Fish hooks Fused Box of Tacks
Mears, Harry	Proclamations	Thanksgiving by Gov. Robinson; Arbor Day (2) and April 19th by Gov. Greenhalge
Merritt, Miss E. R.	Jewelry	Bracelet and Earrings
Sawyer, Ernest A.	Badge Photograph Roster	Encampment, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1939 William Warren Boston School Regiments
Snow, Edward R.	Photographs	Boston Light from the air Ship "Northern Light"
State Street Trust Co.	Lithograph	Grounds and Buildings U. S. Agriculture Society, 1855
Weld, John G.	Photograph	Seaver's Store

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Weatherbee, Winthrop	Menu Photographs	Dinner to U. S. Grant Phillips Brooks Benjamin C. Clark Richard M. Weld
Winn, Robert M.	Medal Tray	Massachusetts Centenary Wedgwood
Winslow, Mary W. Estate of	Chair	Gen. Joseph Warren
Woodbridge, Mrs. S. Homer	Powder Flask	American Powder Mills

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

When one speaks of a library the vision that comes to mind is rows of shelves on which are arranged books supposed to contain information or entertainment. A library is a library and nothing more. That last statement is scarcely true of our own for it is more; it is a picture gallery. "Yes", you may say, "I know books are often illustrated but what help is that when you are looking for pictures and you do not know in what book to look". True, but we do know and that is the point we wish to make. An index card catalogue of all the illustrations in our books has been made and is proving of great value. This is an unusual feature but it is possible in our small library of some 2000 books.

How well this index serves is shown in a recent experience. A company celebrating its 100th anniversary wished to show pictures of the men who had been associated with it as executives through the years. Two of them could not be found till our index showed the books in which they appeared. We were told that without the help we had given, these two would have

been omitted as a search everywhere else had turned up nothing.

During the past year some fifty books were rebound and a like number of pamphlets were inserted in press board covers. All our leather-bound books were given a softening treatment in order to give new life to the leathers and the work of transferring material from worn out scrap books to new ones has been continued. In brief we are adding continually to our library and taking care to preserve the books that we have.

In an article on our collections appearing in this issue of our Annual Proceedings is the story of what books we have and any one interested is referred to that article.

Many of the books that have been added during the year have come from one of our Directors, Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr. These include Visit of Foreign Lawyers to Boston, 1930 (An interesting scrap book of events); Letters of Rev. William Gordon, Historian of the Revolution; Orations and Speeches of Charles Sumner; Henry Knox, Bookseller; Memorial tributes to John D. Long, John Marshall, and Walbridge Abner Field; Guide books such as King's How to See Boston, G. A. R. Souvenir Book of Boston, Boston Harbor, and Tourists' Guide Down the Harbor; Miscellaneous books such as Charlotte Temple, John R. Parker's Telegraph Vocabulary (Parker had a signal station on the Old State House); Reports of the City Planning Board, and a pamphlet on the work of John Singer Sargent at the Museum of Fine Arts and catalogue of his memorial exhibit in 1925.

Another Director, James M. Hunnewell, gave us 20 pamphlets, some of which had belonged to his father, and are interesting old booklets.

Other accessions by gift were:

Adams' Directory of Boston, 1847-48, from another Director, Augustus P. Loring, Jr.

The 100th Anniversary Book of E. B. Badger & Sons Co. from the Badger Company.

Memoir and reminiscences of Gov. John A. Andrew by Peleg. W. Chandler from Mrs. Leslie Taylor Stow.

A Brave Black Regiment, the story of the 54th Massachusetts, commanded by Col. Robert G. Shaw, also 2 pamphlets on the 2nd Massachusetts from John G. Weld.

Suggestions for changes in the City Charter by Henry H. Sprague, from Capt. Winthrop Wetherbee.

Boston Almanac, 1849, Boston Directory, 1841, the Assessed Polls, Ward 6, 1872, Municipal Boston Register, 1861, Topographical Description of Boston by N. B. Shurtleff from Mrs. Benjamin P. Barker.

Sargent's Handbook of New England, 1921 by Porter Sargent, from the author.

Fourth of July Oration, 1788, by Harrison Gray Otis, from Walter F. Seaman.

The following books were acquired by purchase: Commonwealth History of Massachusetts, Albert Bushnell Hart, Ed., John Tileston's School by D. C. Colesworthy, Boston Pier or Long Wharf, The Athenaeum Gallery, Crusader in Crinoline (Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe) by Forrest Wilson, The First Decade of the Boston Museum by Claire McGlinchee, Splendor (the life of a Boston newspaper reporter) by Ben Ames Williams.

(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian*.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

CENTENNIAL OF DICKENS' FIRST VISIT TO BOSTON

THE TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN HEWITT OF THE *Britannia*

Charles Dickens landed in Boston on his first visit to the United States Saturday, January 22, 1842, from the steamship *Britannia* of the Cunard Line, then known as the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The *Britannia* was a wooden paddle-wheel steamer, small in comparison with the great liners of today, being about 200 feet in length and of 1150 tons, and was commanded by Captain John Hewitt.

The voyage from England was long and very stormy, with head winds, and the day before the steamer docked the passengers held a meeting at which they elected the Earl of Mulgrave chairman,¹ Dickens secretary and treasurer, and passed the following resolution:

That gratefully recognizing the blessings of Divine Providence, by which we are brought nearly to the termination of our voyage, we have great pleasure in expressing our high appreciation of Captain Hewitt's nautical skill, and his indefatigable attention to the management and safe conduct of the ship, during a more than ordinary tempestuous voyage.

They then opened and collected a subscription for the purchase and presentation to Captain Hewitt, as an expression of their sentiments, of "a piece of silver plate", appointed Dickens, E. Dunbar and Solomon Hopkins a committee to attend to the matter, and dictated the inscription to be placed on the "testimonial" as follows:

This piece of plate was presented to Captain John Hewitt of the *Britannia* Steamship by the passengers on board that

(1) Edward F. Payne refers to Mulgrave as a young British officer who was returning to his regiment in Montreal after a leave of absence, and says that he "stayed over a few days with the Dickenses in Boston." *Dickens Days in Boston*, p. 11.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE
Britannia, JAN. 21, 1842 AND THEIR TESTIMONIAL
TO CAPT. JOHN HEWITT

CHARLES DICKENS, *Secretary.*

*From autographed copy in the possession of the
Bostonian Society*

As a meeting of the Passengers on board the Britannia steam ship, travelling from Liverpool to Boston: held in the Saloon of that vessel on Friday the twenty-first of January 1842:

It was moved and seconded, that the Earl of Mulfraue do take the chair. The motion having been carried unanimously, the Earl of Mulfraue took the chair accordingly.

It was also moved, and seconded, and carried unanimously, that Charles Dickens, Esquire, be appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the meeting.

The three following resolutions were then proposed and seconded, and carried, *unanimously*.

1. That gratefully recognizing the blessing of Divine Providence, by which we are brought nearly to the termination of our voyage, we have great pleasure in expressing our high appreciation of Captain Hewitt's nautical skill, and of his indefatigable attention to the management and safe conduct of the ship, during a more than ordinary tempestuous passage.

2. That a subscription be opened for the purchase of a piece of silver plate; and that Captain Hewitt be respectfully requested to accept it, as a sincere expression of the sentiments embodied in the foregoing resolution.

3. That a committee be appointed to carry these resolutions into effect; and that the committee be composed of the following gentlemen - Charles Dickens, Esquire; E. Deane, Esquire; and Solomon Hopkins, Esquire.

The Committee having withdrawn and conferred with Captain Hewitt, returned; and informed the meeting that Captain Hewitt desired to attend and express his thanks: which he did.

The amount of the subscriptions was reported at Fifty Pounds, and the list was closed. It was then agreed that the following inscription should be placed upon the testimonial to Captain Hewitt: -

This Piece of Plate
was presented
to
Captain John Hewitt,
of
the Britannia Steamship,
By the Passengers,
on board that vessel,
In a voyage
From Liverpool to Boston,
In the month of January,
1842,
As a slight acknowledgement,
of
his great ability
and skill
under circumstances
of much difficulty
and danger;

and as a feeble token
of
their lasting gratitude.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and to the
Secretary, & the meeting separated.

Charles Dickens

Secretary.

This document signed by
Charles Dickens, was
written by me
William W. Whaildon.

vessel, in a voyage from Liverpool to Boston, in the month of January 1842, as a slight acknowledgment of his great ability and skill under circumstances of much difficulty and danger; and as a feeble token of their lasting gratitude.

The Bostonian Society owns a copy of the minutes of the meeting signed by Dickens, which he gave to William W. Baker and we reproduce herewith.

The "plate" purchased by the committee consisted of a silver pitcher and tray and two silver goblets. These Dickens presented to the captain in the lobby of the Tremont Theatre, opposite the Tremont House, the afternoon of January 29, 1842. It appears, however, that they then had only one of the goblets, but Dickens explained that the "deficiency" would "soon be supplied."

Dickens described the voyage in his *American Notes*, beginning with what he refers to as "the one-fourth serious and three-fourths comical astonishment" with which he viewed his "state room" when he boarded the steamer at Liverpool on January 3, 1842.

That this state-room had been specially engaged for "Charles Dickens, Esquire, and Lady," was rendered sufficiently clear even to my scared intellect by a very small manuscript, announcing the fact, which was pinned on a very flat quilt, covering a very thin mattress, spread like a surgical plaster on a most inaccessible shelf. But that this was the state-room concerning which Charles Dickens, Esquire, and Lady, had held daily and nightly conferences for at least four months preceding: that this could by any possibility be that small snug chamber of the imagination, which Charles Dickens, Esquire, with the spirit of prophecy strong upon him, had always foretold would contain at least one little sofa, and which his lady, with a modest yet most magnificent sense of its limited dimensions, had from the first opined would not hold more than two enormous portmanteaus in some odd corner out of sight (portmanteaus which could now no more be

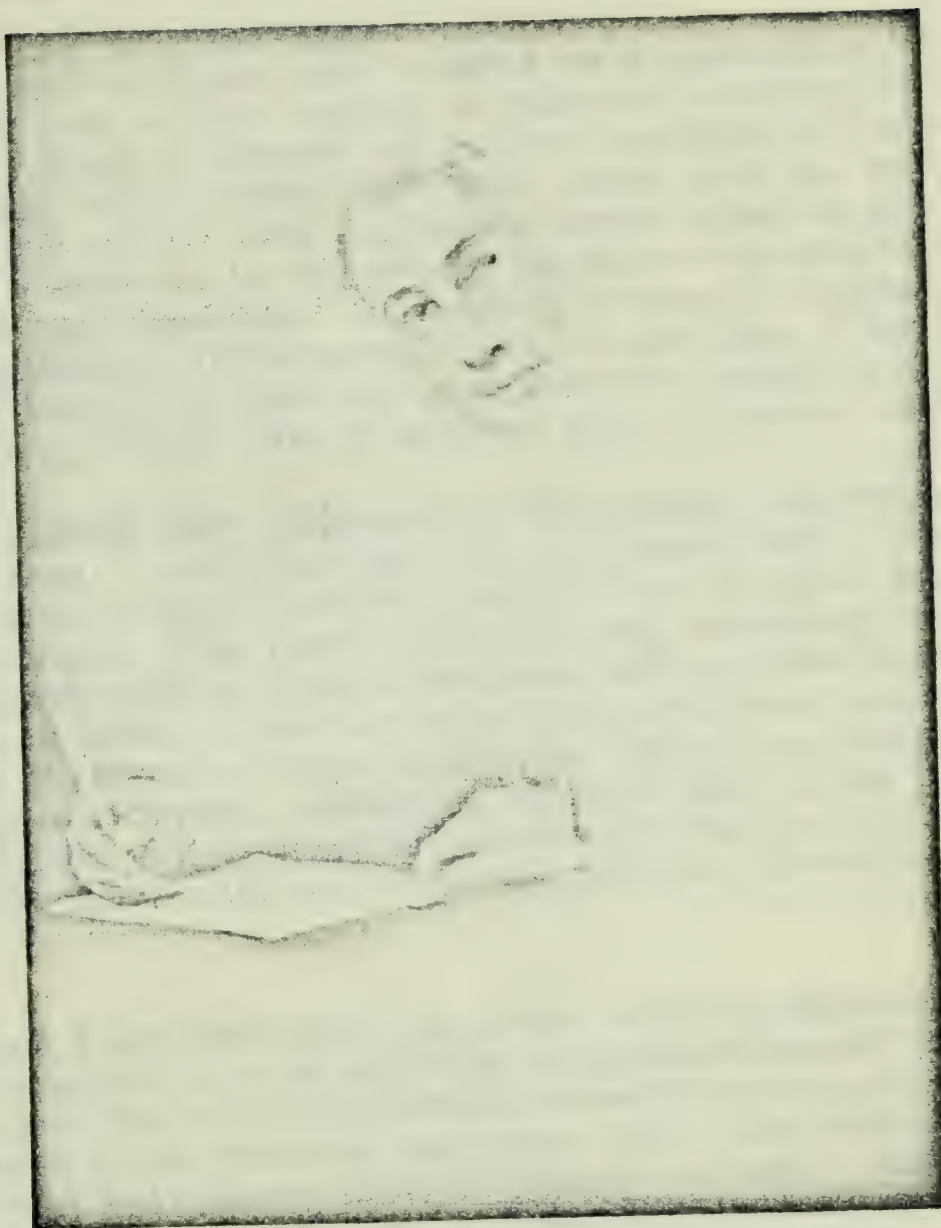
(2) *Dickens Days in Boston*, pp. 64-67, quoting Dickens' presentation speech and Captain Hewitt's reply.

got in at the door, not to say stowed away, than a giraffe could be persuaded or forced into a flower-pot): that this utterly impracticable, thoroughly hopeless, and profoundly preposterous box had the remotest reference to, or connection with, those chaste and pretty, not to say gorgeous little bowers, sketched by a masterly hand, in the highly varnished lithographic plan hanging up in the agent's counting-house in the city of London: that this room of state, in short, could be anything but a pleasant fiction and cheerful jest of the captain's, invented and put in practice for the better relish and enjoyment of the real state-room presently to be disclosed:—these were truths which I really could not, for the moment, bring my mind at all to bear upon or comprehend. And I sat down upon a kind of horsehair slab, or perch, of which there were two within; and looked, without any expression of countenance whatever, at some friends who had come on board with us, and who were crushing their faces into all manner of shapes by endeavoring to squeeze them through the small doorway.

He then wrote of the great storm that they encountered, and its effects, at first in a humorous vein, with some exaggerations, and later more seriously, but making a tale which all who have experienced rough weather and sickness on the high seas can appreciate.

It is the third morning. I am awakened out of my sleep by a dismal shriek from my wife, who demands to know whether there's any danger. I rouse myself, and look out of bed. The water-jug is plunging and leaping like a lively dolphin; all the smaller articles are afloat, except my shoes, which are stranded on a carpet-bag, high and dry, like a couple of coal-barges. Suddenly I see them spring into the air, and behold the looking-glass, which is nailed to the wall, sticking fast upon the ceiling. At the same time the door entirely disappears, and a new one is opened in the floor. Then I begin to comprehend that the state-room is standing on its head.

Before it is possible to make any arrangement at all compatible with this novel state of things, the ship rights. Before one can say, "Thank Heaven!" she wrongs again. Before one can cry she is wrong, she seems to have started forward, and to be a creature actively running of its own accord, with broken knees and failing legs, through every variety of hole and pitfall, and stumbling constantly. Before one can so much as wonder, she takes a high leap into the air. Before she has



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

CHARLES DICKENS IN 1842

From the portrait painted in Boston by Francis Alexander

well done that, she takes a deep dive into the water. Before she has gained the surface, she throws a summerset. The instant she is on her legs, she rushes backward. And so she goes on, staggering, heaving, wrestling, leaping, diving, jumping, pitching, throbbing, rolling, and rocking: and going through all these movements, sometimes by turns, and sometimes altogether: until one feels disposed to roar for mercy.

I say nothing of what may be called the domestic noises of the ship: such as the breaking of glass and crockery, the tumbling down of stewards, the gambols, overhead, of loose casks and truant dozens of bottled porter, and the very remarkable and far from exhilarating sounds raised in their various state-rooms by the seventy passengers who were too ill to get up to breakfast. I say nothing of them: for although I lay listening to this concert for three or four days, I don't think I heard it for more than a quarter of a minute, at the expiration of which term, I lay down again, excessively seasick.

Not sea-sick, be it understood, in the ordinary acceptation of the term: I wish I had been: but in a form which I have never seen or heard described, though I have no doubt it is very common. I lay there, all the day long, quite coolly and contentedly; with no sense of weariness, with no desire to get up, or get better, or take the air; with no curiosity or care, or regret, of any sort or degree, saving that I think I can remember, in this universal indifference, having a kind of lazy joy—of fiendish delight, if anything so lethargic can be dignified with the title—in the fact of my wife being too ill to talk to me.

There I remained until I got better: suffering, whenever I was recommended to eat anything, an amount of anguish only second to that which is said to be endured by the apparently drowned, in the process of restoration to life. One gentleman on board had a letter of introduction to me from a mutual friend in London. He sent it below with his card, on the morning of the head-wind; and I was long troubled with the idea that he might be up, and well, and a hundred times a-day expecting me to call upon him in the saloon. I imagined him one of those cast-iron images—I will not call them men—who ask, with red faces and lusty voices, what sea-sickness means, and whether it really is as bad as it is represented to be. This

was very torturing indeed; and I don't think I ever felt such perfect gratification and gratitude of heart, as I did when I heard from the ship's doctor that he had been obliged to put a large mustard poultice on this very gentleman's stomach. I date my recovery from the receipt of that intelligence.

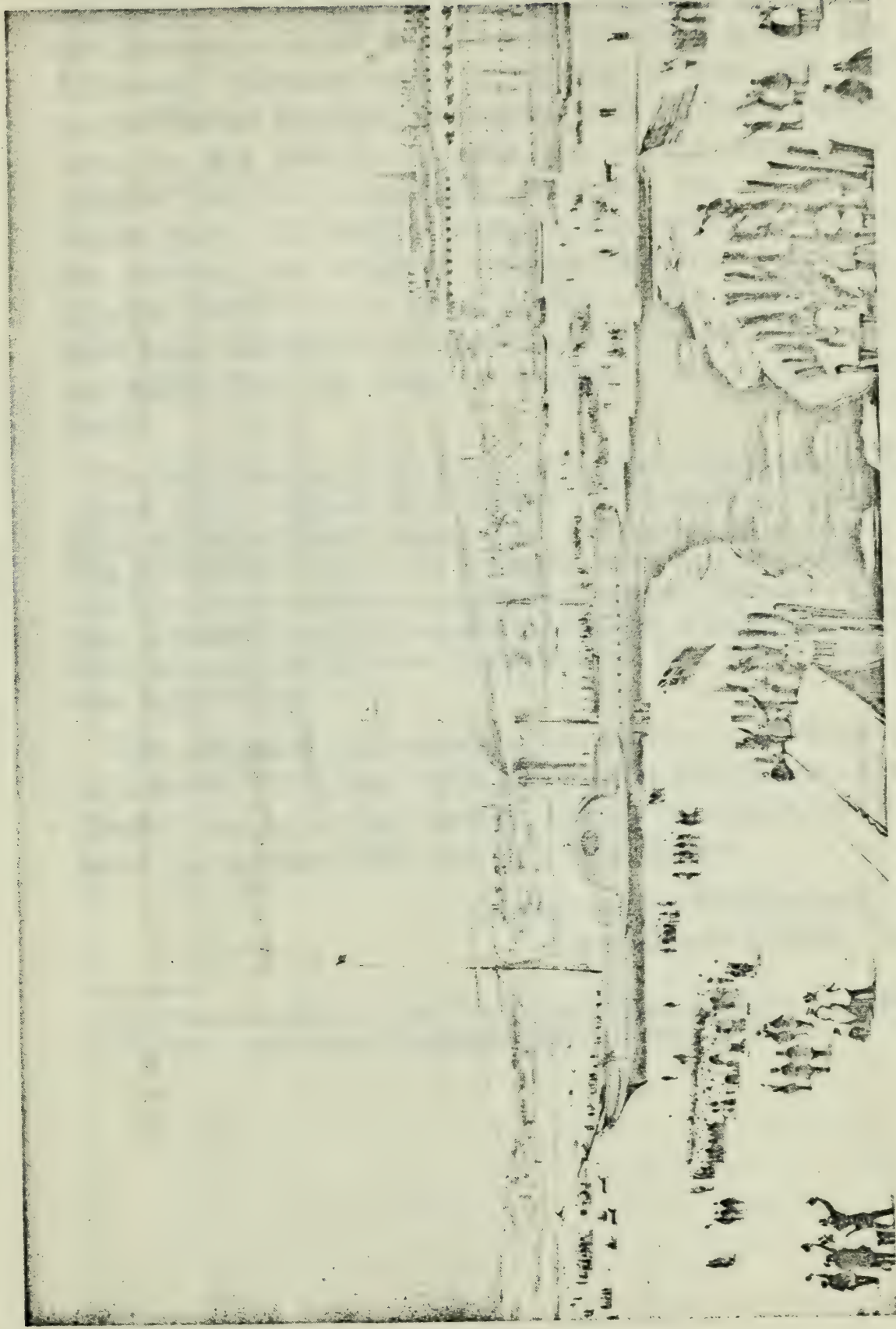
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The labouring of the ship in the troubled sea on this night I shall never forget. "Will it ever be worse than this?" was a question I had often heard asked, when everything was sliding and bumping about, and when it certainly did seem difficult to comprehend the possibility of anything afloat being more disturbed, without toppling over and going down. But what the agitation of a steam-vessel is, on a bad winter's night in the wild Atlantic, it is impossible for the most vivid imagination to conceive. To say that she is flung down on her side in the waves, with her masts dipping into them, and that, springing up again, she rolls over on the other side, until a heavy sea strikes her with the noise of a hundred great guns, and hurls her back—that she stops, and staggers, and shivers, as though stunned, and then, with a violent throbbing at her heart, darts onward like a monster goaded into madness, to be beaten down, and battered, and crushed, and leaped on by the angry sea—that thunder, lightening, hail, and rain, and wind, are all in fierce contention for the mastery—that every plank has its groan, every nail its shriek, and every drop of water in the great ocean its howling voice—is nothing. To say that all is grand, and all appalling and horrible in the last degree, is nothing. Words cannot express it. Thoughts cannot convey it. Only a dream can call it up again, in all its fury, rage, and passion.

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No wonder the passengers were relieved and grateful when they reached port, and felt that they owed something to Captain Hewitt.

The captain was also the master of the *Britannia* when the steamer was frozen in at her dock in January, 1844, and the merchants of Boston had to cut a channel through the ice that she might get to sea. This incident was commemorated by a rare lithograph which we reproduce from the fine print in the Society's collection for the picture of the steamer that it shows.



THE *Britannia*, ON WHICH DICKENS CAME TO BOSTON IN 1842, LEAVING BOSTON THROUGH A
CHANNEL CUT IN THE ICE IN 1844

From the lithograph by A. de Vaudricourt, 1844, in the collections of the Bostonian Society.

In April, 1854, the proprietor of *Gleason's Pictorial* left Boston for a tour of Europe on another Cunarder, the *America*, a larger vessel but of the same type as the *Britannia*. Gleason wrote an account of the tour for his publication in which, in contrast with Dicken's experience, he was able to describe his voyage across the Atlantic as "an exceedingly pleasant" one of about twelve days. He told of some of the incidents aboard the steamer, and while it appears from the following excerpt that life on a steam packet of the period may have been somewhat monotonous, it is evident that the passengers had no cause to complain of the lack of food.³

The daily routine of the day is as follows:—breakfast at 8 o'clock A.M., luncheon at 12 o'clock M., dinner at 4 o'clock P.M., tea at half past 7 o'clock P.M., and supper at 10 o'clock. The lights in the saloon are extinguished at half past eleven, and those in the state-rooms, by rule, at twelve, midnight. The time is passed by the passengers in sleeping, playing cards or other games—such as chess, backgammon, etc., and in agreeable conversation.

The *America*, in her turn, was frozen in at Boston in January, 1857, and, as in the case of the *Britannia*, a channel had to be cut through the ice to enable her to leave the port—a fact not generally known.

Committee on Publications,
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

(3) "Notes of Foreign Travel" in *Gleason's Pictorial* of June 17, 1854, p. 375, with a wood cut of the steamer leaving Boston, p. 380.

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

The Bostonian Society was chartered December 2, 1881, with the declared purpose "of promoting the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities".

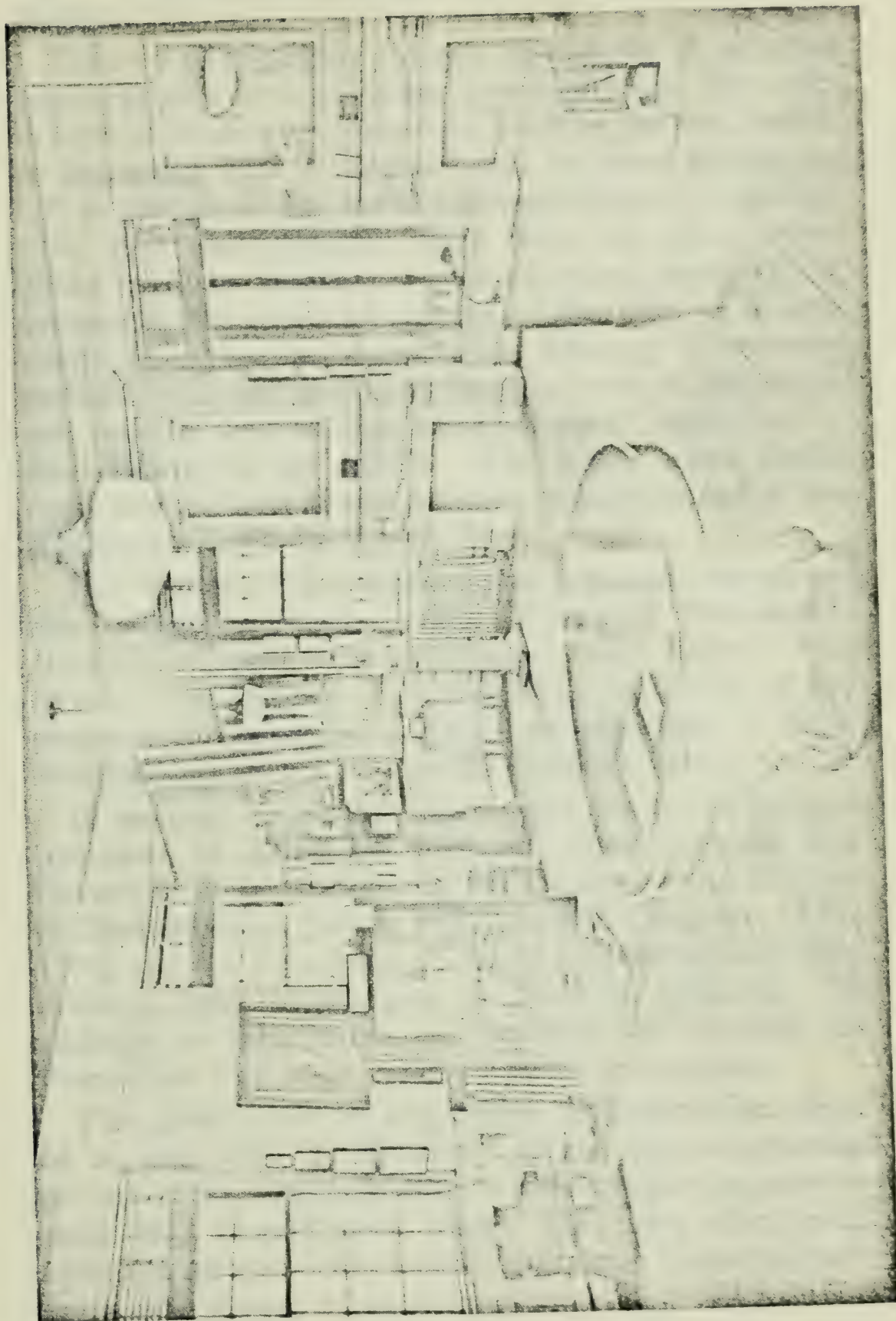
During the sixty years that have passed, the members of the Society have been true to that purpose and have given to the Society or interested others in giving to it, what has become a comprehensive collection of books, manuscripts, documents, maps, pictures and articles of local historic interest. This collection is assembled in the rooms of the Society in the Old State House, has been adequately catalogued, and made available to all seeking information on the life and the growth of the city.

Many articles, suitable for display, have been placed on the walls of the rooms or in exhibition cases, with brief descriptions attached, and may be viewed by any visitor passing through. Still more may be seen on inquiry of the custodians.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND ENGRAVINGS

The collection of greatest interest, perhaps, is that of photographs and engravings as these give a better idea than any possible description, of buildings, streets, and people.

Photography is comparatively modern. It began with the daguerreotype, a French discovery in 1839, which was used at first for indoor work only. Within fifteen years, it was adapted to outdoor work, but the method was short lived. In the 1850's, what is known as the "wet plate" process was developed and the daguerreotype began to disappear. There are several fine specimens of these early daguerreotypes in the Society's collec-



A CORNER OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, OLD STATE HOUSE

tion, a notable one being that of Senator Charles Sumner.

. Prior to photography the two chief types of pictorial representation were paintings and engravings. Portraits in both of these were numerous, since by the pen, brush, or engraving tool a likeness could be given friends or left to posterity. Engraved representations of historical sites were also plentiful, since from one plate many prints could be struck, but painted scenes were scarcer because of the cost and absence of the urge of human vanity, as in the case of portraits. The engravings were on both wood and metal and fine specimens of the woodcuts may be seen in "Picture of Boston", published by Abel Bowen in the 1830's. The actual wood blocks from this are now in the Society's possession and it has published a book describing them.

The heyday of the engraving in pictorial representation is seen in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Harper's Weekly*, and in *Gleason's* and *Ballou's Pictorials*. The last two were Boston's contribution to the progress of illustration. Nearly complete files of these two publications are now in the Society's library.

In portrait engravings the Society owns the famous collection of Jeremiah Colburn, which includes the Governors of Massachusetts, the signers of the Articles of Confederation, July 9, 1778, the Old Congress, 1774-1789, and the Presidents of the United States and their cabinets, from Washington to Garfield, inclusive. In addition to these there are hundreds of portraits of Bostonians who have achieved public recognition.

The general use of engravings for illustration came to an end with the discovery of the photo-engraving process in the 1880's by which a photographic negative is made on a treated metal plate. This plate after being etched in an acid bath is ready for use. Wood engraving is now almost a lost art and metal engraving in the

old way is preserved by those whom we regard as artists rather than artisans.

The advent of photography had an effect that the present generation can scarcely appreciate. Every one wanted photographs because they were "new" and they were made and sold until almost every building or street of prominence had been photographed and the photographs had gone into the homes of the people as something to preserve and cherish. Among the most noted of these early photographs were those taken from the Cupola of the State House. They showed Boston in various directions and they were sold with descriptions noting the locations of well known buildings. Views of Beacon Street and the Mill Dam were another popular set. These State House views are all in the Society's collection together with many others that have come from the homes where they were once looked upon as family possessions.

The Society has always been active in the collection of photographs of Boston. Sections of the third floor of the Old State House are devoted to the pictures of streets, such as Beacon, Washington, Franklin, Summer, State, and others; also, squares, such as Scollay, Bowdoin, Pemberton, Louisburg and Park. An entire alcove is devoted to churches. Many pictures for which there is no space on the walls have been catalogued and filed away. Boston has greatly changed since many of these views were taken so they present a picture gallery of the past.

In addition to the photographs there are more than 700 negatives of Boston views including the "wet-plate" collection of Charles Wallingford Parker and the later negatives that have come from a former Director, Francis H. Manning, the Boston Camera Club and others.

THE LIBRARY

The Library of the Bostonian Society is what is known as a "Special Library", since its aim is to assemble books that relate directly or indirectly to Boston. Some general books are of course included where they describe activities or tendencies in which Boston had a part or where they will aid in understanding the life of the city. There are some 2000 books in the library and in such a number most anything that has found its way into print regarding Boston is included, the value of which daily becomes more apparent through the increasing numbers of users.

These books have come through the gifts of members, of friends, and also by purchase. Two former Presidents, Curtis Guild, Sr. and Grenville H. Norcross, both keen students of the history of the city, gave generously. Charles H. Taylor, a former Director, donated books as well as photographs, prints, and historic relics. We are constantly on the watch for books and material, new or old, on Boston and its people.

The Society's system of cataloguing is one that is home made to fit our special needs. The books are grouped according to broad subjects and under these divisions, they are then listed by subjects and authors in the usual catalogue method. The aim is to facilitate research through placing together so far as possible the books that are related in subjects. An exception had to be made in the case of books that are general in character, but here a general classification has been made, as for example, Histories of Boston.

A mention of some of the groups may be of interest and these follow: business houses, cemeteries, churches, parks, fires, hospitals, taverns, societies, transportation facilities, schools, musical organizations, military affairs, etc. Some events have occasioned several books and these have been set apart by themselves, such as those

on the Boston Massacre, the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Boston Tea Party.

In addition to books treating on special topics as has been indicated, we have general reference books, such as the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society, The New England Historic Genealogical Society, The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the State Street Trust Co., the Record Commissioners' Reports, the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay through the years of its existence, and others of a like nature.

If it be true that history is made up of the doings of men and women, the library is well supplied with books biographical in character for there are 20 shelves of such books. In fact there has been secured a copy of every biography of a Bostonian that has come to the attention of the members of the Library Committee.

The Library also has a copy of every Boston Directory that has been published, beginning with the first of 1789 and continuing to the present day. If a man was in business, the directories will tell what the business was and where it was located. They will tell when a business was founded, the name under which it was founded and the changes in name through the years, particularly in changes in partnership names.

Forty scrap books filled with newspaper stories of events which have taken place in Boston in the last 100 years, the account of many of which can be found nowhere else, are also included in the Library. There is a card index covering all these 40 books and researchers who have spent hours in hunting through old newspaper files can best appreciate how much this means.

It might be added that we have a catalogue list of all illustrations appearing in the various volumes of the entire library.

MAPS

The Society has gathered together a large collection of maps. They include among others those made by different city engineers at different times, those made for the map publishing companies, those made for the annual city directories, and those made by the promoters of various land development projects as the South Cove Corporation and the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation. An entire wall of one of our rooms extending across the width of the Old State House is given over to maps. These tell the story of our city from its earliest days to modern times, being arranged chronologically.

The first of these is the Gov. Winthrop map, the original of which is in the British Museum. Our copy is a photographic reproduction. Then there is the Lamb map prepared for the "Book of Possessions" which shows all the early landowners of Boston and their holdings. A little later come the Bonner and Price maps which show the development through the 18th century. Next come the maps of the Revolutionary War period, of which we have some seventeen. The 19th century maps are especially interesting in that they show how the area of Boston has been increased through the filling-in of the Mill Pond, the West Cove, the South Cove, and the Back Bay. The map which attracts most attention is one of Boston at the time of settlement on which is superimposed one of today, thus bringing out in detail the expansion of Boston.

In addition to these maps, we have several portfolios of others, supplementing those on the wall, grouped as harbor maps, parks, Boston before, 1800, and after 1800, portions of Boston and its environs.

The most valuable maps which we have are those of the Withington surveys. Withington was a surveyor in Boston from 1792 to 1830. He made hundreds of surveys, all of which he plotted and we have

these plotted surveys together with his field notes so that those who are so inclined may make their own plots. The majority of his surveys cover Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.

Another map of lasting interest is that of the Middlesex Canal. This we have in 16 sections as it is drawn on a large scale. The story of this enterprise was published by the Society and is available in our Library. This canal was one of the first inland waterways and ran from Boston to Lowell. It opened for business in 1803 and lasted about 50 years, flourishing between about 1815 to 1835; its usefulness declined with the coming of the railroad in the 1830's, but historically it is still of interest.

OIL PAINTINGS

The Society has 85 oil paintings. Their interest is not in their artistry but in the story they tell of Boston and its people. For the most part, they consist of portraits, but there are a fair number of historical views, which are of special value, as they show scenes of which there are no other representations.

Among the portraits are those of Gov. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson, John Adams, Samuel Adams, James Otis, Gen. Artemas Ward, Nathaniel P. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harris, Daniel Webster, Curtis Guild, Sr., our first President, and Curtis Guild, Jr., a former Governor.

First among the views might be noted a painting by Robert Salmon of the "Wharves of Boston", showing them from India Wharf to Quincy Market. This was painted in 1829 and may be taken as fairly accurate for Salmon was a realistic rather than an imaginative painter. He was an eccentric Scotchman who had his home and studio on Marine Railway wharf for he loved the sea and all that pertained to it.

Another wharf scene which was painted a few years

later is that by John W. A. Scott, which shows the wharves as seen from Fort Hill.

A painting by Moses Wight of the laying of the cornerstone of the Cochituate Reservoir on Beacon Hill in the rear of the State House on November 22, 1847, is another of the historical views. This reservoir was demolished in the 1880's. The central group of the scene consists of painted-in portraits of nearly 50 men of the day who were active in the welfare of the community. These portraits are identified from a sketch-key furnished by the artist, and the City, by reason of the importance of the occasion and the portrait record, deemed the painting worthy of purchase and preservation for its historic value.

Major Thomas Melville was one of the early fire wards of Boston. We have a picture of his home on Green Street, showing (June 20, 1832), a demonstration of a new fire fighting apparatus put on for his information and approval. With this view are shown paintings of Major Melville and his wife; also two of his three cornered hats. Melville was the last man in Boston to wear such a hat and he is the theme of Holmes' well known poem, "The Last Leaf".

When the National Lancers were organized in 1837, they were reviewed by Governor Edward Everett as this military organization was to become the escort of the Governor of Massachusetts and has so continued up to recent times. The artist Charles Hubbard painted this review with the intent that the scene should appear on the banner of the organization. We have one of the paintings made in the course of working out that intent.

The collection also contains paintings of Boston from different locations such as Seaman's View of Boston from Dorchester Heights. Bodwell's painting of Park Square is another view, later than those previously men-

tioned, yet representative of by gone days. Note should be made of three water color drawings of Boston, made in 1764 by Capt. Richard Byron, R. N., brother of Admiral John Byron who was the grandfather of the poet. These drawings were given the Society by Lord Carlisle through Mr. Edward L. Pierce. They are as follows: 1. "View of Long Wharf and part of the Harbour"; 2. "View of the South End of Boston"; 3. "View of the North End of Boston and of Charles-Town".*

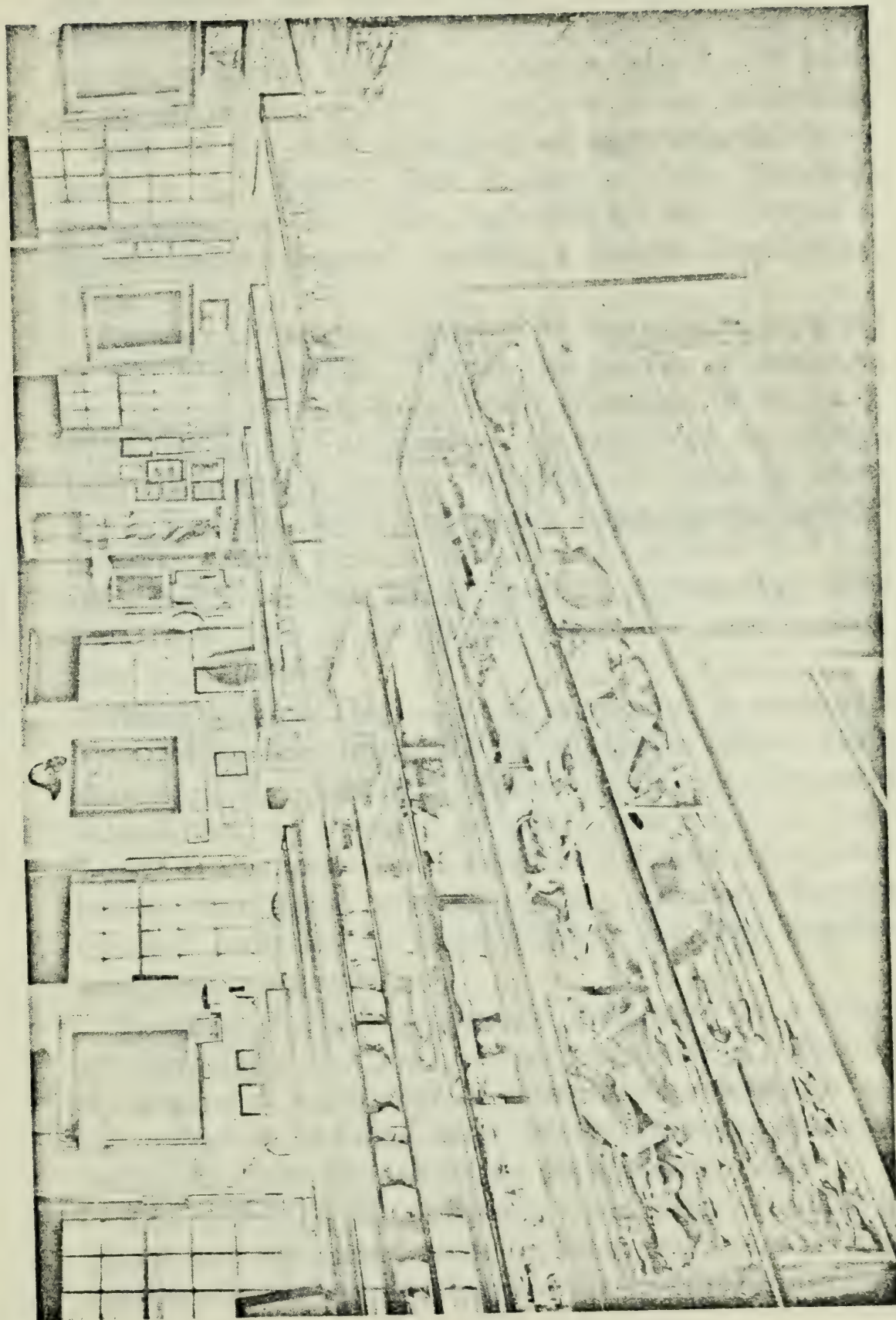
MANUSCRIPTS

The collection of manuscripts contains a number of documents closely associated with the history of Boston including three involving the Old State House itself. One of these three is the report of the coroner's inquest on the body of Michael Johnson, alias Crispus Attucks, who was one of those killed in the Boston Massacre which took place nearby. Another is the indictment of Captain Thomas Preston and some of his men for the murder of Attucks and others in that affair, the trial of whom took place in the Council Chamber. The third is the bill of William Dawes for repairing the building in 1773.

Concerning the Old Town House, predecessor on the site of the Old State House, we also have an original paper. This is a memorandum of the balance due the contractor, signed by the Selectmen of Town of Boston and Thomas Joy who erected the building.

The Town of Boston was much agitated in 1774 by the passage in England of the Boston Port Bill. The inhabitants met in Faneuil Hall and passed resolutions condemning this bill. They then went further and arranged for the sending of letters to the other colonies, giving notice of the passing of the bill and urging them

*Those who may be interested in more details of our paintings are referred to an article by Anthony J. Philpott, Art Editor of the Globe, that appeared in our Proceedings for 1934.



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL, OLD STATE HOUSE

neither to import from nor export to England while this obnoxious bill was in force. A copy of the vote taken by the town and of the letter sent out, both bearing the autograph of William Cooper, who for 49 years of his life served as Town Clerk, are in our possession.

Some of the early indentures of apprenticeship have come to us. Among them is that of John Hancock, grandfather of Gov. John, in which his son Thomas is apprenticed to Samuel Gerrish, a Boston bookbinder, 1718.

Another interesting document in the collection relates to the Town streets. This is the petition of many of the leading citizens to a Town Meeting, dated May, 1734, asking that a committee be appointed to arrange with the abutters for the widening of Common Street (now Tremont Street) and Frog Lane, (now Boylston Street). These streets were then so narrow that two carts could not pass each other; in winter, they filled with snow, and in the spring, when the snow melted, they were flooded.

Other petitions that might be mentioned by name are: That for the licensing of the British Coffee House, 1754, that of John Bernard, Master of North Grammar School, for an increase in salary, memorial of John Lovell for payment for services as a French interpreter, letters and deeds relating to the Granary Burying Ground, contracts for boat building and land development and many others.

Jeremiah Colburn previously mentioned as a donor of engravings, also gave us many manuscripts. He was a collector of engravings of persons and autographs and his collection included most of the persons prominent politically from the settlement of Boston to 1880.

The collection of manuscripts has been carefully indexed and the index cards in most cases give a brief outline of what may be found in the several manuscripts.

PROGRAMS AND MENUS

The Society has hundreds of old programs and menus, all indexed and filed. Programs are of value in giving side lights on the events which occasioned the meetings in which they were used, including poems that did not later get into print. Menus are interesting in furnishing lists of speakers with their subjects and often lists of guests.

These programs and menus go back over a period of more than a 100 years and include those of schools, churches, societies, clubs, and of the city and of the state. Of city programs might be mentioned that of the water celebration of 1848, including an original copy of James Russell Lowell's "Ode to Water". Among the menus are those of dinners given the Russian Fleet Officers in 1864, also to Grant, Arthur, Cleveland, and McKinley.

The most complete set of programs is that of the Old Boston Museum. This is an extra illustrated edition in two volumes of Kate Ryan's "Old Boston Museum Days". The size of the page is sufficient to take most of the programs without folding and many of them with the pictures of the actors and actresses are included.

FIRE RELICS

The collection of fire relics is rather an unusual one, being for the most part the combined collections of the Boston and the Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Associations. By an ordinance of October 13, 1873 Boston established a paid fire department in which the Charlestown department became merged in 1874 through annexation. The two veteran associations were organized a few years later to preserve the memories of the days before 1873. The active members were those who had served before that date though such service was not an absolute condition of membership. The collec-

tions of these associations were made up of items that pertained to their day of service and these are the relics which occupy the entire east end of the third floor of the Old State House.

In the days of the bucket brigades in fire fighting, the inhabitants who were liable for fire service were required to provide themselves with buckets and fire bags. At a fire the full buckets were passed from hand to hand by the men and the empties in the same way by the women. The buckets were made of leather and some of them were highly decorated in addition to bearing the owners' names. The bags were for the removal of small articles from a building. We have 25 of these buckets and a number of bags which also bore the owners' names.

There are a variety of hats. These begin with those of the flat brims and straight sides on which are highly colored decorations with the names of the companies and ending with the elaborate helmets of later days. Then there are many belts, insignia and even head lamps of some of the famous fire engines. Pictures of noted firemen and engines are included as well as a number of Currier & Ives prints.

The first fireboat which Boston possessed was the "William M. Flanders" of 1873. This boat has contributed to our collection the eagle figurehead which graced its prow.

A show case is devoted to an exhibit of small articles that passed through the Great Fire of 1872 with curious results. An alcove is devoted to pictures of ruins of that fire including Black's famous panorama.

HANCOCK RELICS

The John Hancock relics occupy an important place in the collections. We have a suit of his clothes—coat, waistcoat, trousers and shirt—displayed on a model form; also, two of his Bibles, two of his pocketbooks,

two snuff boxes, a secretary and money trunk. Two pair of slippers, a patch box and a fan, which once belonged to his wife, Dorothy Quincy, are included.

In 1863 the famous old Hancock house on Beacon Street came to a regrettable end, and all the material of which it consisted was sold at auction on June 26 of that year. We have one of the auction bills, also, a window, the front door and frame, the door knocker and lock, and of its former furnishings, a bed quilt, a table cloth, a linen sheet, and a copper kettle made by Paul Revere.

THE PRICE-WESTON COLLECTION

This is a collection of family possessions, the most interesting of which is the dress designed and embroidered by Miss Elizabeth Bull in 1731. Miss Bull married Roger Price, rector of King's Chapel, 1729-1746, and their eldest daughter wore the dress at the coronation of George III in London in 1760.

There are a number of pieces of old china and crockery. Every family of prominence had its punch bowl and a nice blue one is included in this collection, also, dinner plates, a cake dish and platter, several bowls, a pitcher, a cream jug, and a teapot with two matched cups and saucers (Chinese decoration). There is also a complete outfit of infants' clothes.

Another interesting relic of early days is the pumpkin hood, so called because of its resemblance with its segments to a generous sized pumpkin. It is a winter garment, lined and warm, and Alice Morse Earle in her books about old times says these hoods were worn in church. No doubt this is correct for old time sermons were 3 hours long with two such sermons on Sunday and two Sundays (Thursday lecture day) in the week. Meanwhile the little foot stove furnished the only artificial heat in any Boston church up to about 1800.

DRURY COLLECTION

Another interesting collection is that of the keepsakes of the Gardner and Abigail Gore Drury family which were presented to the Society by their granddaughter, Ethelind R. Merritt. Mr. Drury was a member of the firm of Hinckley & Drury, early locomotive builders in Boston. This firm was awarded many medals for its work, some of which are shown. Handiwork of the ladies is also included in laces and in a needle point cover for an early Bible. There are a number of small portraits and miniatures and an assortment of jewelry, consisting of earrings, finger rings, cuff buttons, brooches, etc. A set of dice (counters) for cribbage playing shows how some of the family must have entertained themselves in the days before the advent of movies and the radio.

Other collections that are worthy of mention are the china, the police, the military, and a doll collection for children.

CHINA COLLECTION

The china collection has an historic interest rather than such as would appeal to a collector. It was once a fad to show historic buildings of Boston on china. We have several such pieces, in plates, platters, pitchers, cups and saucers. We have also several pairs of the famous Liverpool pitchers. These were made in England and purchasers could select the style of decoration desired. The possession of a pair of these pitchers was once regarded as a mark of distinction.

POLICE COLLECTION

Many of the things in our police collection came through Daniel J. O'Keefe, a former police officer whose life hobby has been collecting things that belonged to his department. Probably the most interesting item is the

set of police badges. All but one of those ever used in the Boston department are represented and the missing one Mr. O'Keefe expects to acquire for us. We also have a number of things that were a part of the early police officer's outfit, such as bill hooks, rattles, and burglar alarms.

MILITARY COLLECTION

The military collection includes a number of swords and a complete uniform of the Boston Hussars with equipment. There are also a number of surgical instruments that have seen war service, such as the saw used by Dr. David Jones at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In connection with the battle we have a piece of the calico which the city gave to the persons who helped locate the spot where Warren fell. To those interested in seeing the type of cannon balls used in the battle and in the siege of Boston, we have several sizes.

DOLL COLLECTION

For the children we have a collection of historic dolls, the most interesting of which is "Polly Sumner". Polly goes back to Revolutionary days and in fact came over in one of the ships that brought the tea of December 16, 1773 fame. In the past she took many prizes at doll shows. Another doll is a gentleman companion for Polly, made to sell at the fair held in the interest of raising funds for the Bunker Hill Monument in 1840.

In addition to these various collections there are a number of individual pieces and a description of a few of the most outstanding of them may well close this paper.

HOLDEN ORGAN

To musicians this early pipe organ is one of the most interesting items in the Society's collections. Oliver Holden (1765-1844) was a music teacher and composer

as well as a real estate dealer. He came from Shirley, Mass. to Charlestown where he spent the most of his life. His pipe organ was made in London about 1793 by Astor & Co. The Astor of the firm was a brother of John Jacob Astor the New York furrier. Holden harmonized his music on this organ, the most noted piece being the well-known "Coronation" hymn. He was also the composer of music used at the funeral exercises of General Washington, for whom on his last visit to Boston in 1789 he had trained a chorus to sing his praises. The organ was presented the Society by Fannie A. Tyler.

SUMNER CANE

A few years ago, Ernest A. Bigelow of New York, presented the Society the cane with which Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina struck Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts in the Senate Chamber in 1856 following a speech of Sumner against slavery.

TEA OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

It was strictly understood that the members of the party who were to throw the tax tainted tea into the harbor, should neither take nor permit others to take any of it for themselves. All of it was to be destroyed. Thomas Melville observed the rule or thought that he did, but on his return home on taking off his boots found that he had been disobedient, but retained the tea. Later a small vial of this tea came to our collections. Some of this tea was recovered from the harbor and may be seen in the collections of historic societies, but what we have is the scarcer dry type that escaped the water.

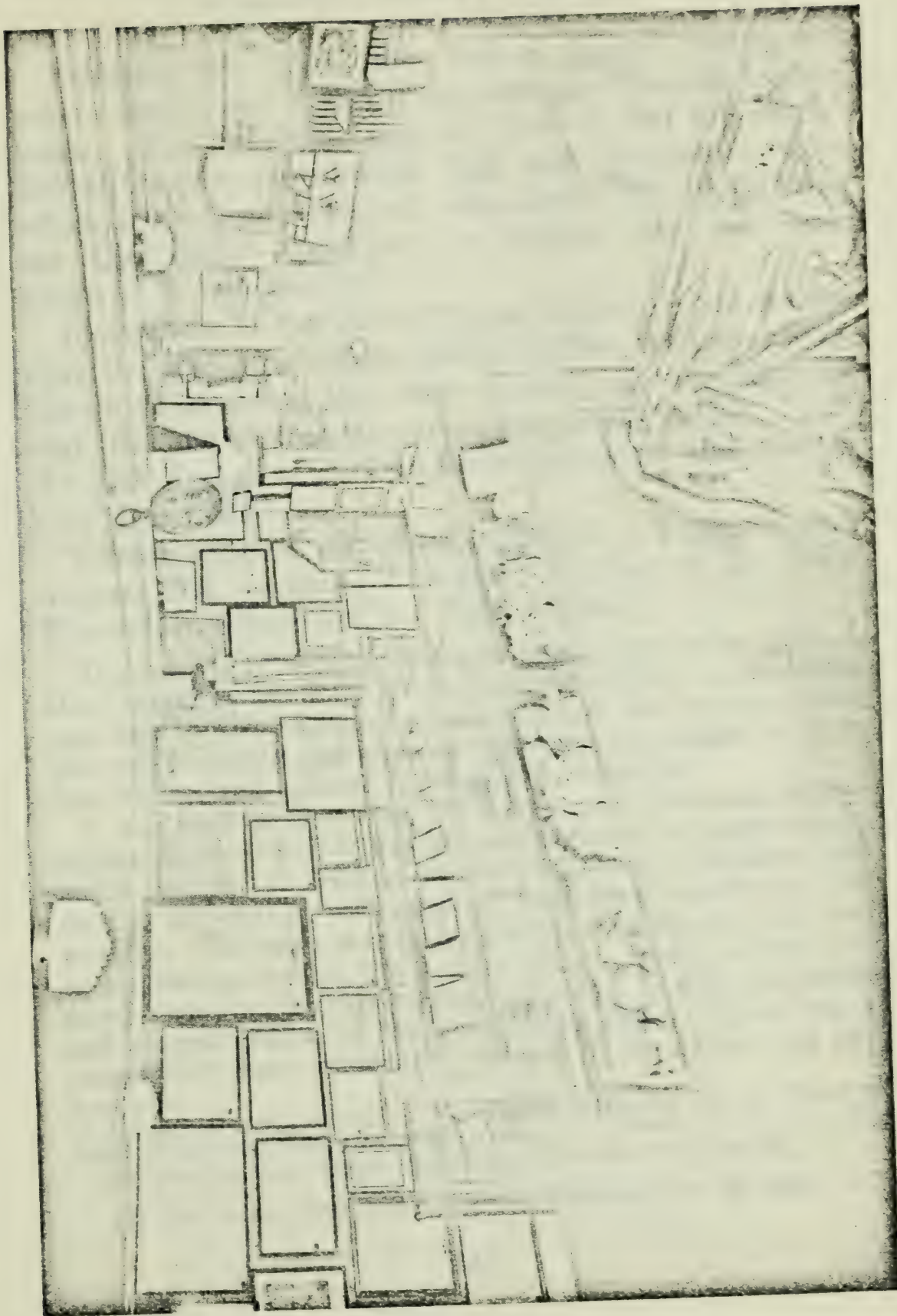
SONS OF LIBERTY FLAG

The Liberty Tree stood at the southeast corner of Washington and Essex Streets. It was the scene of

several patriotic gatherings and from its branches were hung in effigy several persons who held views antagonistic to the interests of the patriotic colony, including Andrew Oliver, purveyor of the stamps under the Stamp Act of which stamps we have some specimens. The tree was destroyed by the British during their occupancy of Boston. In 1767 a pole was raised through branches of the tree from which a flag was flown to call the Sons of Liberty together or as a signal for some agreed upon activity. This flag is about 20 feet long and consists of nine stripes, five of which were red and four white. Some claim that the idea of stripes as in our flag today had its origin here. This flag with its history was presented to the Bostonian Society in 1894 by John C. Fernald.

This account does not give a complete catalogue of the articles in the Society's collections but it does indicate their nature, and it is hoped that the reader's interest has been so awakened that he will look more closely into the possessions of the Society which not only entertain but also throw light on activities of this and other days.

Committee on the Rooms,
JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*



WHITMORE HALL, OLD STATE HOUSE

COTTON MATHER'S ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT TIDE OF FEBRUARY, 1723

February 24, 1723, there was a furious storm, so severe that it was feared it had damaged Boston Lighthouse. The lighthouse was not harmed, but the storm brought an extraordinarily high and destructive tide which, it has been estimated, rose sixteen feet above Boston City Base¹—perhaps the highest tide that has occurred in this locality.

In an item in the *Boston News Letter* it was stated that the tide rose twenty inches higher than ever was known before, that the water flowed over the wharves and into the streets to a very surprising height, "and the little Image of an *Inundation* which we had, looked very dreadful."²

Cotton Mather was more explicit in a letter of such interest that we quote it in full. Writing to Dr. John Woodward September 24, 1724, he said:

The reading of a storm is not so bad as the feeling of it; I shall therefore think it no trespass on civility to entertain you with a short relation of a storm and tide, wherein these parts of the world saw what no man alive remembers to have seen before, and suffered incomputable damages.

It was on February 24th, 1723, when our American philosophers observed an uncommon concurrence of all those causes which an high tide were to be expected from. The moon was then at the change, and both sun and moon together on the meridian. The moon was in her perigee, and the sun was near to his having past it, but a little before. Both the sun and moon were near the Equinoctial, and so fell in with the annual and diurnal motion of the terraqueous globe. There was a great fall of snow and rain, the temper of the air was cool and

(1) By John H. Edmonds, in Boston City Document No. 26, *Report of Public Works Department for 1913*, p. 126.
See also *Bostonian Society Publications*, 2d series, Vol. 2, p. 16.

(2) *The Boston News Letter*, No. 996, February 21 to 28, 1723.

moist, and such as contributed unto a mighty descent of vapours. A cloudy atmosphere might also help something to swell and raise the waters. Finally, the wind was high, and blew hard and long, first from the southward, and it threw the southern sea in a vast quantity to the northern shores: Then veering eastwardly, it brought the eastern seas also upon them. And then still veering to the northward, it brought them all with even more accumulations upon us. They raised the tide unto a height which had never been seen in the memory of man among us. The tide was very high in the night, but on the day following, it being the Lord's day, at noon, it rose two feet higher than ever had been known unto the country, and the city of Boston particularly suffered from its incredible mischiefs and losses. It rose two or three feet above the famous long wharf, and flowed over the other wharves and streets to so surprising an height, that we could sail in boats from the Southern Battery, to the rise of ground in King's-street, and from thence to the rise of ground ascending towards the north meeting-house. It filled all the cellars, and filled the floors of the lower rooms in the houses and warehouses in town.

The damage was inexpressible in the country. On the inside of Cape Cod, the tide rose four feet, and without, it rose ten or a dozen feet higher than ever was known. At Rhode-Island and Piscataqua they fared as we did in Boston. At Hampton the sea broke over its natural banks for many miles, and continued running over for many hours. Almost all over the country the artificial banks of the sea were broken down. The marshes were overflowed, and overwhelmed; mighty stacks of hay, some removed, some destroyed, many acres of marsh ruined, being either torn up through the rage of the water, or covered with the sands from the road.

This is the sum of the story, if there be nothing in it more worthy to be remembered than waters that pass away; (or anything like the memorable November storm that filled the English world with horror, twenty years ago, and whereof a large book was written,) yet it may lead a person of your sagacity to some considerable speculations; and more particularly, though I have mentioned what our small philosophers here may dream for the causes of such occurrences, yet you will also consider how far the subterraneous heats and steams below the bottom of the ocean, rising thence and passing through it, and causing the deep to boil as a pot, may farther contribute unto them.

However as for a tempest so for a letter, about one you may think the shorter the better, it shall therefore now be over. I will add no more and you shall be sensible of nothing more but a swelling tide of esteem and affection for you, in the breast of Sir, your hearty friend and servant.³

At the time the great tide occurred there was a cove in the shore line of Boston in the shape of a half moon, as shown on Bonner's map of 1722, bounded roughly by what are now Broad Street, Merchants Row and North Street. There were wharves along the cove and it was bisected by the "Long Wharf", which extended into the harbor from "King", now State Street, at about Merchants Row. The Southern Battery was located near the corner of Purchase and Broad Streets and the present Rowes Wharf, and there were then two "north" meeting houses in Boston, the Old North and the New North, so called. The former was on what is now North Square, and the latter at the corner of the present Hanover and Clark Streets. Mather probably had in mind the Old North, as it was his church. Christ Church, since sometimes called the Old North, was not built until 1723.

The "memorable" storm of twenty years before, to which Mather referred, was in November, 1703. It was one of the most devastating of the storms of Great Britain, and famous also for causing the destruction of the first Eddystone Lighthouse with the loss of all the inmates, including the builder and his workmen, who were repairing the structure when the storm struck—a tragedy repeated on our shores in the destruction of the first Minot's Lighthouse, and the loss of its keepers, by the great storm of April 14-16, 1851.

(3) Letter in *Collections Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1st Series, Vol. 2, p. 11, which we have printed in paragraphs. Dr. Woodward was Professor of Physic at Gresham College, London, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which Mather was made a member. See George L. Kittredge's papers on Mather's election to the Society. *Publications Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, Vol. 14, pp. 81 and 281. The attention paid Mather's other activities has somewhat obscured his interest in science.

The "large book" that was written about the storm of 1703 is entitled, "*A Collection of the most remarkable Casualties and Disasters which happen'd in the late dreadful Tempest both by Sea and Land on Friday the Twenty-sixth of November, Seventeen Hundred and Three.*" It contains accounts of the damage done afloat and ashore in England, and some other places, and states as to the Eddystone Lighthouse, "we never heard any particulars other than this; that at Night it was standing, and in the Morning all the upper part from the Gallery was blown down, and all the People in it perished." Special regret is expressed for the loss of the "Contriver" of the lighthouse, it being thought "very doubtful" whether the construction of a lighthouse on the site would "be ever attempted again"—yet three have since been erected there.⁴

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

(4) See *Lighthouses and Lightships of the United States*, by George R. Putnam, Chapter 16, which has pictures of the first and the present lighthouse.

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*Deceased

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DECEMBER 31, 1941

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Allen, Fred
Allen, Gardner Weld
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Ames, John Stanley
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Armstrong, George Robert
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 Clark, George Oliver
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 Comer, Miss Josephine Sarah
 Condit, Miss Louise
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 Ginn, Miss Susan Jane
 Glasser, Eli Alexander
 Gleason, Edward Hollis
 Godbold, Miss Caroline Agnes
 Goldthwait, Joel Ernest
 Gould, Marshall Hopkins
 Grabill, Ethelbert Vincent
 Grant, Mrs. Addie Kimball
 Gray, Mrs. Horace
 Gray, Roland
 Green, Philip Arthur
 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth

Grew, Joseph Clark
 Griffith, Norman Hathaway
 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
 Grozier, Richard
 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
 Hadley, Amos Irving
 Hall, Charles Howard
 Halloran, Frank Rupert
 Harding, Francis Austin
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
 Hemenway, Augustus
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 Henderson, Francis Freeman
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 Herrick, Robert Frederick
 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
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 Hovey, Philip Rogers
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 Humphrey, Henry Bauer
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 Jackson, Dugald C.
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 Leman, John Howard

Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, George
 Livermore, Mrs. Homer F.
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Loring, Miss Katherine Peabody
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.
 Loud, Joseph Prince
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Bleecker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward
 Lunt, William Wallace
 Lynch, Miss Cynthia Washburn
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Mann, Frank Chester
 Marsh, Daniel L.
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McClennen, Edward Francis
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrill, Albert Rowe
 Merrill, Keith
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie

Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Noble, John
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine
 O'Connell, Joseph Francis
 Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Paine, Mrs. Robert Treat, 2nd
 Palmer, William Lincoln
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Parsons, William Edwin
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Peters, Paul Anthony
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William

*Deceased.

Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Proctor, H. Harrison
 Prouty, Gardner Wheelock
 Putnam, George
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth
 Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Ramus, Christian F. W.
 Ratschesky, Abraham Captain
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Read, Harold C.
 Reed, Miss Emily Spaulding
 Rice, John Clark
 *Rice, William Chauncey
 Rich, Everett Blaine
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W.
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, Miss Evelyn
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Darrah

Sears, Henry Francis
 Sears, Herbert Mason
 Sears, Richard Dudley
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Sharp, Mrs. Virginia Guild
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton
 *Shaw, William
 Shepard, Finley Johnson
 Sherrard, Glenwood John
 Sherry, Frank Eaton
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Sias, Mrs. Alice Evelyn
 Slater, Mrs. Mabel Hunt
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 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
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 Sprague, Phineas Warren
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 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Storrow, Mrs. Helen Osborne
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Sullivan, James W.
 Sweet, Homer N.
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Sylvester, Edmund Quincy
 Talbot, Miss Marion

*Deceased.

Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry, Jr.
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
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 Toppan, Cushing
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 Warren, Ralph Lambert
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 West, Herbert Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
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Whidden, Stephen Hampden
Whitcomb, Howard
Whiting, Walter Rogers
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Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
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Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
Worthen, Nathaniel Treat

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 Adams, Theodore Parker
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 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Anderson, Elbridge Roberts
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 Austin, Mrs. Walter
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 Davis, Herbert Tolman
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, William Lincoln
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 Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
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 Gilbert, Miss Helen C.
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 Gulesian, Moses H.
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 Hart, William Parker
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hawes, Edward Southworth
 Hayes, Martin
 Haywood, Charles F.
 Heard, Mrs. Charles S.
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herter, Christian Archibald
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 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobart, Mrs. Edward
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
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 Hook, Frank Woodbury
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 Horsford, Miss Cornelia C. F.
 Hough, Charles Thacher
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 Howes, Mrs. Lilian Marshall
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Hunneman, Miss Ida
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 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
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 Lawton, Mrs. Herbert
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 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lowry, Maxwell John
 Lyman, George Hinckley
 Lyon, George Armstrong
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Leslie
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Main, Charles Thomas
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Mark, Edward Laurens
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mason, Mrs. Harold F.
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster

McIntire, Frederick May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Mead, Mrs. Frederick Sumner
 Megrew, George
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
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 Moors, John Farwell
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 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morris, Mrs. Robert H.
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 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
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 Nichols, Philip
 Noonan, Walter James
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Noyes, Miss Penelope Barker
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 Otis, Charles
 O'Malley, Charles J.
 Oliver, William Brattle
 Paine, Robert Treat
 Page, Calvin Gates
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Palmer, Miss Sarah Ellen
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Patten, David Longfellow
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Potter, Mrs. Brooks
 Potter, Mrs. Ralph E.

Powers, Leland
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Price, Miss Florence Arvilla
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Lewis Issac
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Rand, Harry Seaton
 Ratshesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman
 Raymond, Robert L. Jr.
 Reed, Miss Ida Bartlett
 Reed, William L.
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Rich, William Thayer
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Pierson
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Rudd, H. W. Dwight
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Richard
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Selekman, Ben Morris
 Sheehan, Joseph Alphonsus
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Simonds, James O.
 Simons, Jacob A.
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Spencer, Carl Mason

Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stanbro, Donald Bertrand
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stanwood, Mrs. Francis M.
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stein, Herbert L.
 Steinert, Mrs. Alexander
 Stephenson, Wm. R. C.
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Stoneman, David
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Suter, John Wallace
 Symons, Thomas Ward
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Temple, Thomas French
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 Thorp, Gardiner Ellsworth
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 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr.
 Turner, Frederic Alonzo
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert
 Van Kleeck, Mrs. Walter L.
 Voges, Robert Edward
 Wales, Quincy W.

Wardner, G. Philip
 Ware, Mrs. Charles P.
 Ware, Henry
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Waters, Richard Palmer
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Sinclair
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
 Wentworth, Mark Hunking
 Wheeler, Henry
 Wheeler, Mrs. William Morton
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Williams, Alexander Whiteside
 Williams, Miss Mary Eleanor
 Williams, Miss Susan
 Williston, Samuel
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Wright, Charles Munn
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

1941

Life Members

William J. Bicknell, 18 Aug.
Arthur H. Bowditch, 13 Mar.
Wallis B. Badger, 31 Aug.
William F. Beal, 1938
Frederick W. Bridge, 4 June
L. Vernon Briggs, 28 Feb.
Miss Belle G. Brown, 4 July
Daniel J. Danker, 29 May
William Endicott, 25 Aug.
Trescott Griffin, 17 July
Samuel Henshaw, 5 Feb.
Henry Hornblower, 11 Apr.

Arthur H. James, 26 Apr.
Irving Harris Niles, ———
William C. Rice, 16 Dec.
Robert Rogers, 21 Apr.
William Shaw, 3 Dec.
Franklin P. Shumway, 11 Jan.
Charles A. Stone, 25 Feb.
Edmund C. Stowell, 20 Dec.
Charles H. Taylor, 18 Aug.
Mrs. Alexander F. Wadsworth, 31 Mar.
Austin T. White, 16 July

Annual Members

Miss Susan C. Amory, 27 Feb.
Nathan Anthony, 24 May
George Kuhn Clarke, 9 Oct.
Miss Frances C. Cruft, 22 Aug.
Josiah H. Gifford, 23 Dec.
Terry B. Gordon, 13 June
Joseph P. Gray, 21 Feb.
Miss Marion A. Hawes, 2 June
Robert F. Herrick, Jr., 1 May
Tarrant P. King, 23 Nov.

George Lyman Kittredge, 23 July
William Lawrence, 6 Nov.
Edmund W. Longley, 14 May
Frank Gair Macomber, 18 Dec.
Herbert Collins Parsons, 23 May
Albert P. Smith, 6 Apr.
G. Arthur Swan, 2 Oct.
Arby C. Whittemore, 4 Nov.
Frederick S. Whitwell, 21 May

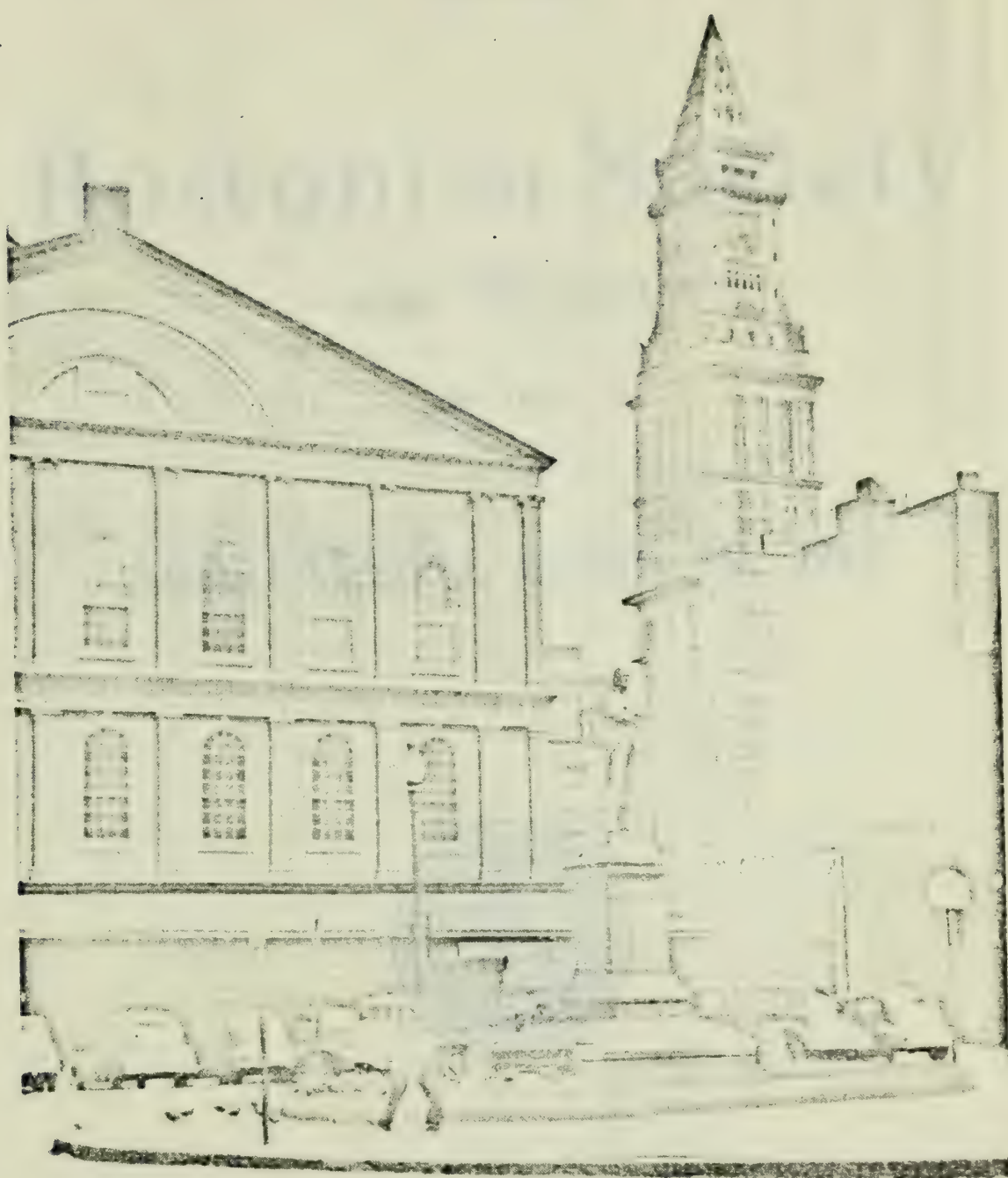
The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed
in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

62

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 19, 1943



FANEUIL HALL, 1942
Statue of Samuel Adams in foreground

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report

OF THE
Annual Meeting, January 19, 1943



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXLIII

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CONTENTS

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1943	4
OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION	6
62ND ANNUAL MEETING	7
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	8
REPORT OF THE CLERK	10
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	13
PERMANENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS	17
REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE	18
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS	18
ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1942	21
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	22
FORM OF BEQUEST	25
THE ANCIENT FISHWEIR IN THE BACK BAY— <i>By Frederick Johnson</i>	27
THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY, 1742-1942— <i>By Albert Britt</i>	33
NOTE ON "SAGITTARIUS"—John Mein and Henry Knox	50
MEMBERSHIP LIST	53
NECROLOGY	64

ILLUSTRATIONS

FANEUIL HALL, 1942	Frontis
A FISHWEIR STAKE OWNED BY THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY	Facing page 26
FANEUIL HALL, 1842	Facing page 33
FANEUIL HALL OF THE REVOLUTION	Facing page 40

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*Deceased

ANNUAL MEETING

The 62nd Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society of which due notice had been given was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 19, 1943 at 2.30 p.m. with President Guild presiding.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved. The reading of the reports of the officers and committees was then in order. That of the Directors was read by the President; that of the Clerk by the Clerk; that of the Treasurer was read by the President, who also read the report of the Finance Committee and the list of donors to the permanent and special funds of the Society from its beginning. The Clerk then read the reports of the Committee on the Rooms and of the Librarian.

On motion duly made all these reports were accepted and on motion of Mr. Grabill it was voted that the proceedings of this Annual Meeting, the annual reports of the officers and standing committees, and such other papers or articles as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable, be printed in pamphlet form for distribution to members.

The Nominating Committee then made the following report:

We, the members appointed to serve as Nominating Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society to be held January 19, 1943 present this report placing in nomination the following: Clerk, James L. Bruce; Treasurer, Francis E. Smith; Directors, Court-

enay Guild, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Thomas G. Frothingham, Francis E. Smith, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Hermann F. Clarke, Ralph M. Eastman and Allan Forbes. (Signed) Ethelbert V. Grabill, Frank Chouteau Brown, Harold C. Read, Gorham Dana and Delano Wight.

On motion duly made it was voted that the report be accepted, that nominations close, and that one ballot be cast for the officers nominated. The President appointed Mr. Grabill to cast such ballot and on his so doing declared that the officers had been duly elected.

Mr. Arthur Acy Rouner was then introduced to speak on the subject: "Boston and the Cause of Freedom". He pointed out various types of freedom such as religious, political, and personal, and cited Boston men who had been leaders in the activities in connection with them. He spoke also of freedom from fear, from want, from war which could only be established through the promotion of freedom for the world. The members present enjoyed the talk and the meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Each year in the sixty-one which mark the life of this Society, has had its problems and successes and the year just closed is not an exception. There is no need to report on routine matters other than to say that in the seven regular and three special meetings held, proper attention was given to them by the members of the Board whose interest is shown in the fact that there has not been an occasion to adjourn a meeting through lack of a quorum.

War conditions have presented the problem of taking steps to secure the safety of our collections so far as practicable. While the possibility of bombing at present is rather remote, the condition cannot be wholly ignored. The choicest of our relics, where their size permitted, have been stored. Others have been covered by bomb insurance which would replace anything that could be replaced.

The question mentioned in the Director's report of 1936 has again recurred and that is the one of a restoration or a rearrangement of a part of the Old State House. At the time mentioned the matter was dropped because no complete or adequate plans of its former appearance could be had. Things are not much better today, but the point is made that what can be done should be done. You may discover some changes in the course of the coming year and if so there will be more of a story to tell next year.

The Board is always organized at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting of the Society. Few changes were made from the organization of the previous year, the only notable one being the election of Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr. as Vice-President in the place of George Kuhn Clarke, deceased.

The Society has had a successful year financially. We have lived within our budget, and receipts have come up to expectations. The details of this appear in the report of the Treasurer, to which your attention is invited.

Our membership list has decreased slightly but in view of the fact that the net loss is not in the Annual or Contributing Members we can regard our efforts in this connection as successful rather than otherwise. In seeking new members we occasionally get interesting letters of which the following is worth noting:

"Thirty-five years ago as an immigrant boy without a penny in my jeans, I enjoyed visiting the Old State House and other places of historical interest which were maintained by organizations like yours. Therefore, I am glad of the opportunity now to repay slightly for that early enjoyment and to make it possible for succeeding penniless immigrant boys".

Forty-two Annual Members and 15 Life have been added, a total of 57. We have lost 23 Life Members by death and 42 Annual, 17 of them by death, 22 by resignation and three by transfer to Life Membership, a total of 65. This represents a net loss in Life Members of 8, and the number of Annual Members remains unchanged.

Our membership list on December 31, 1942, stood as follows:

Life	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	490
Annual	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	392
									<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	882

Respectfully submitted,

COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Should the average person who comes into the Old State House and looks around be asked the question, "What appears to you to be the greatest need here at the present time?" he would probably say "Well, I do not think a coat of paint would do any harm." Few persons would disagree with him though there are some who think age and dinginess add to the charm of an

historic building. Age does add to it, but not dinginess which spells neglect to most persons. The Clerk and Directors are aware of the situation and especially the Clerk for he knows what fine things the Society possesses and wishes to see them in a proper setting to display their worth. When any move is made to improve appearances we are confronted with economy and war times, but the City has promised for two years past to approve our requisition for the needed work at the first opportunity, and we hope in the report for next year we can say it has been done.

The eight regular meetings of the Society found the usual number of members present, but it should be said that the value of our lectures is not appreciated by the membership of the Society as a whole. One instance will make this clear. There were about 50 persons present at one of our fall meetings. The same lecture had been given in Brooklyn, N. Y. the week previous and there were about 1200 paid admissions, the best seats selling at \$2.50. The speakers and their subjects were as follows:

January 20: Annual Meeting; "Boston Orators" by Arthur Acy Rouner.

February 17: "The Cradle of Liberty" by Albert Britt.

March 17: "A Southern Woman Looks at Boston" by Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell.

April 21: "Personal Experiences in War-torn England" by Miss Elizabeth Burns-Burian.

May 19: "Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston" by F. Alexander Magoun.

October 20: "Life in the New England Home" by Laurence L. Barber.

November 17: "Wanderings in the Peruvian Andes" by Harry J. Robinson.

December 15: "A Boston Girl's Experience in the Interior of China" by Mrs. Courtney Wilson Deane.

The restrictions on travel during the past year have greatly affected the number of visitors at the Old State House: that of the previous year was 27,904 but in 1942 it was only 19,883. This falling off was especially noticeable in groups of teachers, students, and clubs. While we have had the usual number from greater Boston, those from out of the city and state have been limited. As might be expected, soldiers and sailors taking advantage of their brief stay in Boston, have come in a considerable number and but for this our attendance would have been smaller than it was. One curious thing is that while the sale of souvenirs is less than in some years, it has been larger than in some other years when the attendance was greater.

Once again on July 4th the Declaration of Independence was read from the balcony of the Old State House. The reader on this occasion was Robert W. Regan of the Dorchester High School for Boys. A quartet from the First Motor Squadron, First Corps of Cadets, consisting of William Sparks, Gene Gilmore, Andrew Morecroft, and John Di Cicco played the usual Christmas Carols for us on December 24th.

The custodians have done much more than simply act as guardians of property. They have continued in familiarizing themselves with the history of Boston so as to answer intelligently the questions of visitors, who in many cases have made it a point to express their thanks for the courtesies shown them. We welcome all who are interested in the history of our city and are particularly glad to have members call and make themselves known.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1942

Cr.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

Dr.

1942	1942
Jan. 1	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 1,580 51
383 Yearly Dues.....	1,915 00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	1,625 00
Income from Permanent Fund Investments...	6,403 08
Income from Norcross Fund.....	956 80
Income from James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	44 59
Income from Bancroft Fund.....	49 40
Income from Cruft Fund.....	50 00
Income from Stockford Fund.....	120 00
Income from Minns Fund.....	900 00
Income from Museum Account.....	226 57
Petty Cash and Souvenir Account.....	391 70
	<u>\$14,262 65</u>
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Cr.

PERMANENT FUND

Dr.

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Maturity

C3

Dr.

[illegible]

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Dr.			
1942	Cash on hand.....	\$ 64 30	
Jan. 1	Interest receipts during year.....	580 00	
	Dividend receipts during year.....	376 80	
		<u> </u>	
		\$ 1,021 10	
1942 Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c.....	\$ '956 80	
	Cash on hand.....	64 30	
		<u> </u>	
		\$ 1,021 10	

The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is invested in the following securities:

	Maturity
U.S. Gov. Bonds	1-1951

\$4,000.	Allied Stores Debenture 4½s.....	1 1964
15	shares American Tel. & Tel. Company stock.	Mar.
\$3,000.	Community Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.....	1 1951
\$2,000.	Consolidated Oil Corp. Conv. Deb. 3½s.....	June
50	shares First National Bank of Boston stock.	
37	shares General Electric Company Common stock.	
30	shares Insurance Co. of North America stock.	
\$3,000.	Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3¾s.....	Dec. 1 1966
\$3,000.	Public Service Co. of New Hampshire 1st Mtge. 3¼s, Series "F".....	Dec. 1 1966

GEORGE T. CRUFT FUND

Dr.		
1942		
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$29 48
	Interest receipts during year.....	50 00
		<u>\$79 48</u>
1942		
Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current Account.....	\$50 00
	Cash on hand.....	<u>29 48</u>
		\$79 48

invested in the following security:

The George T. Crut Fund is invested in
The George T. Crut Fund Debenture 5's, due Jan. 15, 1961.

HUGH J. STOCKFORD FUND

	Dr.	
1942	Cash on hand.....	\$ 12 50
Jan. 1	Additional bequest u/w Fanny M. Stockford...	800 00
Feb. 14	Interest receipts during year.....	90 00
	Dividend receipts during year.....	30 00
		<hr/>
		\$932 50
1942	Bought 8 shares United Aircraft Corp.....	\$750 00
May 4	\$5 Pfd.	
	Transferred income to Current a/c.....	120 00
	Cash on hand.....	62 50
		<hr/>
		\$932 50

3502 00

The Hugh J. Stockford Fund is invested in the following:

\$2,000.	Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & refunding 4½s, due June 1, 1950
	8 shares United Aircraft Corp. \$5 Pfd.

JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND			Cr.
Dr.			
1942			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand (\$1,020.86 in Franklin Savings Bank)	\$ 1,024 74	
	Interest receipts during year	20 40	
	Dividend receipts during year	29 00	
		<u>\$ 1,074 14</u>	
Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c		\$ 49 40
	Cash on hand		<u>1,024 74</u>
			<u>\$ 1,074 14</u>

The Joseph and Jacob Bancroft Fund is invested in the following securities:

3 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock.
1 share First National Bank of Boston stock.

THOMAS MINNS FUND			Cr.
Dr.			
1942			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand	\$ 67 97	
	Interest receipts during year	900 00	
		<u>\$ 967 97</u>	
Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c		\$900 00
	Cash on hand		<u>67 97</u>
			<u>\$967 97</u>

The Thomas Minns Fund is invested in the following securities:

	Maturity
\$5,000. Province of Quebec 3s.	July 15 1955
5,000. Washington Water Power Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.	June 1 1964
5,000. United Stockyards Corp. Coll. Trust 4¼s.	Oct. 1 1951
5,000. Iowa Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 3¾s.	Aug. 1 1969
5,000. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.	Aug. 1 1969

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gift	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$2,289 06
(Income for use of Library only)	-	
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	1,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	25,000 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	1,500 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	25,000 00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	2,800 00

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, are making an audit of the books and have inspected the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. will be on file in the Clerk's office open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The fine collection of articles and pictures of Boston interest which the Bostonian Society possesses has been acquired through the gifts of members and friends, and your committee is just as desirous as ever to receive more of such gifts. But, in offering articles, consideration should be given as to whether or not they are of general public interest. Articles that have no more than a family interest are not solicited for the simple reason that we have no room to display them. A place can always be made for an article that visitors interested

in the history of Boston would be glad to see. During the past year three articles in particular have come to us with the interest just mentioned.

As early as ten years ago, the Bostonian Society learned that the Cyclorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which was exhibited in Boston from 1884 to 1889, had been photographed and that the negatives were in existence. The Cyclorama, a painting 240 feet long and 18 feet high, was shown at No. 401, later at 541 Tremont Street, where it was mounted in a circular building resembling in shape an old-time gas house. Entering from the street level, the visitor, passing up a flight of stairs and emerging upon a central observation platform, beheld stretched before him the immense painting, covering the whole horizon. By lighting devices and the employment of various war paraphernalia, distributed between the observation platform and the picture-covered walls, the illusion was made startlingly complete. Naturally, the Bostonian Society, interested in anything which had meant so much to Boston as had the Cyclorama, was anxious to secure for its collections the tangible record of these negatives. While the details of the search can not be given, the negatives were traced through several parties, the trail was sometimes lost, but in the end they were located within 5 minutes' walk of the Old State House. Photographs have been obtained, and any of the thousands who saw the original, will be much interested in seeing the photographic reproduction now on exhibition.

For years we sought a picture of Samuel Shute, one of the Provincial Governors who sat in this building. The information given us was that there was no known picture. In an article on Peter Pelham it was discovered that he had painted Gov. Shute. With this clue we soon obtained a picture and our collection of Royal Governors who sat in this building is now complete.

When digging the foundation for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building the old fish-weir in Copley Square was again encountered as in the digging of the Boylston Street subway. We obtained one of the stakes of the weir and it is now on exhibition. Just an old stake would be of little interest, but there is a real story of early Boston connected with it, and we are publishing this story in the issue of the Proceedings for 1943.

The Norcross Room during the past year has been used mostly in showing war posters. These, of course, are seen everywhere, and yet it seemed but right that we should take some notice of the present world conflict. We have assembled posters from all branches of war service and have added some of the posters of Great Britain in making up the collection.

Throughout the year special exhibits have been made, some of which were connected with current events as a display on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Supreme Judicial Court which occurred November 21st last.

The additions to our collections have not been as numerous as in some past years. These with those mentioned are listed in our Proceedings for 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on the Rooms, JAMES L. BRUCE, Clerk.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1942

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Anonymous	Photograph	Proposed street City Square to Bunker Hill Monument.
Burrage, Miss Elsie A.	Photographs	Funeral of Bishop Brooks. New State House.
	Passes	New England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute.
	Advertisement	Lecture of Oscar Wilde.
Concord Antiquarian Society	Picture Folder	First ether demonstration.
Dana, Gorham	Invitations	Public Latin School, 1867, 1870.
	Deeds	Concord Hotel, 1844. City, protecting Market Square, Charlestown.
	Programs	Evacuation Day, 1876.
	Pass Military Order	Bunker Hill Monument. June 17, 1843 exercises.
Eastman, Ralph M.	Menu	200th Anniversary First Corps Cadets.
Eaton, Mrs. John F.	Slippers	Dorothy Quincy Hancock.
Johnson, Frederick	Fishweir Stake	Boylston Street excavation.
Kilburn, Warren S.	Drawing	Old Brattle Street Church.
	Etching	State Street.
	Pew Plan	Arlington Street Church.
	Order of Exercises	Funeral of Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster.
Luitwieler, Clarence S.	Photographs	Houses of Gen. Gage, Lowell and Longfellow, Percy House, Washington Elm, Daniel Webster. Park Street and the Cambridge Mile Post.
Noble, Miss Edith M.	Souvenir	Organ Pipe, Old North Church.
Paltsits, Victor Hugo	Fan	Once owned by Mrs. Thomas Melville.
Payson, Gilbert R., Jr.	Photographs	Centennial Dinner of Long Wharf, 1873.
	Record Book	Long Wharf.
Purchased	Photographs	Bunker Hill Cyclorama
	Engraving	Terminal facilities of N. Y. and N. E. Railroad.
	Photograph	Governor Shute.

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Sheridan, William H.	Print	Night Scene, Park Street.
St. Botolph Club	Records	Papyrus Club.
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.	Program	250th Anniversary of the Founding of the Supreme Judicial Court.
Taylor, Charles H., Jr.	Menu	Last of the Exchange Club.
Wright, Charles M.	Photographs	Pemberton Square, Scollay Square.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

Not long ago a professor in one of our eastern colleges wrote us that he had assigned for study to his class in English, "The Rise of Silas Lapham" by William Dean Howells. He asked if we could give the historic background of some of the places mentioned in the book, among them Beacon Street and Brighton Road. These ways do have such a background; the first enters into the development of the Back Bay, and the other was the scene of much spirited sleigh racing between proud owners of horses, two or three generations ago. The material in our library made it possible to answer quickly his questions. The entire class learned something of Boston and made it a point to express their thanks for the help given.

Another inquirer from a mid-western college who had been assigned the City of Boston as the subject for a thesis, wanted to know about the customs, the people, the industries, the arts and sciences of our city. The books in our library give this information in detail, and it was but a simple matter to list the books which she could find in her college library or which she could obtain through the college loan system.

The library is used very frequently by our local people in similar and other ways, so while the instances cited are out of town, they well illustrate the type of service our library is giving—a service that awakens interest in Boston and her people. Surprise is often expressed that we have such an extensive library and the surprise increases when it is learned that the books for the most part relate directly to Boston.

The limited space available for books makes it necessary to examine a book rather closely before giving it a place on our shelves. The library committee during the past year has added 24 volumes and 26 pamphlets.

Through purchases the Society has acquired the following volumes: Paul Revere and the World he Lived in by Esther Forbes; The Charles River by Arthur Bernon Tourtellot, one of the series of American rivers; Voyages of the Columbia—the Boston ship that gave its name to the Columbia River—by Frederick W. Howay; Life of William Bainbridge of the U. S. Navy by H. A. S. Dearborn; A Fighting Frigate and other essays and addresses by Henry Cabot Lodge; Rise of Silas Lapham by William Dean Howells. Also, the following pamphlets: The Boylston Street Fishweir by Frederick Johnson; What the Irish did to the Puritans; Four W. P. A. pamphlets: A Guide to Boston; Milestones and Markers in Massachusetts; The Middlesex Canal and the Development of Early Architecture.

The following have come to us as gifts from Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.: Volumes: Speeches and Letters of Wendell Phillips, Memoir of Mrs. Susanna Rowson, The Cruise of the Kearsarge, Life of Phillips Brooks, and a memorial of Edgar Allan Poe; Pamphlets: Shoe and Leather Trade of the Last Hundred Years, 19th Annual Report of the Boston Transit Commission, and the Port of Boston.

Mrs. Samuel G. Babcock gave us Old Boston Boys and the Games they Played, Boston Common, 1838, Stranger's Guide, 1845, Old Boston Taverns and Vol. I of Dealings with the Dead.

From Mr. Warren S. Kilburn came: Scraps, a book of etchings, Sale conditions of lots on Phillips Place, Stage Register, 1825, Report on the Marginal Street Railway, Webster's Speech commemorative of Adams and Jefferson, Middlesex Canal, Barnes' Ship Chandlery Catalogue, and Otis' Speech for Protection. These were all pamphlets.

Other gifts were as follows:

Souvenir of Charlestown and Bunker Hill and the History of Charlestown from William A. Finney.

Rules of the Amicable Fire Society from F. T. Olmstead.

Old Copp's Hill Burial Ground and an Historical Sketch of Copp's Hill Burying Ground from Louis Curtis.

Historical Sketch of the Boston Flower Exchange, Inc. from E. Allan Peirce.

History of Boston Veteran Firemen's Association from George A. Sanford.

Siege of Paris—a booklet of the Boston exhibition from Miss Helen F. Pettes.

The Youth's Companion for 1842 from Frederick Plummer.

One Hundred Years of Mt. Vernon Church from Edward S. Hawes.

Benjamin Franklin by the Rev. H. Hastings Weed from Edgar Lane.

Ropes-Gray 1865-1940 (A law firm) from Albert Boyden.

Members of the School Committee of the Town and City of Boston from Wilfred J. Doyle.

Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, 1740-1741 from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian.*

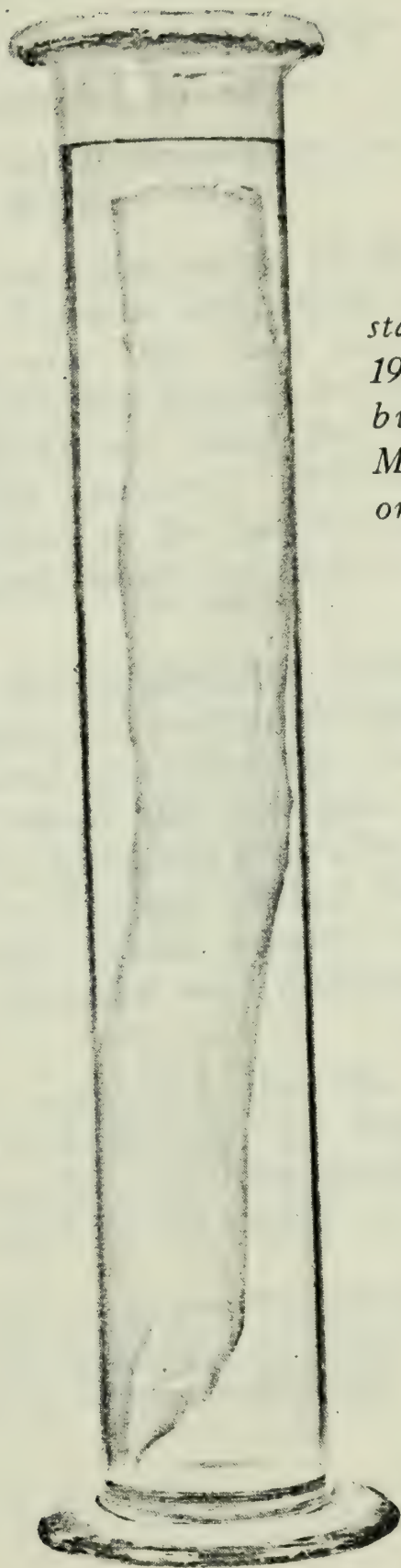
FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

We printed in the Proceedings of the Society for 1938 a paper by Mr. Wilbur W. Davis, City Engineer, in which he referred to what appeared to be the remains of an ancient fishweir found in the construction of the Boylston Street subway. It was thought that more of this weir might be uncovered in the excavation for the building of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and Mr. Frederick Johnson, Curator of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, of Andover, Massachusetts, describes what was disclosed by the excavation, and the significance of it, in an account which we publish this year, together with a photograph of a piece of one of the stakes of the weir that he presented to the Society.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

*Piece of a sassafras
weir uncovered in
vation for the
New England
surance Company*



*stake from the fish-
1939 in the exca-
building of the
Mutual Life In-
on Boylston Street.*

THE ANCIENT FISHWEIR IN THE BACK BAY

Written for the Bostonian Society

By FREDERICK JOHNSON

Curator, Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology, Andover, Mass.

There have been many discussions of the early inhabitants of Boston. Colonial descriptions only barely mention the Indians who once lived on the Boston peninsula. Other references describe briefly a prehistoric Indian encampment, an Indian shell heap which was located on Boston Common. The record of the earliest known occupation of the locality is supplied by the remains of a fishweir which was built in the vicinity of Copley Square.

In 1913, during the construction of the Boylston Street Subway a number of sharpened stakes were discovered. It was believed that these were the remains of an ancient Indian fishweir that had been built in the Back Bay.⁽¹⁾ In 1939, during the excavation for the new building for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company on Boylston Street between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, the stakes were discovered for a second time.

This excavation uncovered the blue clay which underlies most of the Back Bay. This deposit is of glacial origin and its surface has been modified by events which took place following the retreat of the glacial ice

(1) For descriptions of these stakes see "Post-Glacial History of Boston" by Hervey W. Shimer in *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 53, No. 6, pp. 441-463; also, "An Ancient Indian Fish Weir" by Charles C. Willoughby in *American Anthropologist*, N. S. Vol. 29, pp. 105-108.

from New England. On top of this blue clay lies a stratum of peat, the remains of an ancient swamp or marsh. On top of the peat is a layer of silt. This is of marine origin, having been brought in by the tide. The thickness of this silt, nearly sixteen feet, developed during a rise in sea level. The silt is capped by a thin layer of peat which was the salt marsh described by Josselyn and others who have described the Back Bay. On top of all this lies the gravel with which the Back Bay was filled during the nineteenth century.

With the cooperation of the Insurance Company and the Turner Construction Company a lengthy and detailed study of the second uncovering of stakes was made.⁽²⁾ About 65,000 of them came to light in an area of about two acres indicating that a structure of considerable size had once been built there. The location of the tops of these stakes, thirty one feet below Boylston Street and about thirteen feet below present low tide was an indication that the stakes were of considerable antiquity. The determination of the age of the stakes was an extremely complicated and difficult task of which more will be said below.

Although the stakes were distributed over the whole area excavated there were several areas in which their numbers were more concentrated. These have been called "walls" and it has been assumed that in some way these are the remains of "leaders" which extended outward from the main part of the weir. The purpose of such leaders, in modern weirs at least, is to direct schools of fish into a "pocket" where they could be easily speared or caught with nets.

The stakes stood vertically in the silt which surrounded them. Brushwood, called wattling, had been

(2) Frederick Johnson, et al, "The Boylston Street Fishweir," Papers of the R. S. Peabody Foundation, Andover, Massachusetts, 1942.

crowded down among these stakes so that it lay horizontally to form a barrier. In the eastern parts of the area there were two layers of wattling but in the western sections there was but one. The latter single layer was as thick as the two layers and it is believed that this is due to different building periods in the weir. That is, over a number of years the size and shape of the weir changed. Some sections may have worn out and they were rebuilt or changes in the character of the mud flat made changes in the plan of the weir necessary.

Further evidence of changes in the weir was found in the lengths of the stakes. The longest stakes penetrate the blue clay, the deposit which underlies the whole region. These stakes are four or five feet long. Stakes only a foot or so long were also found. The tops of these shorter stakes were level with the tops of the long stakes but the sharpened ends were located in the layers of wattling. Possibly the position of these indicates that the weir was in use while the Back Bay was being filled with silt. As the older sections of the weir became blocked with silt the Indians built a new weir on the higher surface. These facts and others indicate that the locality was probably used as a site for a fishweir for a considerable length of time. When the weir was abandoned the bottom of the Back Bay was about thirteen feet below the level which it had reached in the middle of the nineteenth century. After its abandonment the stakes, both old and new, were rotted off so that they were found some thirteen feet below the present level of low tide.

Bailey and Barghoorn, who identified the kinds of wood used, found that approximately eighty per cent of the stakes were sassafras, beech, alder and oak. This extensive utilization of certain kinds of wood, however, was probably not due to any inherent properties of the species, but rather to the fact that they were available

in convenient sizes, i.e. young straight saplings, one to four inches in diameter. It is probable that the builders of the weir were not equipped with tools for rapidly felling and splitting the stems of large trees. In addition, stakes and wattles of the following species were identified: birch (gray and black-yellow types), flowering dogwood, hop-hornbeam, hickory, maple (soft and hard types), white ash, bayberry, sweet pepperbush, sycamore, aspen, willow, larch and hemlock. Of these, three types were used: sound freshly cut living stems or branches, injured stems or branches having partly or completely healed injuries, and dead stems or branches.⁽³⁾

After the stakes were removed from the silt, it was necessary to keep them in a preservative. While drying, the dicotyledons or hardwood varieties contracted greatly and became tough horny structures which were cracked and warped. The conifers dried and cracked in the same way but not to the same extent. When remoistened the dried wood did not return to its original dimensions. All this was an indication of a profound modification in the chemical and physical constitution of the wood, the principal change discovered being a degradation of the cellulose therein. For this reason it was necessary to prevent the wood from drying and as soon as it was removed from the silt it was placed in tanks of water. Subsequently the water was displaced by pure alcohol which not only prevents drying but it stops all further chemical or other changes in the constituency of the wood. The specimen presented to the Bostonian Society is now permanently preserved in alcohol.

The determination of the date when these stakes were driven into the mud and when they were abandoned has to be determined through the use of a number of factors such as the determination of the original location of

(3) "The Boylston Street Fishweir," *supra*, page 82.

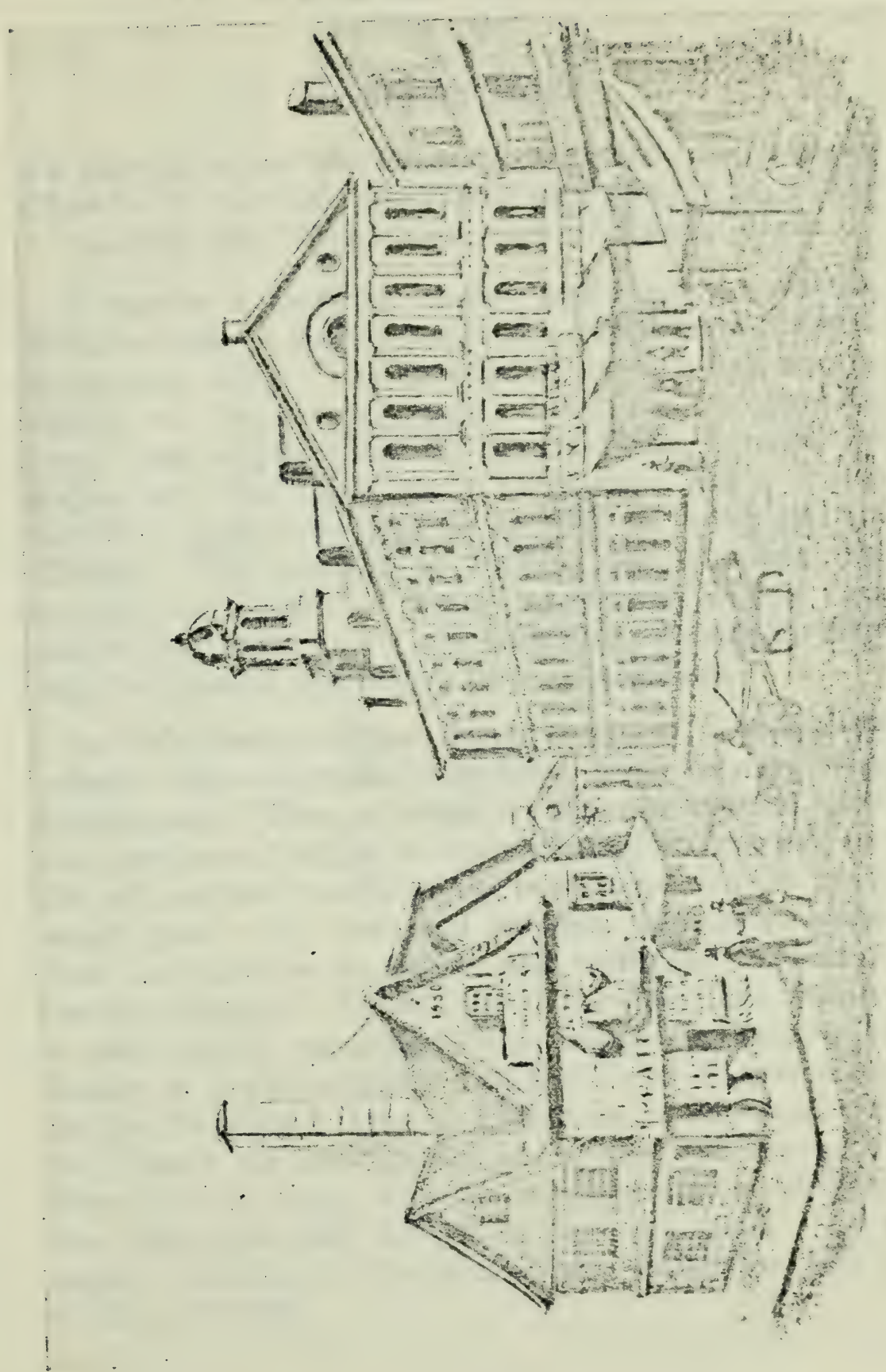
the bottom of the bay. The process is not simple because there is no definite point to which the changes in level can be related. Anything which is older than the first colonial record of Boston has to be dated mainly by inference and by relation with other things. Unfortunately the Indians had no calendars and they left us nothing, such as the birth of Jesus, from which we can reckon time in prehistory. Because of this it is necessary to determine the relation between the remains of aboriginal culture and natural deposits, such as strata of different kinds of soils or layers of types of vegetation. In various ways the succession of natural deposits can be determined and general ideas concerning the time required for the growth of these can be estimated.

In regard to the fishweir we have several factors to take into account. The rise in sea level has been mentioned. This again is a very complicated event which has been discussed by geologists for years. Unfortunately few agree about the details of the process. Associated with the rise in sea level are fluctuations in land level. All these adjustments in level are due to the impounding and freeing of vast quantities of water by the formation and dissipation of the glacial ice. In addition the effect of the adding or removing the tremendous weight of the ice from the earth's crust has been alternately to depress it or allow it to return to a normal level. The movements which are involved in a study of the fishweir are post glacial in date and they add up to a rise in sea level which drowned the Back Bay and submerged the fishweir.

The analysis of the peat and silt showed that while the later phases of the change in level were taking place there was also some change in the environment and climate of the Back Bay. The lower part of the peat developed in fresh water and during this time the climate was warmer than at present. As sea level rose the en-

vironment became increasingly marine and the climate became cooler. These processes did not occur in a simple and regular progression but rather they were subject to minor but significant fluctuations. A correlation of these fluctuations with similar ones in Europe, which have been dated, makes possible an estimate of the age of the fishweir. Unfortunately the amount of work done in New England is by no means equal to that completed in Europe and so it must be emphasized that the correlation between the two continents is by no means accurate. The dates suggested are only approximate being subject to an error of as much as 1000 years. One estimate is that the fishweir was built between 1700 and 1500 B.C. and that it was abandoned sometime after 1400 B.C.

These dates, suggesting that the fishweir is about three thousand years old, have several interesting implications. The first is the antiquity of man in Boston. It is probable that the original New Englanders were related to some of the older populations of the continent. When the identification of cultural remains permits we will be able to work out the details of this relationship and to show how people migrated into early New England. Another idea is that since the weir was such a large structure it probably could not have been maintained by a few people. Thus it suggests that even in these early times Boston was the scene of a thriving community of respectable size exhibiting all the characteristics included in a broad definition of the term culture. If this is the case it is difficult to believe that the builders of the fishweir were the first occupants of the region but that they may have been preceded by smaller groups. It is to be hoped that further research and more painstaking investigation will eventually supply us with information which will enable us to describe the people who built the fishweir and to supply a satisfactory chronology to their history.



FANEUIL HALL, 1842

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY 1742-1942

By ALBERT BRITT

An address before the Bostonian Society in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on February 17, 1942, marking the 200th Anniversary of Faneuil Hall.

It was by a fortunate chance and a narrow margin that the town of Boston acquired a public market house in the year 1742. The question of markets had been a vexing one for several years. Food for the growing town came largely from the nearby farms, brought by wagon over the roads along Dorchester Neck, across the ferry from Cambridge or by boat on the ubiquitous Charles. The pressure of building was crowding out the old casual habit of setting up markets on any convenient vacant lot and it was becoming increasingly difficult for growers and buyers to come together.

At this juncture Peter Faneuil, son of a Huguenot refugee and a successful merchant, came forward with his proposal "That he would at his own expense erect and complete a building to be improved for a market, for the sole use and benefit of the town, provided the town would pass a vote for that purpose, pass such regulations as might be necessary, and constantly support it for the said use." In traditional New England fashion a town meeting was called "To consider the Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants that the Town do give leave for the Erecting a Market House on Dock Square for the Town's use and Service at the cost and charge of Peter Faneuil, Esqr., who (as is represented in sd. Petition) has generously offered to erect the same." By a singular coincidence the meeting was called for July 4 of the year 1740.

True to another good old Yankee tradition the town meeting appears to have been anything but whole-hearted in its acceptance of the generous gift. A margin of only seven out of a total vote of seven hundred and twenty-seven made Faneuil Hall a possibility. The farmers didn't like the idea, fearing a monopoly of market privileges and a restriction of their selling opportunities. To appease them a clause was added to the resolution of acceptance that "The farmers should be at liberty to carry their produce wherever they wished, about the town, to dispose of it."

An important afterthought appeared in the plans which provided not only space for a market but also "a Spacious and most Beautiful Town Hall over it, and Several other Convenient Rooms, which may prove very Beneficial to the Town." How beneficial and how soon no one in Boston then could even remotely guess. Town meetings were an old story and so were markets, part of the everyday routine of life in a busy New England city. But the combination of markets and meeting place was a new one and contained interesting and explosive possibilities. Markets in all countries are places where common men meet and gossip as well as buy and sell. Markets are democratic, knowing neither place nor privilege. The most obscure shipyard worker with a basket on his arm and money in his pocket stands on equal footing with the most dignified judge similarly equipped. So it happened that an architect's imagination or a new idea on the part of the donor provided Boston with a barometer of feelings and opinions and a forum for their expression.

What this might mean and did mean to a far wider world than Boston was hidden from men's minds on that day in 1742 when the building was dedicated. It had been proposed by one of Boston's ablest and most successful native sons, Thomas Hutchinson, that it

should be named for its donor and Faneuil Hall it became. Thomas Hutchinson deserves more than a footnote here. His great great grandmother Anne had fought the heads of church and state in Boston a hundred years before and had been sent out of the colony into exile, presently to die in an Indian massacre in the New Netherlands, leaving her name to a river and now a motor parkway in the outskirts of the New Amsterdam of today. Thomas too tasted the bitterness of exile. The last of the royal governors and one born in the colony, he made his way to England when the Revolution began and died there. From Wimpole Hall, the country estate of Lord Hardwicke, he wrote wistfully of the land he was not to see again: "This is high life, but I would not have parted with my humble cottage at Milton for the sake of it."

Peter Faneuil did not live to see his gift really begin its long and surprising service to the town of his adoption. The first speech delivered in the hall which he had provided was his own funeral eulogy pronounced by Master Lovell of the Latin School. The concluding sentences of Master Lovell's oration offer little hint of what was to come later. "May Liberty always spread its joyful wings over this place." Nothing either menacing or specific about that. But the next fervent hope has a queer sound as it comes down to us among dim ghosts of echoes from Faneuil Hall. "May Loyalty to a king under whom we enjoy that Liberty ever remain our character." It is to be hoped that young Samuel Adams was present on that occasion. When the curtain rose on the Revolution Master Lovell joined the Tory exodus. By that time other harsher voices had been heard speaking rude disturbing words in the new hall.

One Faneuil, Benjamin the brother of Peter, lived to see the Revolution come. An outspoken Loyalist he was living in Cambridge with a patriot daughter when

Washington came to take command of the Continental army. Meeting the General at his daughter's table, where Washington and his staff were guests, the old man drank a stately toast to the Virginian. "General Washington," he said, "I respect your character greatly; you act from patriotic motives; I have not a word to object to your course." For Charles Lee, once an officer in the British army, he had a different greeting. "You, General Lee, are fighting with a rope around your neck," probably not a new thought to Lee.

The town meetings which were held in Faneuil Hall were nothing new or strange to New Englanders. From early days such meetings had been the center and focus of the political life of the town. Circumstances of isolation, need, danger, had brought about this modern revival of what may have been an ancient custom, resembling the folk mote of the German forests. Something like this had existed in England in remote times, but had been overlaid and finally obliterated by a complicated legal and political structure of representatives and rulers. In due course the common man lost his sense of responsible participation in the management of his own affairs. In Massachusetts the instinct of the sturdy settler drew them back to the old ways. If they did not settle the problems that weighed upon all of them whom then could they choose to do it for them? There were representatives in the colonial assembly to be sure, but to these men in the town meetings the daily facts of human relationship and government were too close and too important to be intrusted wholly to elected delegates. They the people must have their say. It is doubtful if any of them realized that underneath the town meeting lay an inherent sense of the right to govern themselves and to many of them, as well as to the representatives and officers, the acts and resolves of the town meeting must sometimes have seemed petty and impertinent in-

terfering. But in general they took their meetings as a matter of course and issued their instructions to their representatives with the assurance if not the words of a sovereign power.

Generally the subjects discussed in the town meetings were small and local, matters that were of immediate importance to the humblest citizen present and capable of being understood by the most obscure. But as the Revolution approached, a change came over the atmosphere of Faneuil Hall, portent of a change in the old relationship of colony with mother country. England had fought a great war with France and made herself mistress of the North American continent. But she also found herself in debt, her first great national debt, and a good idea occurred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, nothing less than asking the colonies to help the Mother Country pay her bills. On paper the plan was simple and imposed no great hardship on the Englishmen living in America. They had benefited greatly by the removal of the French menace along the northern border of New England, along Champlain, and around the Great Lakes. Besides had not colonial merchants profited greatly by the sale of supplies for British troops, plus a little judicious, if forbidden, trading with the enemy in the West Indies? To be sure colonial troops had fought and many of them had been killed and wounded, but those things were bound to happen in a war. As a clinching argument, did not the colonies belong to England?

As to the first step in the process of collection of the American share in the bill for the war, it was fortunate, the Chancellor thought, that a logical means was immediately at hand. For some years there had been a molasses tax on all molasses coming from the West Indies, six pence in the gallon. That was high, absurdly high, and everyone knew it, including the British collec-

tors of customs. So these gentry, being good natured and not over-industrious, conveniently looked the other way most of the time while colonial merchants brought in the raw material for their rum duty free, paying the tax now and again on enough shipments to keep the collectors in good odor at Whitehall. In the good years perhaps almost enough money was taken in at the customs houses along the coast to pay the salaries of the collectors. But that pleasant relationship was rudely interrupted when the Chancellor proposed that the tax be reduced to threepence—and that it be paid. That was a horse of another color. The English in England began to discover that the English in America weren't English at all, they were Americans—and didn't like taxes.

The eyes and the minds of the men of Boston lifted from the busy market stalls to the "Spacious and most Beautiful Town Hall over it," and the town meetings became something more than a dull wrangle over local matters. It was in May, 1764, that a committee was appointed to draw up instructions to the representatives of the town in the assembly. Samuel Adams was on the committee and Samuel wrote the report. Here for the first time the people of Boston denied to the British government the right to tax them without representation; "For if our Trade may be taxed, why not our Lands, the Product of our lands, and in short everything we possess or make use of. This, we apprehend, annihilates our Charter Rights to govern and tax ourselves."

The issue that had long lain unspoken and perhaps unknown in men's minds was out in the open. The charter rights to govern and tax themselves were not clear in a legal sense. In none of the charters were there specific guarantees of these rights to the colonies or specific waiver of them by the British government. Many colonists, patriotic John Dickinson among them, at-

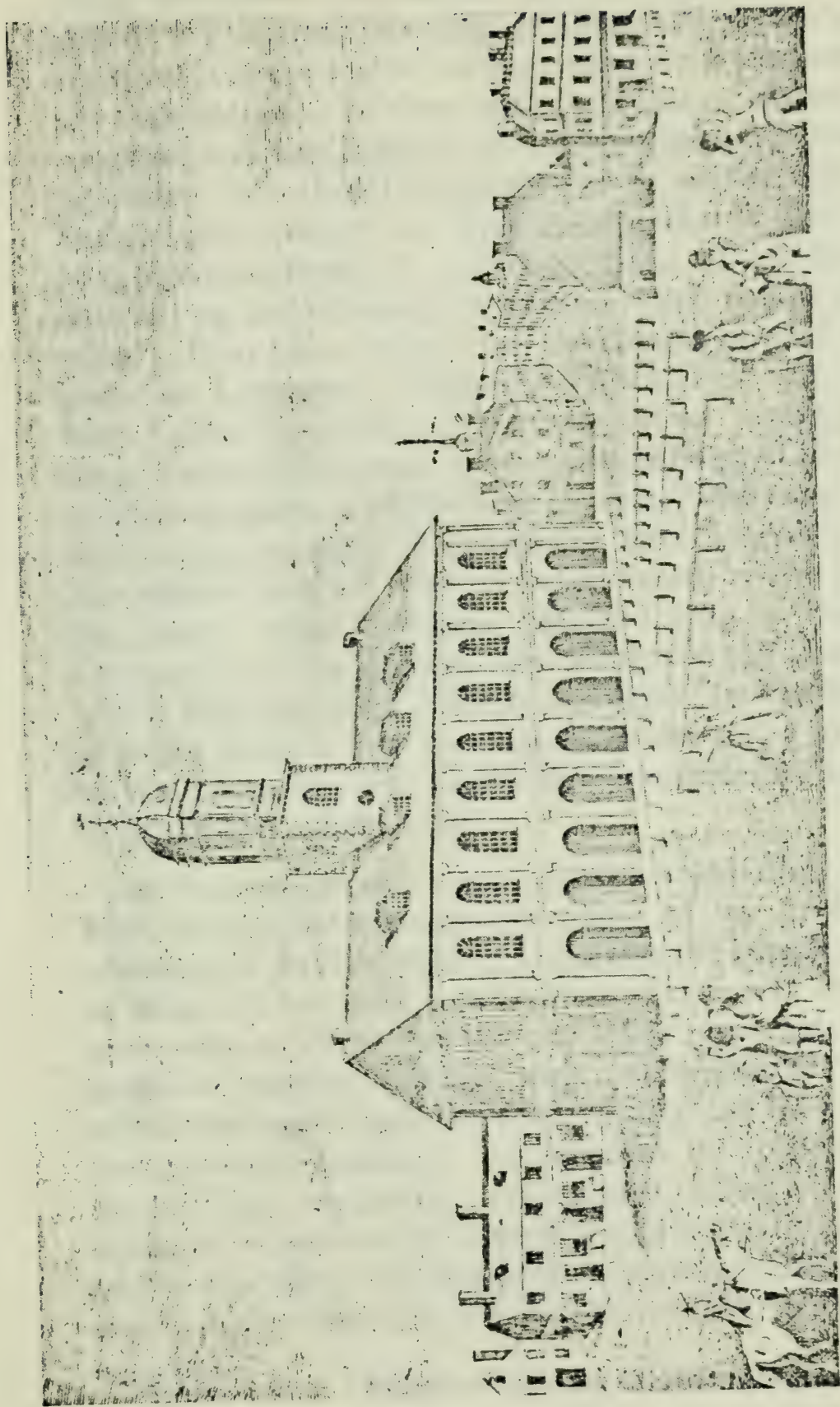
tempted a distinction between internal and external taxes, conceding to England the right to levy the latter. To the precise mind of the lawyer, if this distinction was valid, then a tax on foreign goods coming into the colonies was an external tax or there was no such tax.

Fortunately for Boston the man they were beginning to listen to was not a lawyer; he was something much more dangerous, a revolutionist. The drama of Faneuil Hall can not be played without giving the leading role to Samuel Adams. He had been heard of before, and not particularly to his credit. He had tried business for himself and failed. As a bookkeeper at his father's brewery he was worse than useless. At one time he was town scavenger. Then he tried collecting taxes, a queer occupation for him in the light of the part he was to play later, and he was unable to explain a deficiency of some 8,000 pounds a fact which his enemy Hutchinson was to make use of. Boston had little use for the shiftless and the thriftless and Adams seemed to be both. Once he said of himself to his cousin John that he never looked forward in his life, never planned, laid a scheme, or formed a design for laying up anything for himself or others after him.

Perhaps he never laid a financial scheme, but by 1764 he was adept at another kind of scheming which was more to the point in Faneuil Hall. Politics had interested him from the time he left college and he had joined an informal group of political agitators which the respectable citizens called the Whipping Post Club. It seemed harmless enough, this insignificant handful of radicals. Harmless too was the Caucus Club in which Adams appeared early in the sixties. Who would suspect high explosives in a meeting of shipyard workers, the caulkers? Cousin John thought little of them. "The Caucus Club meets in the garret of Tom Dawes," wrote John. "There they smoke tobacco, drink flip, I suppose, choose

a moderator, who puts questions to the vote regularly; and selectmen, assessors, and representatives are regularly chosen, before they are chosen in the town." Cousin John never thought much of the mob. They were unlearned, their manners were crude, and they had no property; that was enough for him. Samuel knew better. Crude they might be and without land or goods, but they listened to him—, and there were more of them than of the men whom John preferred. They were unlearned but they knew their rights as Americans when Samuel explained the British machinations to them and when he sat as clerk of the town meeting in Faneuil Hall they were proud of him as one of their own and they would follow him. Shiftless and thriftless as he was through his life Samuel Adams had something that his more prosperous friends lacked, political power, and Faneuil Hall was the place to use it.

The issue was nothing less than self-government, although there were many Bostonians who did not yet know it. And the place where the first bloodless battles were to be fought had been determined. It was Faneuil Hall. Governor Bernard did not like town meetings in general and the Boston meeting in particular. To him they were seditious and unreasonable. What could the rabble have to do with government? Their part was to be respectful and to obey their betters, not to set limits to the power of government. He said something to this effect and the rabble in Faneuil replied with an *Appeal to the World*, written of course by Samuel Adams, in which the meeting said of itself, "Where a noble freedom of speech is ever expected and maintained, an assembly of which it may justly be said, 'Sentire quae volunt et quae sentiunt dicere licet'." (They think as they please and speak as they think.) Adams was a child of his century and knew his Latin lines, but the sentiments were not those of 18th century England.



FANEUIL HALL OF THE REVOLUTION

Tory opinion in general saw little good in what was going on above the market stalls. "Sagittarius"⁽¹⁾ declared: "The town meeting at Boston is a hot-bed of sedition. It is there that all their dangerous insurrections are engendered; it is there that the flame of discord and rebellion was first lighted up and disseminated over the provinces; it is therefore greatly to be wished that Parliament may rescue the loyal inhabitants of that town and province from the merciless hand of an ignorant mob led on and inflamed by self-interested and profligate men." Four years before the Revolution opened on the green at Lexington, Governor Hutchinson, the native-born, spoke his mind of the same town meeting: "In these votes and in most of the proceedings of the town of Boston, persons of the best character and estate have little or no concern. They decline attending town meetings where they are sure to be outvoted by the men of the lowest order." Adams retorted with a withering comment on Hutchinson, the accuracy and justice of which time has done little to change: "It has been his principle from a boy that mankind are to be governed by the discerning few; and it has ever been his ambition to be the hero of the few."

As the controversy over taxation intensified, Faneuil Hall became increasingly the center of the growing resentment of British policy. It became the people's forum to which all had access and where speech was free. The generosity of Peter Faneuil had made it possible for the people to express opinions with a freedom that gave to words and resolutions the force of acts and blows. When the governor dismissed the assembly in 1768 it was in the hall that resolutions were passed calling on the governor to reconvene the assembly and declaring approval of the acts which had led to the dissolution. Much better would it have been for the British to have had a legisla-

(1) See note on "Sagittarius" following this article.

ture and no town meeting instead of a town meeting with no legislature. When the legislature came back with the town meeting behind it the British had lost the first important battle of Boston.

Again, after the Massacre a meeting, which began in Faneuil Hall and moved to Old South Church because of numbers, demanded the removal of the troops quartered in the town. One of the regiments was quartered in the hall itself. Governor Hutchinson pleaded lack of authority, and weakly hedged by offering to withdraw one of the two regiments. Samuel Adams spoke out for all or none. The crowd took up the cry, "Both regiments or none," and the governor gave way. When Lord North learned that British troops had been moved at the demand of a Boston town meeting he called them "Sam Adams' Regiments."

The tax on tea was exactly the sort of thing that would call forth Faneuil Hall's best efforts. The amount involved was small in terms of burden on the individual users, but tea was a popular drink in Boston as in London. And there was another point. Why should the colonists be taxed in order to pull the East India Company away from the bankruptcy which threatened it? It was bad enough to endure the British monopoly of overseas trade, but to be taxed to save a private monopoly on the other side of the world was beyond bearing.

The call for the meeting was in Samuel Adams' best vein. "That worst of all plagues, the detested tea, shipped for this port by the East India Company, is now arrived in this harbor. The hour of destruction or manly opposition to the machinations of tyranny stares you in the face. Every friend to his country, to himself, and to posterity, is now called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall at nine o'clock this day (at which time the bells will ring) to make united and successful resistance to this

last, worst, and most destructive measure of administration." This kind of talk might not be heard at quiet dinner tables on Beacon Hill, but Faneuil Hall understood it and liked it.

At the meeting, over which John Hancock, himself a large tea importer, presided, a petition was adopted declaring that the shipments from the East Indies threatened colonial trade. This was true so far as the company was permitted to sell direct to the consumer or through favored merchants in the American towns. Then it went on: "but what is much more than anything in life to be dreaded, the Tribute laid upon the importations of that article will be fixed and established, and our liberties for which we have long struggled will be lost to them and to their posterity." These fears were realized when Parliament followed the repeal of the Stamp Tax with a declaration of their right to tax.

While the feeling and tone of the tea meeting were belligerent, their technique was in form conciliatory. A request was dispatched to the governor that no attempt be made to land the tea. Meanwhile Adams put the question: "Is it the firm resolution of this body that the tea shall not only be sent back, but that no duty shall be paid thereon?" There were no votes recorded in opposition. When the report came to the meeting that Rotch, owner of one of the tea ships, had failed to secure the governor's approval of the clearance of the ship for the return voyage with the tea still on board, Adams announced the impasse with the phrase, "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country."

Viewed in long retrospect historical events often show a harmony of plan and a logical sequence not in evidence at the time. In the crowd at Faneuil Hall that night probably only one man, Adams, saw further than the particular scene that was in the making. To many it was almost a frolic, the more exciting because of the

spice of danger. To Adams only it was a long step along the road to separation which he now had clearly in view. Had the governor backed down again as in the withdrawal of the troops and cleared the ships for the return voyage with the hated tea still in their holds, no one in Boston would have been more disappointed than Samuel Adams. He knew how hard it is to build up hatred of a wobbly tyrant. The play went forward as he hoped and the town meeting scored another point against the British.

It was in Faneuil Hall that the Committees of Correspondence were born, that prelude to united colonial action. Samuel Adams proposed that letters be sent to other towns and colonies "To state the rights of the colonists and of this province in particular as men and Christians and as subjects; and to communicate and publish the same to the several towns and to the world as the sense of this town, with the infringements and violations thereof that have been or from time to time may be made." Now it was certain that what happened in Faneuil Hall would be passed along to other towns and colonies, and as the hall was the focus of all that was violent and revolutionary in Boston it was the source also of an influence that spread rapidly the length of the seaboard.

The Committees of Correspondence provided the Boston town meeting with a loud speaker system. Governor Hutchinson thought it was a foolish scheme, one bound to make its authors ridiculous. He thought people in general, outside his own set, a little ridiculous. Daniel Leonard, a Boston friend of the British, had clearer vision. To him, "This is the foulest, subtlest, and most venomous serpent ever issued from the egg of sedition. I saw the small seed when it was implanted; it was a grain of mustard seed. I have watched the plant until it has become a great tree." For a serpent's egg to become a

tree may be a triumph of mythological botany, but these were unusual times.

The Tories made one more effort to make the town meeting listen to reason. In June of 1774 they brought forward a resolution to rescind the non-importation agreement which the Committees of Correspondence had brought about. After a debate lasting into the next day, for even patriotic merchants were feeling the pinch of the agreement, the meeting voted, "That the town bear open testimony that they are abundantly satisfied of the upright intentions and much approve of the honest zeal of the Committee of Correspondence and desire that they will persevere with their usual activity and firmness, continuing steadfast in the way of welldoing." Pleasant words these with a smooth, respectable sound, but behind them was a grim fact of mounting rebellion.

When Parliament countered with a series of acts taking the appointment of councillors and judges into the hands of the king or the governor, providing for the sending of Massachusetts offenders to England for trial, and forbidding all public meetings except the annual town meeting, Faneuil Hall saw representatives from four counties gathered to protest "that the new policy of the ministry formed a complete system of tyranny; that no power on earth had a right, without the consent of the province, to alter the minutest tittle of the charter; that they were entitled to life, liberty, and the means of sustenance by the grace of Heaven, and without the king's leave; and that the late act had robbed them of the most essential rights of British subjects." This meeting called for a provincial congress and urged the people to oppose actions and writs of the courts and to make military preparations.

By this time the skillful politicians of the hall had learned many lessons in the game of intrigue and maneuver. Now they merely adjourned their meetings instead

of dissolving them as had been the previous custom. By this means they avoided the necessity of securing the governor's permission to assemble again. An adjourned meeting was a meeting still in being. When Gage learned this he was puzzled. "I must think of that," he said. "By thus doing you can keep the meeting alive for ten years." Which was precisely what they meant to do if necessary.

The coming of the Revolution brought a long adjournment of the town meeting, but it did not quite close Faneuil Hall. The doors had opened wide for the ill-starred Gage when he arrived to succeed Hutchinson. A great dinner was given him in the spacious and beautiful hall, with many loyal toasts—but it is not recorded that Samuel Adams was present. And it was to the hall that the citizens brought their arms to deliver them to Gage at the latter's order, "1778 firearms, 624 pistols, 978 bayonets, 38 blunderbuses."

During the Siege plays were put on in the room where the town meetings had fomented Revolution. Burgoyne, the literary general who lost an army and perhaps a war at Saratoga, wrote a prologue and an epilogue for one. The first performance was in full swing, showing a scene in the American camp with a burlesque Washington waving a rusty crooked sword in a vain attempt to inspire his rustic troops to action. At the most amusing point a sergeant appeared on the stage and announced, "The Yankees are attacking our works on Bunker's Hill." This was greeted with loud applause as the comedy climax of the act, but when the sergeant repeated his announcement it dawned on the minds of the audience that grim reality had intruded on the play and the house emptied. The last and loudest laugh was with the Faneuil Hall of the town meetings.

Though the town meetings dwindled in importance with the growth of Boston after the Revolution, Faneuil

Hall remained a meeting place where receptions were held for distinguished visitors and dinners to celebrate great names and great events. Now and again the old spirit of the place awakened, even in the days when too many Bostonians sat silent or complacent while fugitive slaves were hunted through the streets. One such occasion ranks with the greatest of the days of Adams and Otis. Lovejoy had been killed by the mob in Alton and his press thrown into the river. The Attorney General of the state rose at a meeting of protest in Faneuil Hall to say that the citizens of Alton had as much right to throw Lovejoy's press into the river as the earliest citizens of Boston had to dump the tea into the harbor. There was loud applause which stilled as a young man took the platform to reply: "When I heard the gentleman lay down principles placing the murders, incendiaries, and rioters of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Sam Adams [pointing to their portraits hanging in the hall] I thought those pictured lips would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American, the slanderer of the dead. The gentleman said that he should sink into insignificance if he dared to gainsay the principles of these Resolutions. Sir, for the sentiment he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans and the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up." Old Faneuil Hall had spoken again through the lips of Wendell Phillips and once more in Boston a powerful voice had begun to speak of human freedom.

Though the time in which Faneuil Hall was the central theatre of the great events which preceded the Revolution was short, the memory of the drama which was enacted there has lasted long. To call the hall "The Cradle of Liberty," as we do, may be a slight overstatement. What was the liberty that was nurtured there? Part of it is obvious—freedom from

British rule. The protestations of loyalty to the king were often attempts to stifle inward murmurs that were anything but loyal. More and more men were thinking in terms of a future that was entirely their own, not a vague beneficence from the hands of a dread sovereign lord King James or William or George. When Adams cited the guarantees of charters or the inherent rights of British subjects, he would have been hard put to it to prove his claims by chapter and verse. Charters could be altered or revoked, and were. The eighteenth century resounded with talk of the rights of man, but for all the talk these rights remained in the realm of metaphysics, and the state of nature from which they were derived was still a speculative abstraction, impossible to identify or analyze.

These terms and others were heard in Faneuil Hall, quotations from Locke and Montesquieu, Grotius and Puffendorf. The issues that filled the Hall, and sometimes adjourned the meeting to Old South for larger room, were practical matters that touched all of them, taxes, restraint of trade, the quartering of troops, the dissolving of the legislature, the right to choose and pay their judges.

In the war of words that ushered in the Revolution one fact stands out to us that has been too much ignored in the conventional accounts of the period. Words like freedom, liberty, self-government are heartening words, things to work for and occasionally die for. But what do they mean? To assume that all of us know is dangerous. We may, but what we know about these terms is not always the same. Hutchinson spoke these words often. He strove to be a good governor. He valued the interests and the rights of the colonists and no one can doubt his honesty of mind. Loyalists who left the colonies when the war began were mostly honest men—as honest as the men who stayed. They too were

good Americans, but their definition of liberty was not the same as that of the patriots.

What was happening in Faneuil Hall was more significant than anyone then knew. At the bottom of the practical questions that occupied the meetings was an important but unseen fact, the struggle between the sense of privilege and the growing feeling of popular power. Government in England was the function of the upper classes, the "discerning few" of Adams' phrase. So it had been in the colonies. The limitation of suffrage to property owners gave the owners a superior stake in the social and political order. When Adams called the shipworkers and the landless artisans into Faneuil Hall, "the men of the lowest order" whom Hutchinson feared so much, he violated the accepted canons of the orthodox political thought of the time. Even John Locke, for all his talk of the "consent of the governed," was thinking of those who had the greatest stake in organized society. Popular suffrage was not planned or desired by those who held the reins of power.

It was in Faneuil Hall and like places that men as men, Demos, the common people, found a place to listen, to speak, to vote, to stand on a common footing with their betters. They were the men who were to fight the battles of the Revolution. When Faneuil Hall opened its doors to them it began to be impossible to close other doors against them. Loyalists might fulminate against the ignorant rabble. Ignorant they were and sometimes hard to hold, but it was their rights they heard and thought about, and in the power that emanated from their hall they sensed something of the power that lay in themselves. American democracy moved out into new and strange territory.

The idea of returning to a day when the government was in the hands of the wisest and the best is an idle

dream. That day began to pass when Faneuil Hall became a forum of political debate and an arena of political action. More was lighted up in the Boston town meetings than the "discord and rebellion" of "Sagittarius". The eighteenth century abstraction of man as man became a bodily reality, speaking, voting, thinking. They had much to learn, these new Americans; they still have. But the men who crowded into Faneuil Hall and their sons and their sons' sons have remembered the lessons they learned there.

NOTE ON "SAGITTARIUS"

"Sagittarius," quoted by Mr. Britt, was the pen name of John Mein, who was born in Scotland, where he received a good education and was bred to the business of a bookseller. He came to Boston in 1764 with Robert Sandeman, founder of the religious sect known as the "Sandemanians" and on his arrival formed a partnership for the sale of books with a kinsman of Sandeman.

The partnership was short lived and in 1765 Mein opened a bookstore and circulating library designated as "The London Book-store, second door above the British Coffee House, north side of King Street, Boston." This has been credited as probably the first circulating library in Boston and it was advertised at the time as of "above Twelve Hundred VOLUMES, in most Branches of polite Literature, Arts and Sciences; Which are LENT to Read, at One Pound, Eight Shillings, lawful money, *per year*; Eighteen Shillings *per Half Year*; or, Ten and Eight Pence, *per Quarter*; by JOHN MEIN, Bookseller."

Shortly thereafter he entered into partnership with another Scotchman, John Fleeming, a printer, who also had recently arrived in Boston. Booksellers were then often publishers as well, and in 1767 Mein & Fleeming established the *Boston Chronicle*, a Tory newspaper, one of the best planned and best written papers of the day.

This newspaper opposed the non-importation movement and in it Mein did not hesitate to print the manifests of shipments smuggled in by Boston merchants, among them John Hancock, in violation of the non-importation agreements which they had signed. This activity with other attacks on the Whigs stirred up so much hostility against him that in October, 1769, he was mobbed and in defending himself wounded a grenadier. On Guy Fawkes Day, November 5, 1769 (celebrated on the 6th as the 5th was Sunday), effigies of Mein and his servant were carried in the parade, referring to which the *Boston Evening Post* of the sixth of November stated: "Mr. John Mein, our intrepid asserter of *truth* and *jaisehood*, has kept himself *out of the way* (for reasons best known to himself) since Saturday last: . . ."

Financial difficulties, especially with his London creditors, added to Mein's troubles, and he went to England, where, in the employ of the government, he wrote articles against the Whig colonists. During his absence his subscribers and patrons in Boston fell away and, though Fleeming endeavored to maintain them, both enterprises failed. While this was happening Mein again visited Boston, but it is thought that he left the country permanently in 1771.

It is interesting to note that on July 25, 1771, Henry Knox, now remembered as a General of the Revolution and Washington's Secretary of War, opened a second "London Bookstore" in Cornhill, opposite Williams Court.

After finishing grammar school, he entered the employ of John Wharton and Nicholas Bowes, booksellers, whose place of business, from 1761 to 1766, was near the Town House. At the end of this period Wharton and Bowes separated, Knox going with Bowes and remaining with him until he established his own business. Early in 1771 there was an auction sale of "a great variety of books," which, while there is no positive proof, it is reasonable to assume was of the stock of Mein & Fleeming and that Knox was a purchaser, and, as he used

the same name, he may be regarded, in a sense, as Mein's successor.

Knox did not remain long opposite Williams Court, but in May, 1772 moved, as he says "next to the Sign of the Three Kings a little to the Southward of the Town House in Cornhill." He was successful as a bookseller and publisher, but by the end of 1774 this line of business became very uncertain (many of the books sold came from London) and early in 1775 he closed his shop and gave his attention entirely to war matters.

It is said that when Knox opened his bookstore, there were ten printers and publishers, eight booksellers, and six printers and booksellers in Boston, a community of 20,000 inhabitants, if Dorchester, Roxbury and Charlestown are included.

A number of the stores were located in "Cornhill" which was then the name of the section of the present Washington Street from School Street to Dock Square. "Williams Court" is now known as "Pie Alley," which indicates that Knox's first store was about where the Globe Building now stands. The "Sign of the Three Kings" is not definitely located, but it appears to have been on Washington Street near the Old State House. The "British Coffee House" was on the site of the building now known as 60 State Street.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

See for Mein and his activities: Publications, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, *Bibliographical Notes*, Vol. 9, p. 480; *Circulating Libraries of Boston*, Vol. 11, p. 196; *Boston Merchants and the Non-Importation Agreement*, Vol. 19, p. 159 at p. 227; also, Buckingham's *Reminiscences*, Vol. 1, p. 214; and for Knox as a bookseller: *Proceedings, Massachusetts Historical Society, Henry Knox and the London Book-store in Boston*, Vol. 61, p. 227.

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 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Mrs. Emily Walker
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 West, Herbert Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Edward Valentine
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
 Whidden, Stephen Hampden
 Whitcomb, Howard
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Whittier, Charles Woodbury
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wight, Delano
 Willcutt, William Bacon
 Williams, Mrs. Arthur
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Horace Dudley Hall
 Winkley, Hobart William
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis

Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodward, Percy Emmons

Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 Worcester, Joseph Ruggles
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Abbott, Gordon, Jr.
 Adams, Miss Eleanora Dean
 Adams, Norman Illsley
 Adams, Theodore Parker
 Alden, Stephen P.
 Aldrich, William Truman
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Ames, Mrs. William H.
 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Anderson, Elbridge Roberts
 Andrews, Mrs. Fannie Fern
 Apthorp, Leonard Foster
 Atkinson, John B.
 Atwood, Joel Harold
 Austin, Mrs. Walter
 Ayer, Nathaniel Farwell
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Baldwin, Robert
 Barker, Mrs. Walter S.
 Barnes, Clarence Alfred
 Barry, Miss Clara Blake
 Barry, Robert Patrick
 Bartlett, Fred A.
 Baxter, Jesse Bunton
 Baylies, George Upham
 Beal, Boylston Adams
 Beebe, Lucius
 Bell, Tilton Stuart
 Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.
 Bentley, George William, Jr.
 Best, William Hall
 Bird, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowditch
 Birmingham, Charles Aloysius

Blake, Arthur
 Blanchard, Mrs. Emma Jane
 Bliss, Frederick W.
 Bogardus, Frederic Ruthven
 Booth, George Francis
 Booth, Roy H., Jr.
 Born, Mrs. C. Christian
 Bosworth, George Frederick
 Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Bradley, Richards Merry
 Braude, Harry B.
 Brewer, Robert Dubois
 Brickley, Bartholomew A.
 Brook, Thomas Arthur
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, Mrs. Hobart W.
 Browne, Page
 Buck, Robert William
 Bucklin, Mrs. Helen Cobb
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Burgess, James Atwood
 Burnham, Miss Helen Clark
 Burr, Allston
 Burrage, Miss Elsie Aldrich
 Burt, Arthur Holton
 Buxbaum, Jacob
 Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
 Cabot, William Brooks
 Caiger, Edward Bailey
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Callan, Mrs. Mary Hemenway
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Carter, William Joseph

Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
 Caughey, William A.
 Cheever, David
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.
 Clafin, Mrs. Adams Davenport
 Clark, Mrs. Susan Day
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Conant, James Bryant
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Cornwall, Miss Anna Lloyd
 Courtney, Mrs. Dorothy Morgan
 Cox, Charles Marshall
 Coyne, Thomas Joseph
 Crompton, Miss Rosamond Sears
 Crosby, John Crawford
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Curtis, Louis
 Cushing, Mrs. H. W.
 Cutler, Miss Anna Williams
 Dalton, Henry Rogers
 Dana, Gorham
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davenport, Charles Milton
 Davis, Frank Stillman
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, William Lincoln
 Decrow, Miss Marion Louise
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 Doble, Mrs. Frank Currier
 Dodge, Robert Gray
 Downes, Jerome I. H.
 Doyle, Wilfred James
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.
 Durrell, Harold Clarke
 Eager, Miss Mabel Tower
 Eastman, Ralph Mason

Eaton, William Dearborn
 Ebersole, J. Franklin
 Ehrenfried, Albert
 Eliot, Amory
 Elliott, Mrs. John
 Ellis, Alexander
 Ellis, Emmons Raymond
 Emerson, Robert Leonard
 Emery, Mrs. Annita Paine
 Ewing, Alexander Bigelow
 Ewing, Mrs. Charles
 Farley, John W.
 Farnham, Edwin Emery
 Fearing, Mrs. George R.
 Feinberg, Harry Morris
 Ferrin, Mrs. Frank M.
 Ferris, William Marsh, Jr.
 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
 Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
 Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth
 Flood, Frederick Arthur
 Folsom, Charles Ingalls
 Foote, Henry Wilder
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, Alexander
 Forbes, Miss Dorothy
 Forbes, Mrs. Waldo Emerson
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Fox, Charles James
 French, Allen
 Friedman, Lee Max
 Friend, Victor A.
 Frost, Edward J.
 Frost, Robert Warner
 Frothingham, C. Mifflin
 Frothingham, Mrs. Randolph
 Galline, Francis Edmund
 Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip
 Gilbert, Miss Clara Culver
 Gilbert, Miss Helen C.
 Gillis, Walter James

Glidden, Alfred Adelbert
 Goode, George William
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Graves, Miss Louise Britton
 Greenough, Henry Vose
 Guild, Lawrence Winfield
 Gulesian, Moses H.
 Hagerty, Mrs. Josephine M.
 Hart, Albert Bushnell
 Hart, William Parker
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hastings, George Arthur
 Hayes, Martin
 Heard, Mrs. Charles S.
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Hedge, William Russell
 Heller, Myron
 Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Higgins, George K.
 Hildreth, Mrs. Henry W.
 Hill, Harold M.
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobart, Mrs. Edward
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Horblit, Mark Michael
 Horsford, Miss Cornelia C. F.
 Hough, Charles Thacher
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Joseph Curtis
 Howes, Mrs. Lilian Marshall
 Howie, David Heath
 Hubbard, Miss Mary
 Hunneman, Miss Ida
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard

Johnston, Mrs. Joseph Wilkie
 Jones, Mrs. Daniel Fiske
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaan, Frank Warton
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden
 Keyes, Miss Mary E.
 Kidder, Mrs. Madeleine Appleton
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 Kurth, William Julius
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lanning, Mrs. Edward
 Lawton, Mrs. Herbert
 Lee, Joseph
 Lipson, Max
 Little, Leon M.
 Livermore, Miss Katharine
 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Loew, Elias M.
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lowry, Maxwell John
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Leslie
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Mahony, Thomas Harrison
 Main, Charles Thomas
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Mason, Arthur Ellery
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mason, Mrs. Harold F.
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederick May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Mead, Mrs. Frederick Sumner

Megrew, George
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Miller, Mrs. Valerie Veasey
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Moors, John Farwell
 Morgan, John Pierpont
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Myerson, Mrs. Dorothy Loman
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Newman, Mrs. Samuel J.
 Nichols, Humphrey Turner
 Nichols, Philip
 Noonan, Walter James
 North, Mrs. Frederic O.
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Nutter, Charles Read
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Daniel Theodore
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 O'Malley, Charles J.
 Oliver, William Brattle
 Otis, Charles
 Page, Calvin Gates
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Palmer, Miss Sarah Ellen
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Patten, David Longfellow
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Potter, Mrs. Brooks
 Potter, Mrs. Ralph E.
 Powers, Leland
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine

Pridie, Mrs. Duncan M.
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Lewis Issac
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Provizer, Maxwell M.
 Rand, Harry Seaton
 Ratshesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman
 Raymond, Robert L. Jr.
 Reed, Miss Ida Bartlett
 Reed, William L.
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Pierson
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Alfred Lawrence
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert
 Rockman, Bennett
 Rudd, H. W. Dwight
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Richard
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Selekman, Ben Morris
 Sheehan, Joseph Alphonsus
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Simons, Jacob A.
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Snow, William Leonard
 Snow, Mrs. William Leonard
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stanbro, Donald Bertrand

Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stanwood, Mrs. Francis M.
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stein, Herbert L.
 Steinert, Mrs. Alexander
 Stephenson, Wm. R. C.
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Stone, Arthur Parker
 Stoneman, David
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Sweetland, Ralph
 Symons, Thomas Ward
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Temple, Thomas French
 Thompson, J. Neville
 Thorndike, Miss Rosanna D.
 Thorp, Gardiner Ellsworth
 Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr.
 Turner, Frederic Alonzo
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert
 Van Kleeck, Mrs. Walter L.
 Vance, Henry Thomas
 Voges, Robert Edward
 Wait, Richard
 Wales, Quincy W.

Wardner, G. Philip
 Ware, Henry
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Waters, Richard Palmer
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Sinclair
 Weeks, Warren Bailey Potter
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
 Wentworth, Mark Hunking
 Wetherell, Frank Alonzo
 Wheeler, Henry
 Wheeler, Mrs. William Morton
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Miss Priscilla
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Williams, Alexander Whiteside
 Williams, Miss Mary Eleanor
 Williams, Miss Susan
 Williston, Samuel
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Wright, Charles Munn
 Wyner, Francis S.
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY .

1942

Life Members

Mrs. Bryce Allan, 6 Apr.	Joseph F. O'Connell, 10 Dec.
Arthur W. Brigham, 20 May	William E. Parsons, 30 June, 1941
Henry C. Castle, 24 Oct., 1941	Paul A. Peters, 28 Mar.
Henry M. Clarke, 19 Oct.	Henry D. Sears, 23 May
Miss Josephine S. Comer, 9 Oct.	Herbert M. Sears, 19 Feb.
Robert F. Herrick, 13 Oct.	Mrs. Mabel H. Slater, 27 Nov.
Valentine Hollingsworth, 10 Dec.	Franklin A. Snow, 19 Mar.
Samuel Holmes, 24 June	Edmund Q. Sylvester, 22 Sept.
Charles M. Keep, 4 Apr.	Edward R. Tyler, 7 Jan.
William Vail Kellen, 20 Dec.	Sophia A. Underwood, 26 Aug.
Joseph P. Loud, 15 Apr.	Joseph Warren, 19 Sept.
Frank Chester Mann, 29 Apr.	

Annual Members

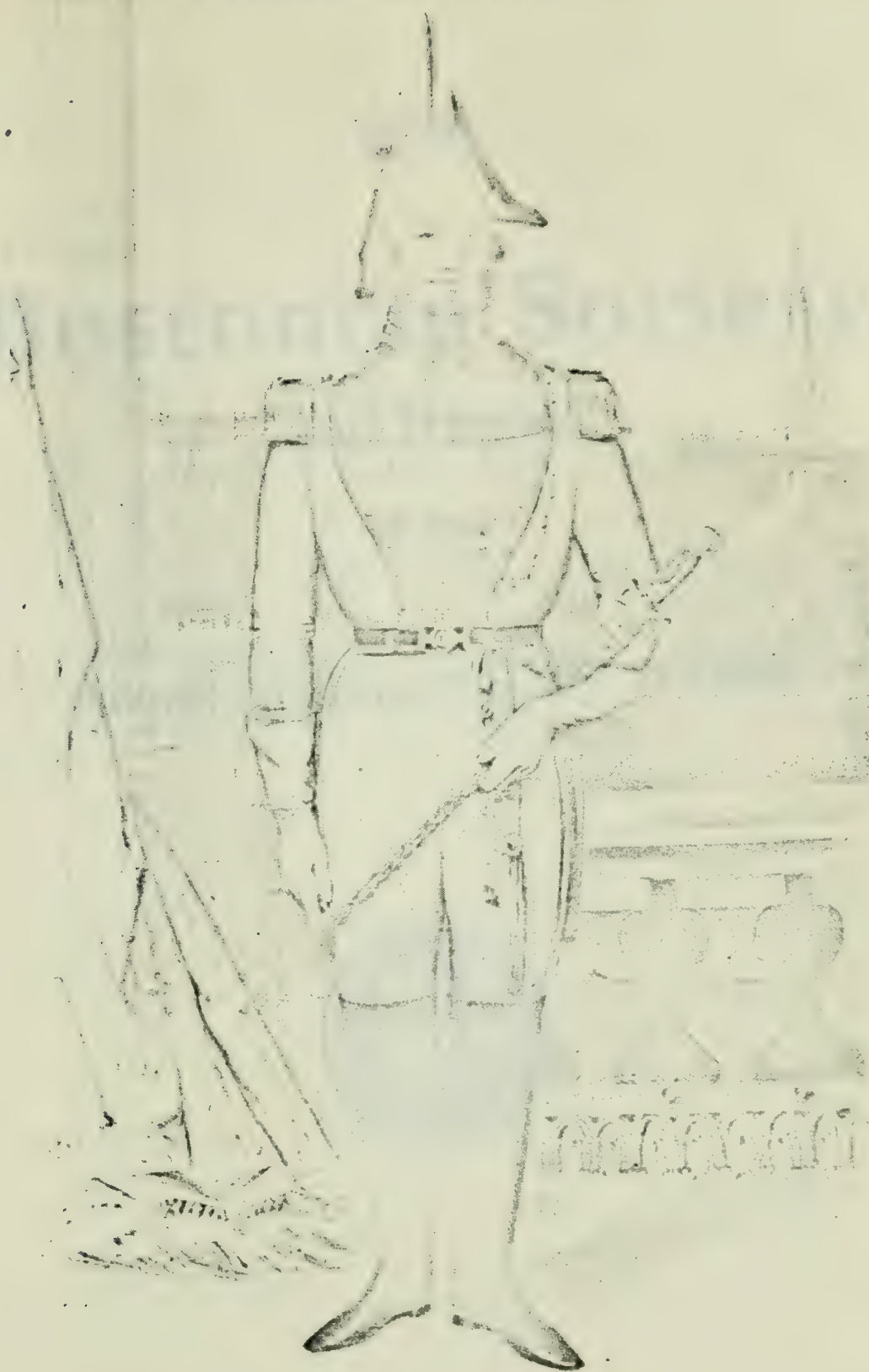
Samuel G. Babcock, 20 June	Erland F. Fish, 18 Feb.
Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, 19 Nov.	Louis H. Fitch, 24 Mar.
Miss Emily F. Blaney, 3 Nov.	Edward S. Hawes, 22 Nov.
Howard K. Brown, 1 Feb.	Frederic C. Hood, 24 Dec.
Francis L. Coolidge, 2 Sept.	Frank W. Hook, 22 May
Ralph Adams Cram, 22 Sept.	Mrs. Susan B. Hutchings, 20 Sept.
Ernest B. Dane, 5 Apr.	William T. Rich, 6 July
Frederick A. Farrar, 18 Dec.	John W. Suter, 11 Apr.

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 18, 1944



COL. WILLIAM P. WINCHESTER
Commander of the Cadets, 1842-1844
From a lithograph by Thayer & Co. about 1843

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report

OF THE
Annual Meeting, January 18, 1944



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXLIV

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

RALPH M. EASTMAN

WARREN S. KILBURN

THE CLERK

CONTENTS

THE FRONTISPIECE	6
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1944	7
63RD ANNUAL MEETING	9
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	10
REPORT OF THE CLERK	12
REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE	15
FORM OF BEQUEST	15
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	16
PERMANENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS	20
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS	21
ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1943	23
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	24
THE FIRST CORPS OF CADETS OF BOSTON	27
<i>By Capt. David Hansen</i>	
OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION	58
MEMBERSHIP LIST	59
NECROLOGY	70

ILLUSTRATIONS

WILLIAM P. WINCHESTER IN UNIFORM	Frontispiece
UNIFORM PRIOR TO 1775	Facing page 27
BENJAMIN POLLARD	Facing page 28
HENRY JACKSON	Facing page 34
CADETS IN CAMP AT NAHANT	Facing page 42
CADET DRILL ON COMMON	Facing page 44
THOMAS F. EDMANDS	Facing page 50
WHITE UNIFORM OF THE 1890's	Facing page 52
CADET ARMORY	Facing page 54

The frontispiece is reproduced from the cover of a sheet of music in the collection of the Society, entitled: "Winchester's Quick Step," published in 1843 and bearing the following inscription:

Respectfully Dedicated by the Officers and Members of the

Independent Company of Cadets

TO THEIR COMMANDER

COL. WILLIAM P. WINCHESTER

Composed by Adam Kurek, introducing the Spanish air of El Abrazo de Vergara. Arranged for the Piano by T. Comer. Performed by the Brigade Band at their Concerts. Published by Chas. H. Keith, 67 & 69 Court St., Boston.

Information about the composer is lacking; T. Comer was a Boston professor of music. El Abrazo de Vergara (The Embrace of Vergara) has reference to the closing act of the Carlist War of 1833-39. Vergara is a town in one of the Basque provinces of northern Spain, where it is alleged that in a nearby field the generals Espartero and Maroto embraced, confirming publicly the accord which ended the war.

The uniform was worn by Col. Winchester when presented at the Court of King Louis Philippe during a visit to Paris in 1843 and is now in the Armory museum.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1944

OFFICERS

President
COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

Clerk
JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer
FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

COURTENAY GUILD	AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.	JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM	HERMANN F. CLARKE
FRANCIS E. SMITH	RALPH M. EASTMAN

ALLAN FORBES

Librarian
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD	WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN	JOHN G. WELD
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COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

FRANCIS E. SMITH

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

HERMANN F. CLARKE

WILFRED J. DOYLE

THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

ALLAN FORBES

THE CLERK

Committee on Publications

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

WARREN S. KILBURN

THE CLERK

Committee on Membership

THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM

WILLIAM L. ALLEN

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

DELANO WIGHT

ALLAN FORBES

JAMES V. TONER

RALPH M. EASTMAN

FREDERICK W. BLISS

THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

HERMANN F. CLARKE

THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

THE CLERK

ANNUAL MEETING

The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society, of which due notice had been given, was held in Room 118 of the Parker House on Tuesday, January 18, 1944 at 3.00 o'clock p.m. President Guild presided.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved. The members present then heard the annual reports of the various officers and committees. President Guild read that of the Board of Directors; that of the Clerk was read by the Clerk; that of the Treasurer by the Treasurer; that of the Finance Committee by the President who also read the list of donors to our permanent and special funds; the Clerk read the reports of the Committee on Rooms and of the Librarian.

All these reports were duly accepted and it was voted that the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, the annual reports of the officers and committees, and such other paper or articles as the Committee on Publications may deem advisable, be printed in pamphlet form for distribution to the members.

Mr. Gorham Dana, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, then read their report placing in nomination the following: For Clerk, James L. Bruce; for Treasurer, Francis E. Smith; for Directors, Courtenay Guild, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Thomas G. Frothingham, Francis E. Smith, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Hermann F. Clarke, Ralph M. Eastman, and Allan Forbes. The report was signed, Gorham Dana, Ethelbert V. Grabill, Delano Wight, Frank Chouteau Brown and Harold C. Read.

On motion duly made the report was accepted and other nominations were called for but none other were made. Motion was voted that the nominations close and that the Clerk be authorized to cast one ballot for the officers, and the Clerk having done so, the President declared all the above nominees duly elected.

The President announced the election of Harold P. Williams as an Annual Member and the deaths of two Life Members, Edward H. Kittredge and William Lincoln Parker, and of one Annual Member, Charles M. Wright.

Herbert Black, foreign news editor of the Boston Globe, then addressed the Society on "Foreign News Headlines and the Boston Press." His talk was unusually interesting and instructive as it gave an insight into the handling of news as it comes to the desk of the editor. Headlines he characterized as the "Show windows" of the newspaper and advised the reading of more than the headlines and more than one newspaper in order to get the real news story. He made his talk vivid in taking the headlines we had just been reading in the day's papers and telling the story behind them. Interested members asked questions at the close.

Meeting adjourned at 4.20 p.m.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The outstanding problem which has faced your Board of Directors during the past year has been the repair or restoration of the Council Chamber in which the meetings of the Society are held. For some years now the whole interior of the building has been in need of

Mrs. Alice E. Sias who joined the Society in 1937 as a Life Member left to us by will a bequest of \$2,000 for general purposes. This legacy should be available to us this year.

All financial transactions come under the supervision of the Board of Directors and careful attention has been given them. A substantial saving in expenditure was made when through a request for a reclassification of our insurance, we secured a reduction of about \$30.00 a year with a refund for four previous years. In these days when low rates of interest prevail, the finance committee of the Directors has been kept busy to get the best possible returns from our investments and to make changes where falling values indicated the possibility of serious losses.

Our income has been sufficient to meet our budget and the Treasurer's report will show that the year has been a success financially.

During the past year the Directors have held eight regular meetings for the transaction of the business of the Society which is entrusted to them. All matters of importance will be embodied in the reports to be presented at this our Annual Meeting and will be covered in our year book which will be issued as soon as practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

Your Clerk is grateful that his work is not routine. Few persons like to be employed day after day in putting nut number 4 on bolt number 4. Some of neces-

sity must do this and then find recreation in something else after working hours. Your Clerk finds plenty of recreation in what he is doing. No two days are alike and when plans are made to do certain work on a certain day, a letter or a telephone message may change everything.

Some one comes in saying, "I am writing a book on 'so and so,' what helpful material have you?" or, "I am looking for a photograph of such a person or of such a street, have you any?" If the inquiry relates to Boston, we probably have what is required and the opportunity of putting our collections to service is welcomed, for if these are not used there is no value in having them.

Perhaps, some one is looking for articles for a window display commemorating some historic event. Filene's, White's and Gilchrist's came to us on such an errand. The Museum of Fine Arts had an exhibition entitled, "Boston—from 1630 to 1872." One of the management thus expressed their appreciation for the help we gave:

"The Boston show is over and I am now thanking the generous friends who helped us to make it the great success that it was. The material from the Bostonian Society was among the most interesting, and I should like to thank you not only on our behalf but on behalf of the many thousands of people who enjoyed it."

With the help of a committee the Clerk arranges for speakers for these monthly meetings of which we had seven last year. This is one short of the usual number as we were excluded from the Council Chamber at the time of our October meeting on account of repairs. The speakers and subjects were as follows:

January 19: Annual Meeting; "Boston and the Cause of Freedom" by Arthur Acy Rouner.

February 16: "Japan, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" by Charles Winthrop Copp.

March 16: "A Boston Chinaman's Report on China via Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek" by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.

April 20: "Old Boston and the Present Day World" by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor.

May 18: "Commandos — Prelude to Unconditional Surrender" by Bruce Thomas.

October 19: No Meeting.

November 16: "The First Corps of Cadets" by Capt. David Hansen.

December 21: "John Paul Jones" by Melville C. Freeman.

There have been over 4,000 more visitors at the Old State House this past year than the year previous notwithstanding that the restrictions on travel have continued. In 1942, there were 19,883, in 1943, 24,123. Many soldiers and sailors in passing through Boston have taken advantage of their opportunity to call here. The remark, "But, for the war, I should never have seen Boston," is not uncommon. The interest shown by officers and men from England and Australia has been specially marked. The value of sales of souvenirs has exceeded that of any previous year, due no doubt to the visit of service men.

Herbert Lipner Shulman of the Public Latin School was the one chosen to read the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House on July 4th and he read it with some of the spirit that must have been manifest at the first reading in 1776. We had our Christmas Carols Dec. 24th, played as usual by a quartet from the First Motor Squadron, First Corps of Cadets. The players this year were William W. Sparks, John Di Cicco, Andrew F. Morecroft and Mario Presutti.

We invite all interested in the history of Boston and especially our own members to visit our rooms. The custodians are to be commended for the courtesies they

have extended our guests in the past year—Many visitors have commended them and this is but an addition to what they have already received.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, will made an audit of the books and have inspected the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co. will be on file in the Clerk's office open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the City of Boston, the sum of.....dollars for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1943

Cr.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

Dr.

		1943			
1943	Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 327 98	Salaries	\$ 6,011 87
		349 Yearly Dues.....	1,745 00	Committee on Rooms.....	563 29
		Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500 00	Printing, electrotyping, postage, etc.....	1,372 66
		Income from Permanent Fund Investments..	5,705 90	Insurance	96 47
		Income from Norcross Fund	925 27	Meetings and Special Exhibits Expense.....	150 00
		Income from James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	46 14	Upkeep	24 71
		Income from Bancroft Fund	49 40	Petty Cash and Souvenir Account.....	252 34
		Income from Cruft Fund	50 00	Library	71 85
		Income from Stockford Fund	151 58	Miscellaneous Expense	336 43
		Income from Minns Fund	900 00	Marine Museum Expense.....	1,052 03
		Marine Museum Account.....	898 59	Transferred to Permanent Fund.....	250 03
		Petty Cash and Souvenir Account.....	555 00	Cash on hand.....	2,673 18
			\$12,854 86		\$12,854 86

Cr.

PERMANENT FUND

Dr.

		1943			
1943	Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 6,432 30	United States Treasury Series "G" 2½s, 1955 bought	\$4,000 00
	25	100 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. common sold	4,790 14	70 shares Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry pfd bought	4,899 09
	Feb. 9	\$5,000. Dominion of Canada 5s, 1962 redeemed	5,000 00	\$4,000. Philadelphia Co. 4¼s, 1961 bought..	4,049 00
	Apr. 9	.3,000. Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 5½s, 1949 redeemed	3,045 00	\$3,000. American Tobacco Co. 3s, 1962 bought	3,094 98
	9	2,000. Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 4½s, 1950 redeemed	2,020 00	2,000. United States Treasury Series "G" 2½s, 1955, bought ..	2,000 00
	June 3	6,000. Public Service Co. of Indiana 4s 1969 redeemed	6,375 00	3,000. Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 4¼s, 1972 bought	3,127 50
	Nov. 12	2,000 Montreal Island Power Co. 5½s, 1957 sold	2,009 00	2,000. United States Treasury Series "G" 2½s 1955, bought	2,000 00
	Dec. 31	Transferred from Current Account	250 03	6,000. Southern Pacific RR 4s, 1955 bought ..	5,130 90
	31	Fifteen Life Memberships	450 00	2,000. North Penn Gas Co. 5½s, 1957 bought ..	2,070 00
			\$30,371 47		\$30,371 47

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following securities:

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in			Maturity		
BONDS					
\$ 400.	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Conv. deb. 3s.....	Sept. 1, 1956	5,000.	Scranton Gas & Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4½s....	Mar. 1, 1958
3,000.	American Tobacco Co. deb. 3s.....	April 15, 1962	5,000.	Simmons Co. Convertible Debenture 4s.....	April 1, 1952
5,000.	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 1st Mtge. 3½s-5s.....	July 1, 1950	2,000.	Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref. 3s....	Sept. 1, 1965
1,300.	Boston & Maine R.R. 1st Mtge. 4s.....	July 1, 1960	6,000.	Southern Pacific RR 1st Ref. 4s.....	Jan. 1, 1955
3,000.	Boston & Maine RR Income Mtge. 4½s.....	July 1, 1970	5,000.	Texas Electric Service Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.....	July 1, 1960
4,000.	Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5s....	Jan. 15, 1961	5,000.	Texas Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.....	Jan. 1, 1961
2,000.	Community Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.....	Mar. 1, 1964	1,000.	United States Treasury 2s.....	Dec. 15, 1949/51
5,000.	Florida Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.....	Jan. 1, 1954	1,000.	United States Treasury 2½s.....	Dec. 15, 1963/68
3,000.	Iowa Southern Utilities Co. debenture 4½s....	Dec. 1, 1966	4,000.	Series "G" 2½s....	Jan. 1, 1955
5,000.	Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 4s....	Sept. 1, 1963	2,000.	Series "G" 2½s....	April 1, 1955
5,000.	Missouri Pacific R.R. General Mtge. 4s.....	Mar. 1, 1975	2,000.	Series "G" 2½s....	Sept. 1, 1955
2,000.	Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3¾s.....	Dec. 1, 1966	5,000.	York Railways Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.....	Dec. 1, 1947
2,000.	North Penn. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5½s.....	May 1, 1957	STOCKS		
5,000.	Northwestern Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.....	Aug. 1, 1970	30	shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.	
2,000.	Pennsylvania R.R. genl. mtge. 4½s.....	June 1, 1965	70	" Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rwy. \$5 pfd.	
4,000.	Philadelphia Co. Collateral Trust 4¼s.....	July 1, 1961	2	" Christiana Securities Corp. common	
3,000.	Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 4½s.....	Dec. 1, 1972	15	" Consolidated Natural Gas Co. common	
			100	" International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. common	
			150	" Pullman Inc.	
			150	" Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey common	
			50	" Tidewater Associated Oil Co. \$4.50 pfd.	

Cr.

HUGH J. STOCKFORD FUND

Dr.

		1943			
Jan.	1		Cash on hand.....	\$ 62 50	
Apr.	9	Apr. 13	Bought \$2,000 Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 4½s 1972.....		\$ 2,085 00
May	3	July 1	Bought 5 shares United Aircraft Corp. \$5. Preferred.....		566 13
		Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c.....		151 58
			Cash on hand.....		31 37
					\$ 2,834 08

The Hugh J. Stockford Fund is invested in the following securities:
 \$2,000 Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & refunding 4½s, due Dec. 1, 1972
 13 shares United Aircraft Corp. \$5 Pfd.

Grenville H. Norcross Fund			Cr.
Dr.			
1943			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 64 30	
Apr. 9	\$3,000 Public Service Co. of New Hampshire 3 1/4 s, 1966 redeemed.....	3,120 00	
	Interest receipts during year.....	538 67	
	Dividend receipts during year.....	386 60	
		<u>\$ 4,109 57</u>	
The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is invested in the following securities:			
			Maturity
	\$4,000. Allied Stores Debenture 4 1/2 s.....		Aug. 1 1951
	15 shares American Tel. & Tel. Company stock.		
	\$3,000. Community Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.....		Mar. 1 1964
	\$2,000. Consolidated Oil Corp. Conv. Deb. 3 1/2 s.....		June 1 1951
	50 shares First National Bank of Boston stock.		
	65 shares General Electric Company Common stock		
	30 shares Insurance Co. of North America stock.		Dec. 1 1966
	\$3,000. Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3 3/4 s.....		Apr. 1 1958
	\$2,000. Wilson & Co. 1st Mtge. 3s.....		
Dr.			Cr.
1943			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$29 48	
	Interest receipts during year.....	50 00	
		<u>\$79 48</u>	
The George T. Cruft Fund is invested in the following security:			
	\$1,000. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5's, due Jan. 15, 1961.		
Dr.			Cr.
1943			
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$50 00	
	Transferred income to Current Account.....	29 48	
		<u>\$79 48</u>	
James Lyman Whitney Library Fund			
Dr.			Cr.
1943			
Jan. 1	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....	\$ 2,289 06	
Jan. 18	New England Trust Co. as Trustee.....	36 55	
Feb. 1	Franklin Savings Bank Dividend.....	22 89	
July 16	New England Trust Co. as Trustee.....	34 71	
Aug. 1	Franklin Savings Bank Dividend.....	23 25	
		<u>\$2,406 46</u>	
Transferred to Library a/c during 1942.....			\$ 46 14
Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....			2,360 32
			<u>\$2,406 46</u>

Cr.

1943				
Jan. 1	Cash on hand (\$1,020 86 in Franklin Bank)	\$ 1,024 74		
	Interest receipts during year	20 40		
	Dividend receipts during year	29 00		
		<u> </u>		
		\$ 1,074 14		
Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c		\$ 49 40	
	Cash on hand		1,024 74	
			<u> </u>	
			\$ 1,074 14	

3 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock.
1 share First National Bank of Boston stock.

८.

1943		
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 67 97
	Interest receipts during year.....	900 00
		<u>\$967 97</u>
1943		
Dec. 31	Transferred income to Current a/c.....	\$900 00
	Cash on hand.....	67 97
		<u>\$967 97</u>

The Thomas Minns' Fund is invested in the following securities:		Maturity
\$5,000.	Province of Quebec 3s.....	July 15 1955
5,000.	Washington Water Power Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.....	June 1 1964
5,000.	Iowa Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 3¾s.....	Aug. 1 1969
5,000.	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.....	Aug. 1 1969
5,000.	United Stockyards Corp. Coll. Trust 4¼s.....	Oct. 1, 1951

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gift	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	\$2,360 32
(Income for use of Library only)	-	1,000 00
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	25,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	1,500 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	25,000 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	3,400 00
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The story of the Council Chamber has been told in the report of the Board of Directors. While questions of arrangement of rooms and hanging of pictures come within the jurisdiction of this committee, the greater problem of the Council Chamber was regarded as of so much importance that it has had the consideration of the full Board.

Many of the pictures formerly in the Council Chamber are now in the Norcross room which has been used this year for other purposes than temporary exhibitions as in recent years. During the first half of the year war posters were on its walls. When the repair work and painting are completed, there will of necessity be some changes in the arrangement of the rooms and in the meantime there can be but makeshifts.

Many people who have wished to visit this most important room in the Old State House have been turned away in disappointment, much to our regret, but we trust that when the changes have been made, the room will mean much more to future visitors than it has meant to those of the past.

Sometimes it is necessary for us to have some one from the outside come in and tell us about items in our collections in order to make us really appreciate them. Capt. H. A. Baldrige, Curator, U. S. Naval Academy, having read that we had an original copper engraving of John Paul Jones by Moreau, called to see it and to procure it for the Academy collection if possible. The engraving had come to the Society as a gift, which we could not very well transfer to another, but we were glad to learn of its rarity.

An interesting item that has been added to our col-

lections is a printed copy of the resolutions of the indignation committee of the chorus of the Peace Jubilee of 1872. It appears that this famous chorus which was made up of the choral societies in Boston and neighboring cities planned a "strike" unless they were allowed to have their regular seats at the Grand Ball to be held in connection with the Jubilee. They did not strike, so their grievance must have been appeased.

Following the evacuation of Boston in 1776, the Congress of the United Colonies of which John Hancock was President paid Washington a tribute of thanks and ordered a gold medal to be struck which would fittingly commemorate the event. Bronze copies of the medal were also struck and one of them has come into our possession this year through the kindness of Mr. Allen French. As we have already a medal commemorating the 125th anniversary of the event, the new acquisition is a valuable addition.

Many groups of children, teachers and others have visited our rooms during the year and a copy of a letter received from one of the groups may be of interest showing that the rooms are serving a worth while purpose.

"I should like to extend my thanks to your Society for the kindness shown a group of club children from our Museum on a recent trip to the Old State House. We had a large group of fifty-seven but all the men in attendance were most kind in their patience with the many questions and in their stories of interesting exhibits. We were especially pleased to be shown the old fish weir."

The sea has a fascination for many people, so the marine room, with its ship models, its engravings of famous ships, and its sea relics, attracts many visitors and provides them with an interesting hour.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on the Rooms, JAMES L. BRUCE, Clerk.

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1943

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Alley, Arthur H.	Programs Tickets	Peace Jubilee, 1872. Peace Jubilee, 1872.
Carpenter, George O.	Fractional Currency Invitation	Young's Hotel. Ball of the Richardson Light Guard.
Dalton, Estate of Henry R.	Notice Stock Certificate Insurance Policy Currency	Town Meeting, 1786. Boston Theater. Marine, 1827. Continental, 1775, 1778.
Driscoll, J. Francis	Resolutions	Indignation Committee of Chorus. Peace Jubilee, 1872.
French, Allen	Medal	Siege of Boston-Washington.
Gibson, Miss Edith	Portrait, framed	Rev. John Lathrop.
Harvard University Press	Photograph	John Harvard Mall.
Hill, Mrs. J. C.	Manuscript Diary	Henry Rice, Jr.
Litchfield, Everett	Photographs	Old Traveler Building. New State House.
Reading Antiquarian Society	Negatives	Boston Sky Line. Old Boston Custom House. Merchants Exchange.
Rouner, Arthur Acy	Manuscript	Last stanza Battle Hymn of the Re- public in the author's handwriting.
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.	Photographs	Boston Light. Barque Tedesco.
Snow, Edward R.	Photographs	Dedication of Harvard Mall; dedica- tion of Charlestown playground and nine others of current events.
State Street Trust Company	Map Photostat	Air of Boston. Record of early balloon photography.
Weld, John G.	Musket	Boston Light Guard.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

During the past few years a number of books have been produced, which, as a result of careful and thorough research, present the true facts of events and personalities, rather than a glamorous treatment of them as was the tendency with many of the earlier writers.

Too often in the past biographers have developed a tendency to a sort of special pleading, with the placing of the halo as the primary object of their effort. Fortunately a larger supply of source material has served to correct this weakness so that authors of the present time are hewing more closely to the line and letting the chips fall where they will. Writers are no longer hailed as muck-rakers because they venture to tell the wholesome truth even at the expense of glamor.

Well, for the Bostonian Society that James Lyman Whitney provided a Library fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books. This income is large enough to enable us to acquire these new publications.

Among those that we have purchased this year are the following:

The Origins of the American Revolution by John C. Miller, once a Junior Fellow of Harvard University, now Assistant Professor of History at Bryn Mawr College. Here we see the conflict between two irreconcilable ideas, the autocratic and the democratic.

Sam Adams, Pioneer in Propaganda is a little earlier work by the author just mentioned. Here Sam is seen to be neither a "Puritan Machiavel" nor a "New England Saint."

Revolutionary New England, 1691-1776 by James Truslow Adams, LL.D., Litt.D. This covers the pe-

riod of the Provincial Governors of Massachusetts, most of whom sat in the Old State House.

The Colonial Period of American History by Charles M. Andrews, Farnam Professor of American History, Emeritus Yale University. We have acquired Volume I which deals with the Settlements.

Francis Parkman, Heroic Historian by Mason Wade. This book is based on extensive research in addition to the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society where the most of Parkman's papers are preserved.

Other books acquired by purchase are:

The Mind and Faith of Justice Holmes by Max Lerner.

John Quincy Adams by John T. Morse, Jr.

Samuel Adams by James K. Hosmer.

Johnny Tremain by Esther Forbes, a story of the same period as her "Paul Revere."

Old Ships and Shipbuilding Days of Medford by Hall Gleason.

Orderly Book: Crafts Artillery.

The Philip Leffingwell Spalding Collection of Early American Silver by Edwin J. Hipkiss.

Storms and Shipwrecks of New England by Edward Rowe Snow.

George A. Kyle has given us a special copy of a book, "The 1850's and the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank." This was given at the request of the late George W. Wilson, a comedian of the Boston Museum Stock Company and contains the autographs of all officers and employees in 1926 when Wilmot R. Evans, Jr. succeeded his father as President of the above mentioned bank. Wilson, one of its oldest depositors, represented the depositors at a meeting of the new administration with the employees and received the book as a memento of the occasion.

Other gift books have been received as follows:

Winthrop Papers, Vol. III from the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; Transactions 1937-1942 from the Society.

Scenes from the Life of Benjamin Franklin by Louis A. Holman, Walks and Rides about Boston by Edwin M. Bacon, Memorial of Frederick David Ely, and a pamphlet, Difficulties and Dangers of Pre-Revolution Ordinations by Mary Kent Davey Babcock, from Mrs. Samuel G. Babcock.

An Illustrated History of the Hasty Pudding Club Theatricals by Lloyd McKim Garrison from the Estate of John Duff.

Catalogue of the Books of the Boston Public Library, 1830 from Robert Tracy Jackson.

Boston Directory, 1821 from William S. Forbes.

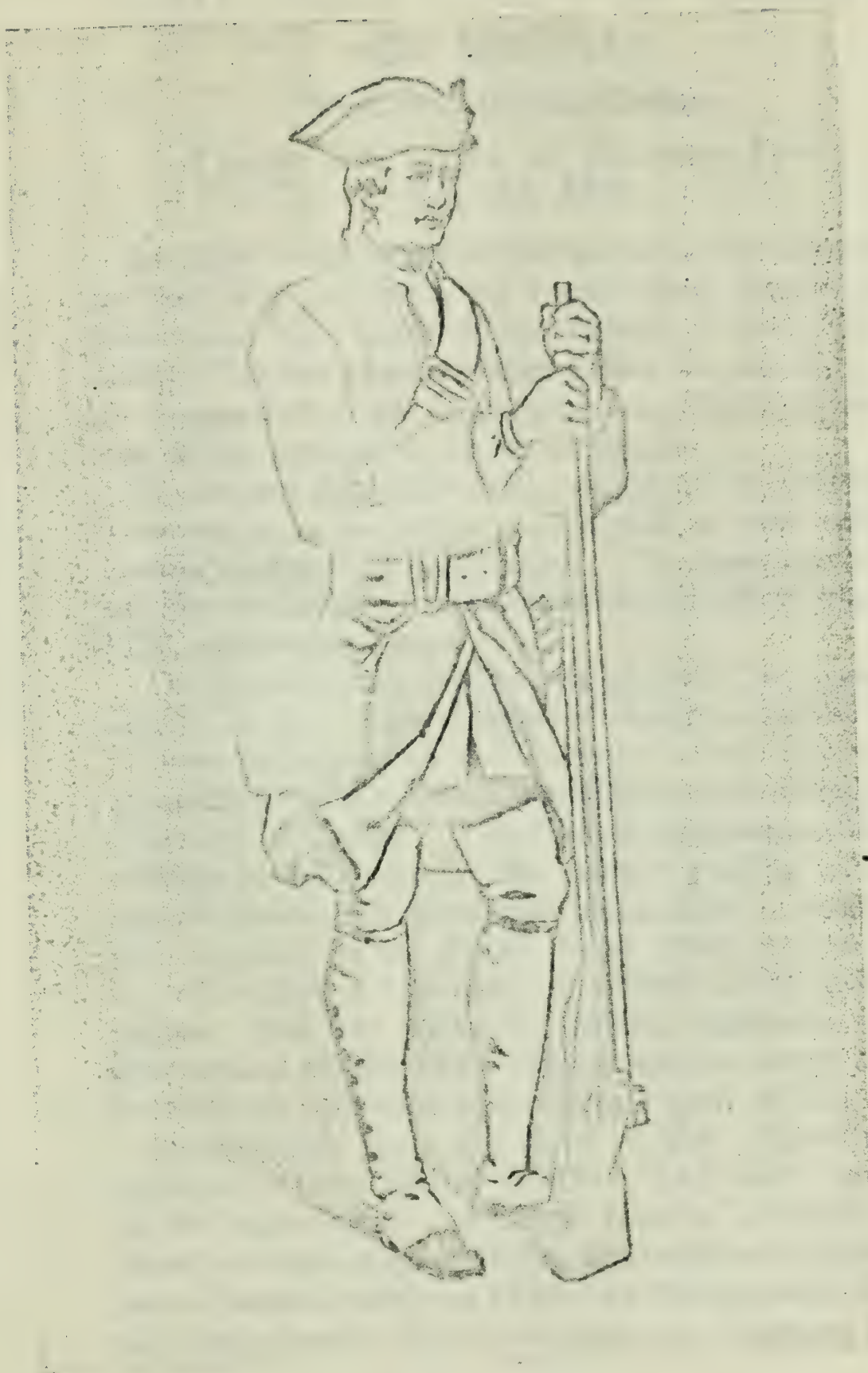
Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's Regiment by Nathan Gould.

A few pamphlets have been given us: Report on the Canal to connect Boston and Narragansett Bay, and Report of Directors of the Port of Boston, 1911, and Report on Malden River from Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr.; The 11-11-11 Club from Ralph M. Eastman; Guide to the Telegraph Fire Alarm 1885 from Jesse B. Baxter; The New Bridge to Cambridge and two magazines, "Club Life" from Philip P. Chase; Diary of the travels of Henry Rice, Jr.

We would be pleased to see more of our members avail themselves of the information our Library affords and to which they are always welcome. New books of historical interest are constantly being added to keep the Library up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian*.



UNIFORM PRIOR TO 1775
From an illustration

THE FIRST CORPS OF CADETS OF BOSTON

By CAPT. DAVID HANSEN

*A paper read before the Bostonian Society
Nov. 16, 1943*

In 1634 it was ordered that six men, to be appointed by the Governor from his home town, should attend him armed, with halberds and swords, at every General Court. On one occasion when called for this duty, they all resigned and the Governor was obliged to require two of his servants to act as an escort.

We do not claim this as the origin of the Cadets, but it served as a prototype and it will be seen that the Cadets were just as independent. The escort duty, with but few exceptions, has been performed every year since 1728, until recent years.

The organization now known as the 211th Coast Artillery (A.A.), First Corps of Cadets, originated in 1728 as bodyguard to the Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, which later became the Independent Company of Cadets. It had three commissioned officers ranking as field officers; the captain grading as a lieutenant-colonel, this distinction being given in accordance with a custom in the British Army which confers a similar rank upon certain company officers of the household troops. And like other old British regiments, several generations of the same family, and as many as four brothers at the same time, have served in this Corps.

Until recent years the date of Col. Pollard's commission by Gov. Shirley in 1741, had been considered as the beginning of the Corps' history, but then it was found that newspapers of the day mentioned the Governor's Cadets as early as 1728. In Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay he mentions the Company of Ca-

dets first raised by Gov. Burnet and continued as a bodyguard.

The New England Weekly Journal of July 22 and the New England Weekly News Letter of July 18-25, 1728, note an event of July 19th, as follows:—

“About six o’clock the Company of Young Gentlemen Cadets in their Order and Gaiety waited upon His Excellency and escorted him to the house of the Hon. Elisha Cooke, Esq. The Company fired three vollies and exercised their arms with their wonted beauty and exactness before they were dismissed.”

There are several items about the Company of Cadets in the Diary of Benjamin Walker, Jr., one as early as July 4, 1728, all of which state that the Company escorted the Governor, and one dated May 26, 1792 reads:

“The Cadets mustered. B. Pollard, Captain, J. Green, Ensign, Phillips, Lieut.; Governor Burnet, Lt. Governor Dummer came out of the Town House. The Cadets, 24 of them, came up King Street before the gentlemen to guard them to Capt. Pollard’s House.”

The Cadets were a group of young gentlemen who possessed the means to provide themselves with a uniform similiar to that of the British Army and the time to perfect themselves in military drill for the purpose of providing the Royal Governors with a bodyguard. It was a voluntary company and the officers were not commissioned until 1741, as before mentioned. The first commander was Benjamin Pollard, a prominent citizen of Boston.* The Corps with duly commissioned officers then continued as bodyguard and escort of the provincial governors from the date of Pollard’s commission until 1774.

The records of the Corps from 1741 to 1786 were burned excepting the record book of 1772 and three doc-

*See Appendix.



BENJAMIN POLLARD

First Commander of the Cadets

From copy by W. W. Churchill of a painting by Blackburn

uments which are still in its possession. The first is Col. Pollard's commission; the second is a letter written by Col. Flucker, Gov. Gage's secretary, dismissing John Hancock from the command in 1774; and the third document is a letter wherein a committee of the Independent Company, a continuation of the Cadets, formed in 1776 just after the British troops left Boston, notified John Hancock that he had been re-elected to be its Colonel. Since 1786 the records are intact.

Colonel Pollard died in 1756 and was succeeded by Leonard Jarvis, and he by Joseph Scott who eventually became a Tory and was proscribed.

Under Pollard the Cadets on June 1, 1746 escorted Gen. Pepperell from the wharf to the Town House on his return from Louisburg, and during the troubles of 1770, prior to the Boston Massacre, a detail of the Cadets, Col. Scott then Commander, mounted guard at the Old Custom House until replaced by regulars.

On one occasion in 1773 when the Governor gave an entertainment it was understood that the Commissioners of Customs, who were the most obnoxious and despised set of men in Boston, were not to be of the party. But when the guests were passing between the open files, then at present arms, a coach drew up, out of which stepped the Commissioners who fell into the procession. Thereupon two of the Cadets clubbed their firelocks and quitted the ranks. Hancock marched the company to the usual place for depositing their arms, called attention to the unmilitary conduct of the two Cadets, and on motion made and seconded, they were expelled from the Corps, upon which they returned to the hall in their uniforms and when the Commissioners came out, joined the mob in pelting them with mud. These two men were James F. Condry and Moses Grant, later a deacon in the Brattle Street Church.

Many of the Cadets took an active part in the Boston

Tea Party and one of the leaders was Lendall Pitts, whose picture hangs in the Armory; Moses Grant was another and he was also one of those who hid the cannon which Adino Paddock planned to turn over to Gov. Gage.

John Hancock was Commander in 1774 when Gen. Gage as Governor came to Boston in May of that year and was escorted by the Cadets from Long Wharf to the Council Chamber of the building now known as the Old State House.

It was the custom of each successive Governor to present the company with a standard bearing on one side the arms of the Province and on the other the armorial bearings of the donor. With this usage Gov. Gage complied. But Gage and Hancock were as flint and steel and the contact soon produced sparks which helped to keep alight the train of discontent leading to the impending explosion of the Revolution. In August following, Gage caused his secretary to write Hancock the letter of dismissal, still in the possession of the Corps as above stated. This action so incensed the company that its members returned the Governor's standard with the information that, as they looked upon the dismissal of their commander as a disbandment, they no longer considered themselves "The Governor's Independent Company of Cadets." Gage took the standard with the remark that Hancock had used him ill, refusing him proper respect and that had the intention of the company been known sooner he would have anticipated their action by disbanding them himself.

The Massachusetts Spy of September 1, 1774 contained the following:

"For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY

A General sample of Gubernatorial Eloquence, as lately exhibited to the Company of C—s.

Your Colonel H-----k by neglect,
 Has been deficient in respect;
 As he my sov'reign toe ne'er kiss'd,
 'Twas proper he should be dismiss'd:
 I never was and never will,
 By mortal man be treated ill;
 I never was nor never can,
 Be treated ill by mortal man;
 O had I but have known before,
 That temper of your factious core;
 It should have been my greatest pleasure,
 To have prevented this bold measure;
 To meet with such severe disgrace,
 My Standard flung into my face,
 Disband yourselves—So cursed stout,
 O had I, had I, turn'd you out."

The last parade was at the funeral of Lt. Gov. Oliver in March, 1774. The Hon. Samuel Adams remonstrated with Hancock against his paying military honors to "so notorious a Tory." Hancock replied that the Cadets paid tribute to the office, not to the character of the man.

Thus, for a brief space the Corps was suspended, which during its active or official existence in addition to its peaceful escorts to the Royal Governors, had been called upon several times to protect life and property and preserve the peace, notably at the time of the Stamp Act troubles and the Hutchinson riots.

After retiring from the service of Gov. Gage, the company, in the stirring events that followed, took no part as a body, whatever those who had composed it may have done as individuals. One former member is credited with the suggestion of filling barrels with rocks to roll down on the British should they attack the works at Dorchester Heights. Another member, Gawen Brown,

carried letters between Adams and Warren in 1775. This Gaven Brown was a clock maker and installed the clock in the tower of the Old South Church in 1769, where it still marks the passing of time.

Shortly after the evacuation of Boston by the British on March 17, 1776, a reorganization by the former members of the Cadet Company was effected under the name of the Boston Independent Company. The officers chosen were:—

John Hancock, Honorary Colonel
 Henry Jackson, Captain, rank of Lt. Col.
 Benjamin Hichborn, Lieut., rank of Major
 Perez Morton, Ensign, rank of Major
 John Steel Tyler, Captain, Adjutant
 Jeremiah Allen, Quartermaster

They made their first appearance in uniform on Sept. 9, 1776, when 78 officers and men were reviewed by Gen. Ward on Boston Common.

Gen. Gage had seized all the arms and ammunition in the town, and Gen. Howe, his successor, on leaving, carried away all of the linen and most of the woollens, consequently the only cloth available was black which with red for facings was adopted for a uniform.

When a British vessel with 2000 muskets aboard was captured, the Company applied for a supply but were informed that they were needed by Gen. Washington, and a later prize furnished the equipment. This capture was a brigantine with a portion of the 71st Highlanders aboard whose captain unaware that Gen. Howe had evacuated Boston sought to bring reinforcements. She was taken after a stiff fight by some privateers that had followed her into the harbor.* Maj. Menzies of the Highlanders was shot during the engagement and his funeral was held in the Old State House attended by the officers of the Highlanders with an escort furnished

*Bostonian Society Publications, 1st Series, Vol. 12, p. 65—Eds.

by a regiment of Continentals.

Other incidents in the early life of the Independent Company follow:

When the Declaration of Independence was read from the balcony of the Old State House, on the 18th of July, 1776, Col. Jackson was waited on by the High Sheriff of Suffolk County with a request from the Hon. James Bowdoin, President of the Council, that his company might be under arms at the time the Declaration was read. Col. Jackson accordingly waited on him, and to his great mortification, he was obliged to tell him that the company was not fit to turn out, and besides they had not then received their uniforms. He begged to be excused, which request was granted.

A diary record: "October 22, 1776. This day the Boston Independent Company marched for Newbury to guard the Continental Frigate Captain McNeil bound for Boston."

The following advertisement appeared in the Independent Chronicle under date of November 7, 1776:

"Wanted, two Persons to Fife for the Independent Company of this Town. Any youth properly qualified, will meet with good encouragement by applying to Henry Jackson."

The story of the Cadets in the Revolution is largely the story of Henry Jackson.* We have no record of the date on which he joined the Cadet Company but we do know that he was commissioned Lt. Colonel of the

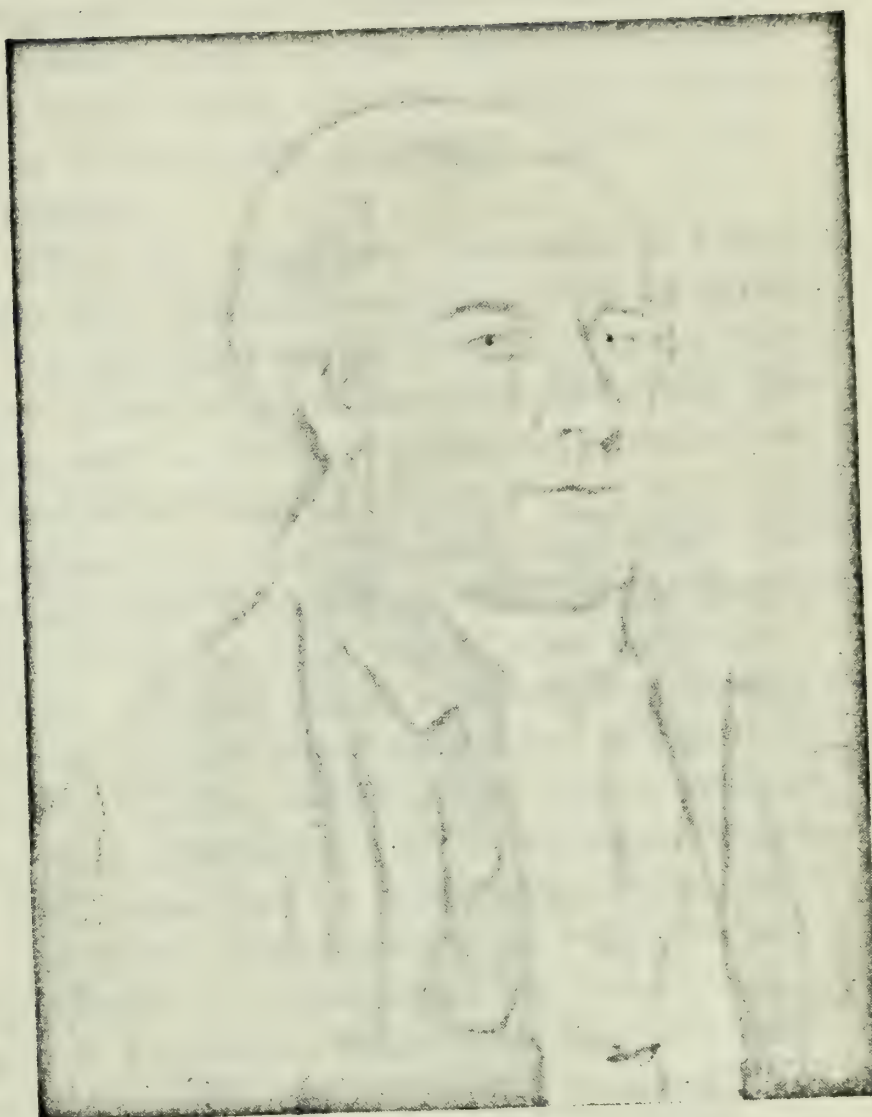
*Henry Jackson was born in Boston in 1747, the son of Col. Joseph Jackson and Susan Gray, and died Jan. 4. 1809. His father was active in military affairs and the son became imbued with the same spirit, attaining prominence in the Revolutionary War. After the war he served as Major General of the Massachusetts Militia from 1792 to 1796; in 1797 he was U. S. Agent superintending the construction of the Frigate Constitution. He was treasurer of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati from its formation until his death—Eds.

Boston Independent Company Dec. 7, 1776 and as such saw service in the Rhode Island campaign of the following April. A framed roster of the members who took part in that expedition hangs in the armory.

Jackson while Commander of the Boston Independent Company was under consideration for the Continental Army and after some time was finally commissioned by Congress as colonel as of Jan. 12, 1777. The securing of this commission has some interesting sidelights. In December, 1776, the selectmen of Boston and others recommending that the members of the Cadet Company would be proper persons to officer one of the Continental Regiments petitioned the General Court to that effect, but this failed to receive the assent of the Assembly, which we of today would accuse of playing politics. Friendly influences were at work however. Gen. Knox, a personal friend of Col. Jackson, had undoubtedly put in some good words for him. The Rev. William Gordon put the matter before Gen. Washington in a letter dated Jamaica Plain, Dec. 17, 1776, reading as follows:

"The Cadet Company have furnished thirty-six gentlemen who have signed a petition to be presented to the Council, requesting that they may be appointed officers in one of the battalions to be furnished by the Massachusetts State; they mean to wipe out the reproach that has lain long upon Boston for not furnishing the Army with more military men. I hope there will be no obstacle in the way, for, as they have been well educated, know more of the world than the country folks, have a sense of honor, a spirit of emulation, and understand their exercise, I expect that, should they have a regiment, it will be as fine and as well disciplined a Corps as any upon the Continent."

Jackson, upon his return from Rhode Island, proceeded under his congressional commission to raise one of the three regiments allotted to Massachusetts, Con-



HENRY JACKSON

Commander of the Cadets in the Revolutionary War

From a painting in the Cadet Armory

gress having recently added sixteen regiments to the Continental Line. In this he was ably assisted by the Cadets.

The other two regiments were known as Lee's and Henley's, both later consolidated with Jackson's in April, 1779, being designated the 16th Additional Continental Regiment. In January, 1781, it was again consolidated with the 9th Regiment, taking over that number. Upon further reduction of the army in January, 1783, it became the 4th regiment.

On June 23, 1783, the Army was disbanded at Newburg, N. Y., but Col. Jackson's regiment was retained in the service for guarding public property, under the title of the First American Regiment of Infantry of the Continental Line until a National Army was created in 1784, when it was demobilized.

Jackson's Regiment, or the "Boston Regiment" so-called, was virtually the "Cadet Regiment" of the Revolution, as much as was the 45th the "Cadet Regiment" of the Civil War. It was raised and officered mostly by the Cadets, six of the eight companies being commanded by former Cadets, while more served as lieutenants and one as paymaster. This regiment, which at once took high rank for its soldier-like appearance and excellent discipline, demonstrated its valor on several hard fought fields. It left Boston, October 7, 1777, spent the winter at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where Congress was then sitting (the British having occupied Philadelphia), arrived at the "Gulph" *(Gulf Mills) in April where it served on outpost duty until the British evacuated Philadelphia June 18, when it was sent into that city as bodyguard for Gen. Arnold. Ordered to join the Army four days later, it reported to Gen. Lafayette on June 25, after a forced march and on June

*An outpost of the main camp at Valley Forge and a support for a more advanced post at Conshohocken.

28, was actively engaged at Monmouth Court House, Col. Jackson commanding a brigade consisting of his own and Col. William Lee's Continental Regiment. Twice ignoring orders to retreat, Col. Jackson exerted every means to stem the rout caused by Gen. Charles Lee's treachery and when finally forced to withdraw, did so in perfect order.

Sent to reinforce the army in Rhode Island it took part in the Battle of Quaker Hill, Aug. 29, 1778. On August 11, 1779, the regiment marched from Providence to Boston where it embarked on the Brig Rising Empire, two sloops and a schooner, which, with an armed convoy transported them to Kittery, a reinforcement for Gen. Lovell in the disastrous Penobscot expedition.

Doctor Thacher, Surgeon of the regiment, in his journal on August 12, 1779, has this to say: "The regiment has just arrived after a forced march of forty miles in twenty-four hours in a pouring rain from Providence to Boston,—Col. Henry Jackson, who commands our regiment . . is gentlemanly in his manners, strongly attached to military affairs and takes a peculiar pride in the discipline and martial appearance of his regiment. His officers appear in handsome style, and are ambitious to display their taste for military life and their zeal to contend with the enemies of their country. Our regiment consists of about four hundred men, in complete uniform, well disciplined, and not inferior to any in the Continental Army."

The regiment arrived too late to be of service, but as it was the only uniformed organization in the whole expedition, it created a mild sensation while encamped at Falmouth, now Portland. On Sept. 7, it started the overland march back to Boston, where for a time it was stationed at Castle William but soon returned to Rhode Island.

On Nov. 23rd the regiment was attached to Stark's brigade and passed a terrible winter of hardship and suffering at and around West Point. Taking the field in the spring, the regiment was actively engaged at Springfield, N. J., June 23, 1780; it later manned several posts along the Hudson until 1781 when it proceeded with the Army to Yorktown, reaching there Sept. 27, and taking an active part in the siege until the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis Oct. 19, 1781, a notable date in the history of the First Corps Cadets. Later, it became the First American Regiment as above stated.

Following are the names of the officers of Jackson's regiment who came from the Cadet Company:—Col. Henry Jackson, Maj. John S. Tyler, Paymaster Stephen Parker, Capt. John Langdon, Capt. Thomas Cartwright, Capt. Nathaniel Jarvis, Capt. James Jones, Capt. Gawen Brown, Lieut. Thomas Turner, Lieut. John Hobby, Lieut. Richard Walker, Lieut. Thomas Lamb, Lieut. William Davis, Lieut. John Jackson, Lieut. Thomas Edwards, 2nd Lieut. Thomas H. Condy.

During the regiment's service in the war, it lost many of its officers by promotion,—Lieut. Col. David Cobb becoming Colonel and A.D.C. to Gen. Washington, brevet Brigadier General at end of war; Capt. Thomas Cartwright becoming A.D.C. to Gen. Heath, Capt. William North becoming A.D.C. to Gen. Von Steuben, Lieut. Bayleys A.D.C. to Generals Lincoln and Washington; Lieut. Thomas Edwards becoming Judge Advocate General of the Army. Lieut. Richard Walker was killed at the Battle of Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, the only Cadet officer in the regiment who was killed in action, so far as known.

Many of the active members of the Independent Company went with Jackson into the Continental Army, but the Company continued to function as a Home Guard unit.

In the Spring of 1778, commanded by Lt. Col. Benjamin Hichborn, it volunteered to serve under Gen. Heath at Dorchester Heights for two months without pay. A few weeks after their return from this tour of duty, they, with other companies, were ordered, under the command of Maj. Gen. John Hancock to report to Gen. Sullivan in Rhode Island, where after a few weeks, by the turn of affairs, it was found their assistance would no longer be required. They were dismissed by Gen. Sullivan with thanks for their soldierly conduct and faithful service.

The U. S. Gazette of Friday, Sept. 6, 1833, gives an account of a tempest which took place during this tour of duty in 1778 in Rhode Island. It was written by a venerable gentleman who bore a part in the scene he describes, and who writes with as much force and feeling as though he had just come out of it.

Tiverton, R. I. Aug. 5, 1833.

Dear Brother:—

Did you ever see a royal northeaster, with his Newfoundland fogs on his wings? I guess you didn't—well, I have—and I'll tell you where it was, and all about it. You know Rhode Island, don't you? Well, it was there. We were encamped near Quaker Hill in '78 or '79. You have heard of Gen. Sullivan, hain't you? He was a nice man, and wore gold knee bands to his breeches. We were waiting for the French fleet to arrive and help us.—The British, you know, own Nova Scotia, and all along that coast where the fogs breed. Well, the Tories sent word to the British somehow or other that the French were on their way to attack the British, and what do the rascals all along shore do but get up the northeaster, and all the fogs they could muster on the banks of Newfoundland, and packed them off to Rhode Island. You never in your born days saw such a blow as it was; and as to the darned fog, you could take your finger and write your name in it. Away went our tents, camp kettles and canteens; away went masts and yards of French ships, and away went the ships themselves as if the d—l sent them. This tarnation fog lasted, I don't know how long, and the northeaster got

worse and worser, till many a soldier lost the hair off his head by it! and it was a miracle that they kept their feet, and they wouldn't hadn't they sat on 'em.

Well there we were, pretty well drenched I tell you, however it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and we got something to eat and drink by it. You never saw the Independent company? No you couldn't, for you wan't born then. I'll tell you, they were as pretty a set of young fellows as ever drew trigger, either in sport or earnest; they were all Boston Boys, and as our regiment was raised in that town, our officers and they were hand and glove, so, they got leave to encamp with us. Well, their wagons came down upon us before the northeaster, without horses, as if the d—l drove them. We all turned out—out; did I say? We hadn't had a tent over us for hours; they were all blown down flat. We ran to stop the wagons, and wheel'd them round, thinking they could not go sideways like a crab, but the instant they came broadside to it, up they went, and trunks of clothes, for they were rich young gentlemen, trunks, hams, tongues, kegs of brandy, loaves of sugar, lemons, and the deuce knew what, all came swimming all about us; it was a glorious scramble, you may depend. The Independent Company, or Cadets as they were called, were rejoiced to get their trunks again—as to the rest they did not care, we did; there was an old stone house near by, only half blown away, and into that by an eddy wind, eatables and drinkables flew as fast as possible, and there we crowded, and such a time we had on't, you never saw—ah. These were times indeed, hams, tongues, lemons, loaf sugar and old Jamaica and brandy,—Lord bless you, it would have done your heart good to have seen how we ate and drank—there was no roll call—a man could not have stood a moment in the ranks, nor be seen if he did; it was a glorious time—a different thing from Valley Forge and all other valleys. The cadets, they were pretty men, but they wan't used to such diviltry as this, and I don't recollect whether they left us or not—they wan't in the skirmish we had after the storm: our regiment was on the outpost, and we had a brush, no great thing—but I don't think they were with us, and we covered the retreat of the troops, for the British and old Nick had tolled the French out of sight, and the best thing we could do was to quit, and glad was I when we got off the Island. Our regiment lost eight officers and sixty-four men, that is, killed and wounded. I don't think there are three officers of the regiment now alive—I know of but one, and Doctor Thatcher,

who was surgeon, and I doubt if any of the Cadets are alive; they were all young and full of spirits, God bless them, whether in this world or the other. This is all I have to say about the fog and the northeaster, and I should not have said this, but the old bay is today at work again with another blow.*

Your affectionate brother,
Jas. Mosier

The State Constitution was adopted in June, 1780, and Hancock was elected Governor. Arrangements were made by the General Court for inauguration of the first Governor of the State, and John Hancock, Speaker of the House, duly attested an order to himself as Maj. Gen. Hancock, Commander of Militia, to detail a company to parade at 1 o'clock in order to precede the Assembly on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Hancock elect. The Independent Company of which Hancock was Honorary Colonel was selected.

About the time of the peace of 1783 the military spirit in the community was so dormant that no parades or musters of militia appeared to have taken place for a considerable time. Nor did the people arouse themselves to the necessity for proper protective measures till the summer of 1786.

In the latter part of 1785 some of the former members of the Cadets got together under the command of Samuel Bradford and in August, 1786, thirty-six members were enlisted under the name of the Independent Company of Cadets. They adopted a uniform of white faced with scarlet in honor of the French troops who had assisted the colonies.

*The "royal northeaster" referred to in Mosier's letter was the violent gale of August 11, 1778, which dispersed and damaged the fleets of both Lord Howe and d'Estaing and caused the latter to bring his ships to Boston for repairs. *The French at Boston During the Revolution*. Bostonian Society Publications, Vol. 10, p. 16. John Fiske says the gale was "so fierce" that "it was remembered in local tradition as lately as 1850 as 'The Great Storm'". *The American Revolution*, Vol. 2, p. 93—Eds.

Parading on the unpaved streets of those days meant clouds of dust and the white uniforms worn by the Cadets often required cleaning. This was usually done with bread crumbs by lady friends, and as kid gloves were scarce, a pair of gloves was the usual reward. One lady remarked that after cleaning a uniform she usually smelled of brandy punch.

Soon after the reorganization in 1786 the Corps performed duty in the troubles produced by the Shays Rebellion and was on cordial terms with Gov. Bowdoin who presented to the Corps upon its parade, October 19, 1786, a standard having on one side the arms of the Corps, a five-pointed star with the motto "Monstrat Viam" and on the other side the Governor's arms; but when Gov. Hancock returned to the office in 1787 he ordered family arms to be expunged from the standards of the militia and the arms of the State were consequently painted over the Bowdoin arms. The Cadet arms however, with those of Shirley and Bowdoin impaled, have been used on the seal of the Corps, and from time to time worn as an ornament with the full dress uniform. The Corps also treasures to this day the sword of Gov. Bowdoin.

As reestablished under the State Government in 1786 the Corps possessed three important privileges:—first, that of being the Guard of Honor to the Governor; second, that it could not be attached to the command of any officer below the rank of major general; and third, that its officers held constructive rank. These privileges were placed under the protection of United States law, when, the Constitution having taken effect in 1789, Congress under its authority passed on the ninth of May, 1792 "An Act more effectually to provide for the National Defense by establishing a Uniform Militia throughout the United States." This protection has been recognized by the Federal Government in the Dick

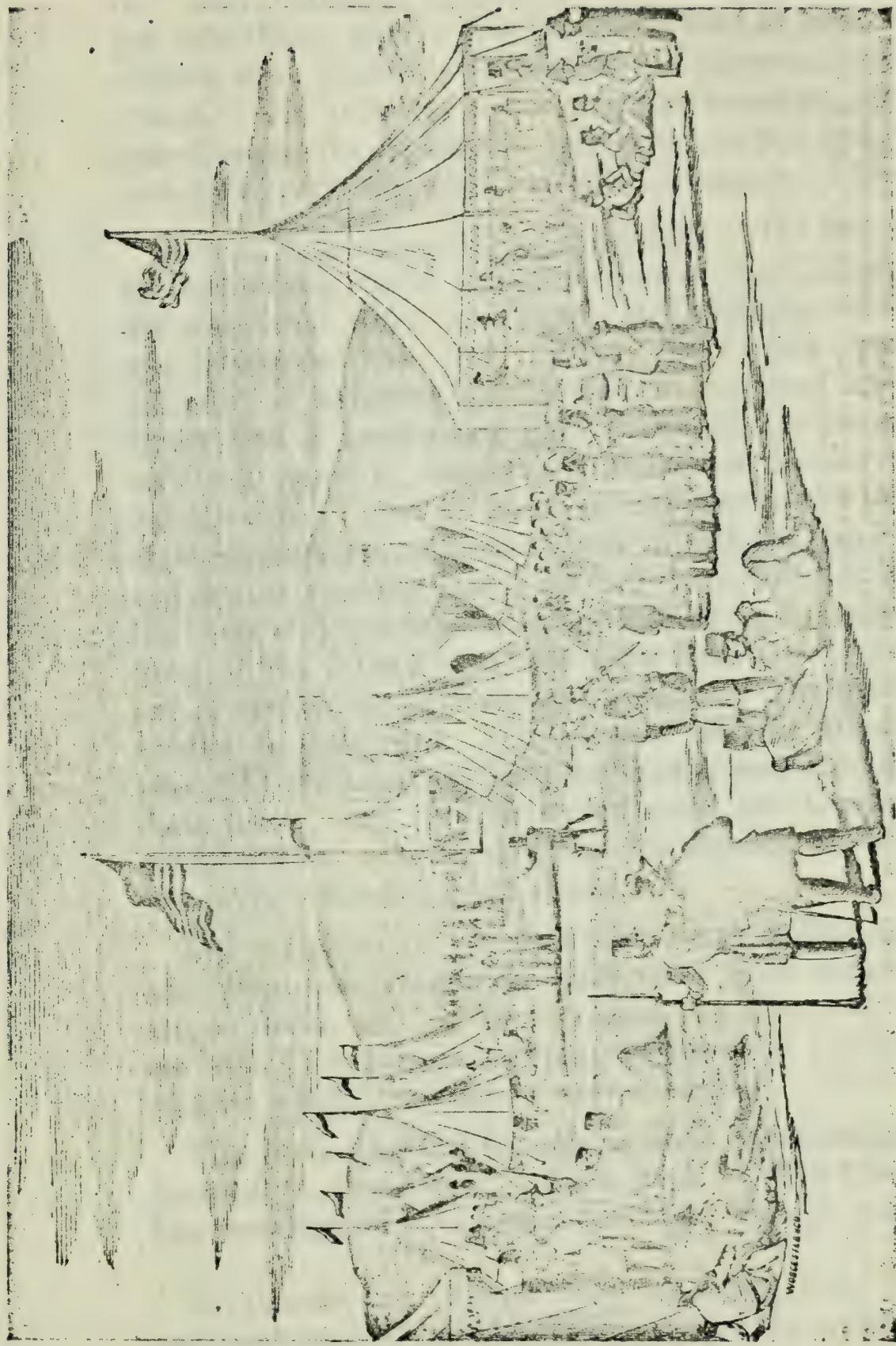
Bill so-called and the National Defense Act of 1916 as amended, so that at the present time the Cadets enjoy their special privileges in time of peace and agree to conform to the organization of the army in time of war.

No change was made in the number or rank of the officers until 1854 when a quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant was added and the Governor was empowered to give commissions to such company officers not above the rank of first lieutenant as he might deem expedient. Under this authority six first lieutenants were created, the Corps being then practically a battalion.

In 1874 all constructive rank was abolished; the commander became a lieutenant-colonel outright; only one major was allowed and he, like the commander, had full rank. The staff officers were a surgeon ranking as major, a paymaster ranking as captain, an adjutant and a quartermaster, each ranking as first lieutenant. The company officers were limited to four captains, four first lieutenants and four second lieutenants.

The Cadets have been called upon for all kinds of duty from escort to the State Government, Presidents of the United States including Washington, and many other distinguished persons who have visited Boston, to the sterner duty of guarding life and property in time of public peril or disturbance. Some of the members turned out at the time of the Anthony Burns Riot in 1854; many joined up in anticipation of getting into the War of 1812 but they were not called out though some of them saw service in other organizations, conspicuous among them being Lt. Col. Thomas Aspinwall who lost an arm at Fort Erie. It has always been a reliable body of gentlemen who would endure hardship without complaint and do their work conscientiously to the best of their understanding.

On one occasion when the Company escorted the Governor during a heavy rain storm, they were obliged



ENCAMPMENT OF THE BOSTON CADETS AT NAHANT
From Gleason's Pictorial, August 9, 1851

to remain over night, and discovered in the morning that their uniforms had shrunk so that they could not get into them; only a few men who had slept in their clothes were available to attend the Governor on the return. On another occasion while escorting to the church when the legislators had been elected under the prohibition cry, the band played "Champagne Charlie."

Gen. J. F. B. Marshall, a life member of the Bostonian Society, whose father was a member of the Cadets, tells the story that when the French Drill Manual of Arms was introduced into this country, the Cadets took the initiative in adopting it. A Cadet who lived on Park Street had a number of guns taken to his room and invited a squad to meet at his house one Sunday morning for drill. That no noise should disturb the inmates of the house, he requested them to remove their boots and drill in stocking feet. He had surreptitiously loaded the guns with blank cartridges, and when the congregations of the Park Street and Saint Paul's were pouring out of church, he gave the order to fire. The result can readily be imagined. The author of this stupendous joke told the squad to clear for home, and not stop for their boots, and they scattered over the Common in stocking feet, greatly shocking the devout worshippers who were returning from church.

The members of the Company were well-to-do business men who frequently paid their fines rather than attend drills, and on one occasion the Company turned out with 24 musicians and only 16 muskets, and to make matters worse, the officers were mounted.

The New England Guards, a rival organization, said that I.C.C. stood for "I can't come." The Cadets retort was that N.E.G. stood for "Not enough grog."

In January of 1832, a very cold day, Gov. Lincoln and members of the Legislature were escorted to the

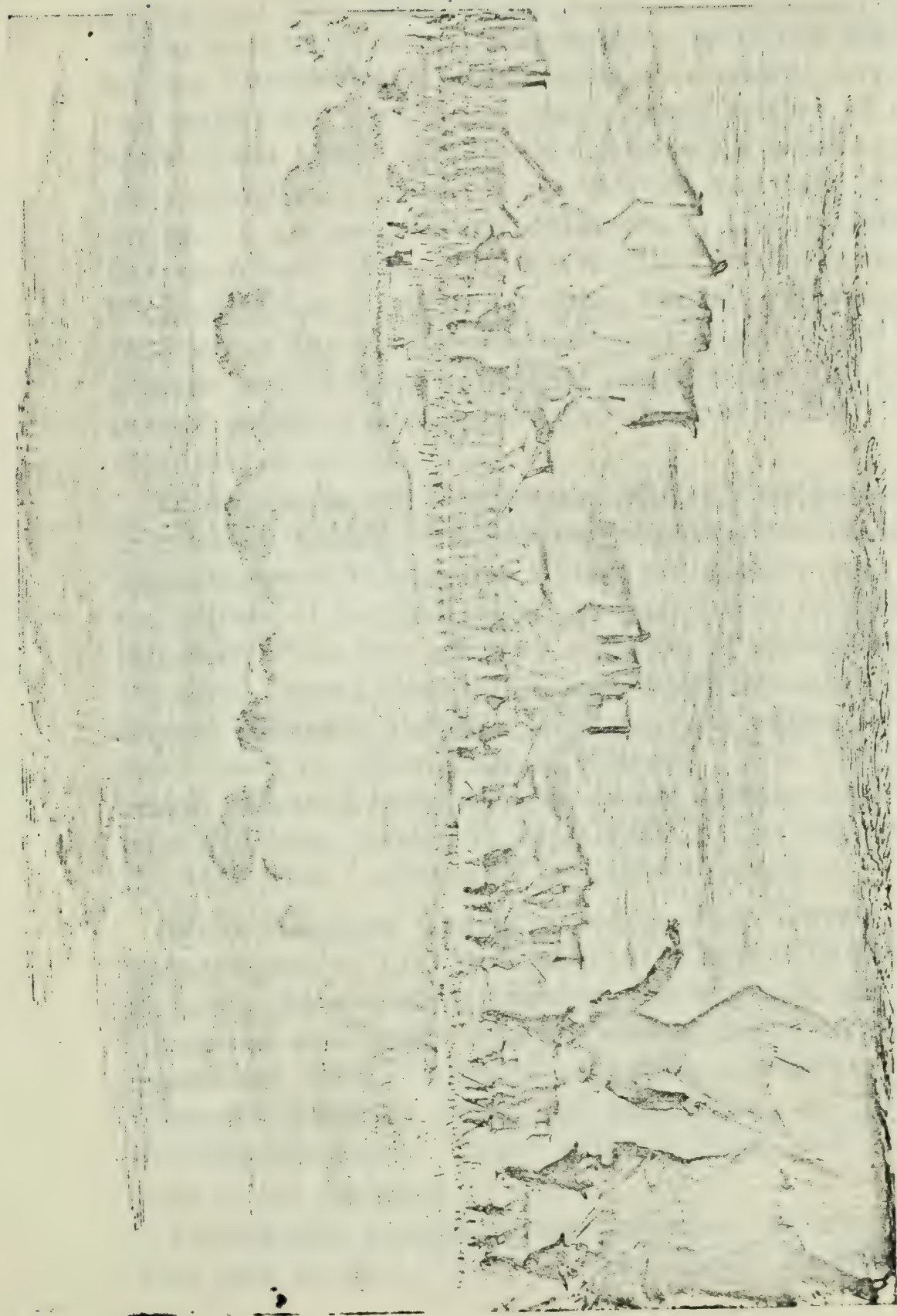
Old South Church for the Election Day Sermon.* As no seats had been provided for the Cadets, and having obtained permission from the Governor, they proceeded to the Exchange Coffee House and partook of a collation. On returning they found the minister still "holding forth"; so to keep warm they marched around for some time and again found the parson still going strong, notwithstanding he had already consumed more than the usual time. The Commanding Officer, Col. Grenville T. Winthrop, stationed a man at the church to inform him when the service was about over and returned to the Coffee House; but owing to the length of the sermon the usual closing services were dispensed with and the Company arrived too late for duty.

Col. Winthrop was arrested and court martialed for "Disobedience of Orders and Neglect of Duty." The trial lasted over a period of 32 days and Winthrop was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded in orders, which the Governor proceeded to do in an order of about 6,000 words. Winthrop published his vindication at his own expense in a volume of 456 pages. The incident was made the basis of a humorous militia story published in the New England Magazine of July, 1832.

Evidently Col. Winthrop lost little or no prestige from the reprimand for shortly afterwards he was elected Captain of the Fusileers and subsequently became a Brigadier General.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the Cadets promptly offered their services and many of them were immediately commissioned as officers of the volunteer regiments then forming. The Corps, being but a company and many of its members over the military age, was called on only for a six weeks' tour of duty at Fort

*See note following this article.



BAYONET DRILL OF THE INDEPENDENT CADETS ON BOSTON COMMON
From Ballou's Pictorial, July 14, 1855

Warren. Upon landing there Col. Dimmick, the Commanding Officer, was much astonished at the gay appearance of the Corps and the high rank of its officers, asking in some disdain, "what military body this might be, one hundred men commanded by a colonel having two majors and an adjutant, and a large number of officers of the line!" When the Corps left Fort Warren the Colonel said, "I thank you for all you have done for us. I am sorry to part with you." The principal duty performed by the Cadets was guard duty over seven hundred prisoners, many of whom had already become famous, as for example, Mason and Slidell. But its greatest service lay in furnishing from its past and then present members one hundred and ninety-one officers for other organizations.

Those who in this way became officers were generally distributed among the various organizations of the Massachusetts Volunteers. Thus the greater part of the officers of the 2nd, called by high authority outside this State, "the best officered regiment of volunteers in the army," were from this Corps, which furnished also several officers of the 20th Regiment; the others mainly came from the New England Guards. The 24th was mainly officered from the Guards but contained several who had been trained in the Cadets. The officers of the 45th were Cadets with scarcely an exception.

While the older Cadets served at Fort Warren, the younger, under the leadership of Capt. Charles R. Codman, the Adjutant, recruited the 45th and the first companies were sworn into the United States service in September, 1862. Friends and older members of the Company provided funds and equipment, and \$1200, the contents of the Cadet military chest, was turned over to the regiment.

During the recruiting, the Selectmen of one town were very particular that their men should go only in a

temperance company. The recruiting officer in reply said: "I wish it distinctly understood that I am to command my company and I will say here and now that if any man in my company is not a temperance man, I will put him in the guard house. Now, if you mean what you say, let every man of your quota step up and sign the enlistment roll in the presence of the Selectmen and town people." They all signed up and he became as successful a captain in the field as a recruiting officer at home.

The regiment saw active service under Gen. Foster in North Carolina and took part in the battles of Kingston, Whitehall, the attack on New Berne and the affairs at Dover Cross Roads.

At the celebration of the centennial of our first blow for liberty, April 19, 1875, the Cadets were escort of Gov. Gaston at Concord.

The day opened mild and many wished to omit overcoats from the bill of dress. The surgeon, however, who was more interested in the health of the Cadets than in a show of uniforms, prevailed in a compromise that the overcoats be taken in "collar roll" and that every man have a newspaper wrapped around him beneath his tunic. The day turned very cold and the overcoats saw service before the Cadets got home.

On the march home, the Cadets were preceded by the Salem Cadets, whose red tunics prompted the remark that history was repeating itself, chasing the Red Coats back to Boston. Shortly after leaving Lexington the Salem Cadets withdrew from the column and halted, saluting the Boston Cadets as they passed them on the road to Arlington.

The Commander of the Boston Cadets, in view of the cold, had ordered horse cars to meet them and take them home, but was much surprised to meet them around a

bend a mile or so after passing the Salem Cadets. The Corps started to get aboard, and the conductors remonstrated, saying, "These cars are for the Cadets." The answer was, "We are the Cadets." Too late the Commander realized his mistake. The Corps was aboard and there they stayed, quite content to "steal a ride" at the expense of the Salem Cadets who had dropped out of line to await the cars for which an earlier order than that of the First Corps had been given to meet them at Lexington. The Boston Cadets drove to the Parker House where a banquet was served for them about 9 o'clock p.m. A toast was drank "To the Salem Cadets, wherever they are."

The Salem Cadets had no overcoats and suffered much from the cold, reaching Salem about midnight. The Boston Cadets paid for the joke as best they could and the harmony that had always existed between the two organizations was restored.

The great fire in Boston which broke out early on Saturday evening, November 9, 1872, had by midnight made such devastation that the militia was called out and by 9 o'clock Sunday morning, Col. Palfrey reported at City Hall with ninety-five men. They were on duty three days. Monday night they were quartered in the Union Boat House where they had to sleep on the cold floor. Tuesday night they were dismissed soon after midnight and marched from the boat house as dawn was breaking. Marching up Beacon Street, somebody started a good old hymn, which made a *rousing* march, in more senses than one. The lurid light of the fire in many spots and the red streaks of dawn were blended together in the east as the hymn brought the Corps into measured tread, and the effect of strong men's voices and their heavy foot-falls breaking the quiet of a crisp November morning was grand as they sang:—

"The morning light is breaking,
The darkness disappears,
A wicked world is waking
To penitential tears."

In the Spanish War the Cadets, being but a battalion of infantry, did not fit into the schemes of the War Department, and therefore the only service they performed was in guarding the mine fields and signal towers along the coast of the Commonwealth.

Subsequent to the declaration of War with Germany in 1917, the Cadets, as volunteers, having changed their organization and training to that of an engineer regiment, were mustered into the service of the United States, Col. George W. Bunnell, a West Pointer as required, commanding. On Sept. 24th, as part of the 26th Division, they sailed for France and landed at Le Havre on Oct. 19th. Here they celebrated the 176th anniversary of the Corps.

The regiment was billeted in Rolampont, a town in a very unsanitary condition. The men of the regiment were kept very busy in their first days here putting the place in a livable condition. The natives thought the regiment had curious notions about the matter, but being convinced that the activity was not designed to dispoil them of their wealth were willing that the soldiers should continue in what to the townsmen was a waste of time.

The regiment took part in the operations at Chemin des Dames, the Toul Front, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Verdun. Sixty-one members made the supreme sacrifice and there were 351 casualties, including missing in action.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to four members, one of them also receiving the Croix de Guerre. This latter French decoration was also awarded to sixteen other members. Maj. Gen. C. R. Edwards, the Commanding General, commended the regiment as

did Maj. Gen. Black, Chief of Engineers, in Washington.

The regiment returned April 4, 1919 with nearly seventy per cent of its original enlisted personnel, but there were many changes among the officers as twenty-one only of them returned with the regiment. Seven of these held the same ratings as when leaving the States, thirteen had been promoted during service in France, ten of them from the ranks. A number of the former officers had become attached to other engineer organizations.

While the active organization was in Federal service during the World War, a large number of former members who were over military age, organized the First Motor Corps, Massachusetts State Guard, Lt. Col. John W. Decrow, commanding; it was accepted June 5, 1917 and disbanded December 6, 1920. It was called out to protect the City during the Police Strike and the efficient traffic system in the City of Boston today is the result of training given to the reorganized police force by the First Motor Corps.

In the reorganization of the National Guard after the World War, the Cadets, once more a battalion, Lt. Col. George E. Parsons, commanding, was federally recognized March 14 1922. Since that time the organization has carried on as an anti-aircraft battalion, subsequently augmented to a regiment, and its official designation is 211th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts National Guard. Lt. Col. Horace Z. Landon commanded from 1923 until 1930, Lt. Col. Harry L. Spencer until 1937, and the present commanding officer is Col. Stuart G. Hall.

From 1927 until 1936 the regiment had its own camp site at Peters Pond, Sandwich, Mass., but in 1936 it joined with the other Massachusetts National Guard units and used the new Massachusetts Military Reservation in Falmouth.

On May 16, 1939, recognition as a regiment was given by the War Department. The present emergency, therefore, found the organization prepared to take the field as a complete, fully motorized anti-aircraft regiment, trained and equipped for modern warfare.

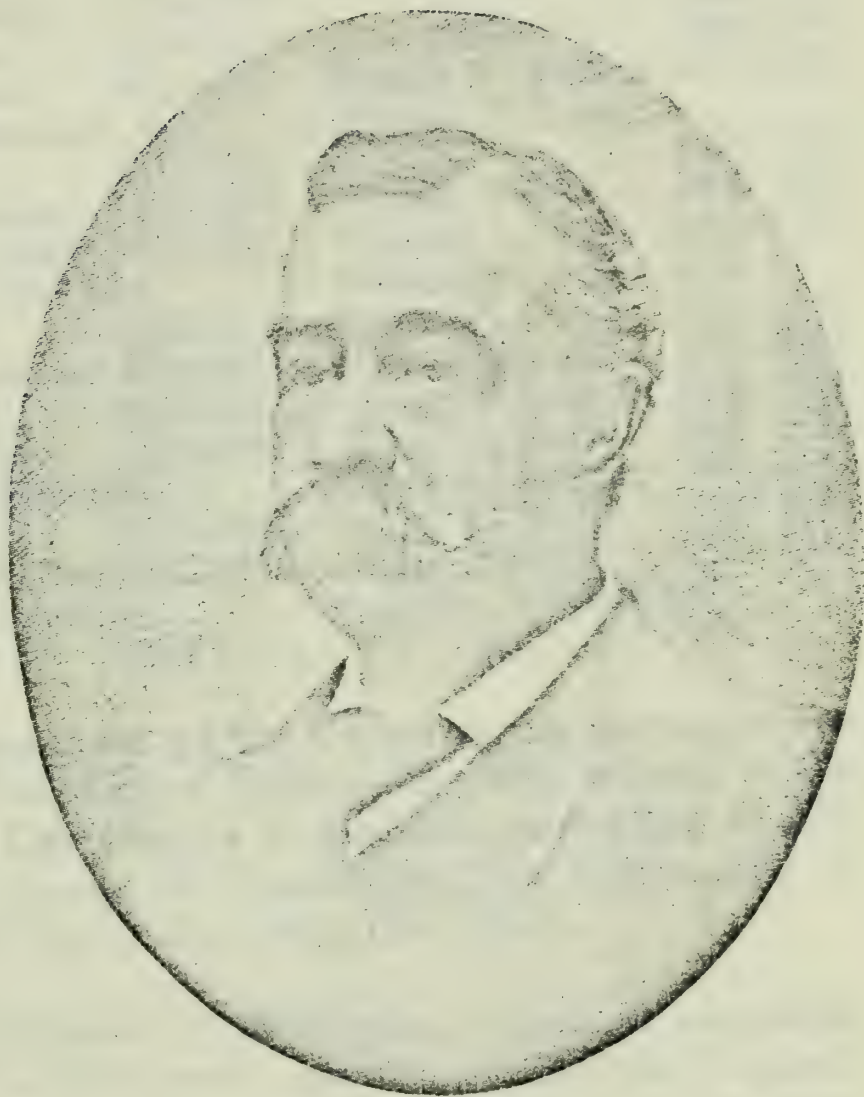
On September 16, 1940 the 211th Coast Artillery was mustered into the Federal service and was one of the first National Guard units to be inducted. After a brief period of duty at Camp Edwards at Falmouth, it was transferred to the group of anti-aircraft regiments training at Camp Hulen, Texas.

Upon the regiment's entry into the Federal service, Governor Saltonstall directed the Veteran Association to form a State Guard unit similar to the First Motor Corps of World War days. In compliance with these instructions, the First Motor Squadron, Massachusetts State Guard, was organized in October of 1940, with a large number of former Cadets.

This Squadron was mustered into the service of the Commonwealth on February 26, 1941, the first State Guard organization to receive such recognition. It conforms very closely in strength to the Corps of pre-regimental days; a lieutenant-colonel in command, a major as executive officer, four lettered troops and a headquarters troop.

Following is a list of the Commanding Officers of the Corps from 1728 to 1943:—

Benjamin Pollard	1741-1756	Charles R. Lowell	1837-1839
Leonard Jarvis	1757-1770	James S. Amory	1839-1840
Joseph Scott	1770	David S. Greenough	
John Hancock	1772-1780		1840-1841
William Coffin, Jr.	1772	Thomas Hughes	1841-1842
Henry Jackson	1776-1777	Joseph H. Adams	1842
Benjamin Hichborn	1777-1779	William P. Winchester	
John Steel Tyler	1779-1780		1842-1844
Gawen Brown	1780-1781		



THOMAS F. EDMANDS

Commander of the Cadets, 1873-1906

From an engraving by the John A. Lowell Bank Note Co.

Simon Elliot	1785-1786	David Sears	1844-1845
	1795-1796	Martin Brimmer	1845-1846
Samuel Bradford	1786-1795	Thomas G. Cary	1847
Joseph May	1797-1799	James W. Sever	1847-1850
Thomas H. Perkins	1799-1800	Thomas C. Amory	1850-1858
Arnold Welles	1800-1805	Christopher C. Holmes	1858-1868
John T. Apthorp	1805-1810	John Jeffries, Jr.	1868-1870
John Williams	1810-1813	Francis W. Palfrey	1870-1873
George G. Lee	1813-1815	Thomas F. Edmands	1873-1906
David S. Greenough, Jr.	1815-1817	Thomas Talbot	1906-1910
Henry N. Rogers	1817-1819	Franklin L. Joy	1910-1917
Joseph H. Adams	1819-1822	Holten B. Perkins	1917
Harrison G. Otis, Jr.	1822-1824	*John W. Decrow	1917-1920
Thomas C. Amory	1824-1826	Harold Blanchard	1920-1922
	1850-1858	George E. Parsons	1922-1923
Henry F. Baker	1826-1831	Horace Z. Landon	1923-1930
Grenville T. Winthrop	1831-1832	Harry L. Spencer	1930-1937
John M. Fessenden	1832-1836	Stuart G. Hall	1937-1940
Henderson Inches, Jr.	1837	*Ross Whistler	1941-1942
		*Charles A. Coolidge	1942

The Commander of the Cadets in the Revolutionary War was Col. Henry Jackson, as above stated; in the Civil War, Col. Charles R. Codman; in the first World War, Col. George W. Bunnell; and the Commander in the present War is Col. Stuart G. Hall.

Colonel Thomas F. Edmands, elected to command the Cadets in 1873, was a product of the New England Guards with a distinguished Civil War record, in which he served as a field officer in the 24th Massachusetts Infantry. He soon revived the drooping morale of the Corps and during his long service as commander raised it to such a high state of efficiency as to receive the commendation of officers of the regular army and to set an example for all succeeding commanders.

*State Guard organization during absence of the Regiment.

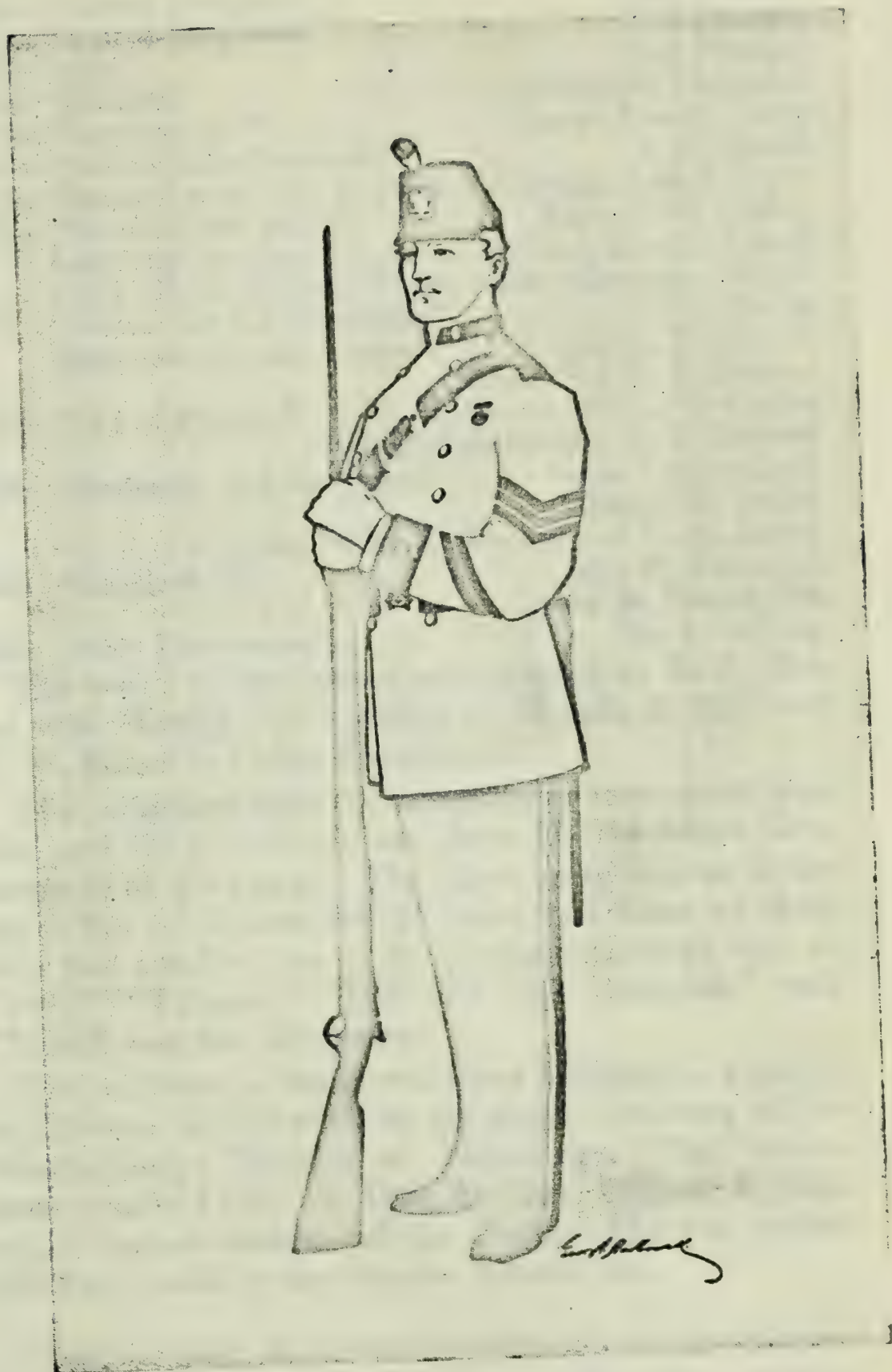
The Cadets have occupied various buildings, among which may be mentioned Faneuil Hall which Capt. Pollard requested permission to use in 1744, and was again the home of the Company from 1786 to 1853; the rooms above Butler's store at 94 Tremont Street, from 1853 to 1882, though from 1874 to 1880, owing to the small size of the rooms the drills were held in the Technology Shed, corner Boylston and Clarendon Streets; the wooden shed, corner of Columbus Avenue and Ferdinand Street (now Arlington Street), from 1882 to 1897; and, finally, the present Armory, built through the efforts of Col. Thomas F. Edmands, on the same corner.

The total cost of the Armory was \$687,567.38, of which \$269,292.87 was raised by public subscription and the balance by the Cadets, some \$236,000 of their portion by two minstrel shows and thirteen light operas. Col. Edmands, who worked early and late in the interest of the building, personally secured 20 subscriptions of \$2500 each of the public subscriptions.

The first minstrel show was given May 9, 1884 under the direction of George M. Morgan, Thomas D. Barroll, Joseph Dorr, Jr., and Curtis Guild, Jr., members of the Corps. The second was given five years later under the direction of George M. Morgan, assisted by Charles Pfaff, another member of the Corps and Carl Pflueger, a well known director of amateur theatricals.

These minstrels were so successful that the Corps launched into producing light operas of which thirteen were given and were stopped only because Col. Edmands felt that they were interfering too much with the military work of the Corps.

The names of the operas and the composers of the music were as follows:



WHITE DRESS UNIFORM OF THE 1890's
From a poster drawing by George A. Hollowell

- 1890—"Injured Innocents" Carl Pflueger
 1891—"Injured Innocents" Carl Pflueger
 1892—"1492" Carl Pflueger
 1894—"Tabasco" George W. Chadwick
 1895—"Excelsior, Jr." George Lowell Tracy
 1896—"Jack and the Beanstalk" A. B. Sloane
 1897—"Simple Simon" A. B. Sloan and George Lowell Tracy
 1898—"Queen of the Ballet" Edward W. Corliss
 Additional numbers by Alfred Norman, George Lowell
 Tracy, H. L. Heartz, W. E. Goold, Hastings Weblyn
 1900—"Miladi and the Musketeer" H. L. Heartz
 Additional musical numbers, E. W. Corliss, Robert G.
 Morse, and D. K. Stevens
 1902—"Cap of Fortune" H. L. Heartz and E. W. Corliss
 Lyrical Collaborator, D. K. Stevens
 1904—"Cinderella and the Prince" Louis F. Gottschalk
 Edward W. Corliss
 Lyrics by D. K. Stevens and R. A. Barnet
 1905—"Boodle & Co." John H. Densmore
 Lyrics by Harold Otis
 1906—"Miss Pocahontas" Dan J. Sullivan

The words of the operas were written by R. A. Barnet with Harold Otis assisting in "Boodle & Co." and R. M. Baker in "Miss Pocahontas."

The composers with the exception of three were local men and D. K. Stevens and John H. Densmore were members of the Corps. The shows were famous in the social life of Boston for 15 years and some of them later had notable runs on the professional stage such as "1492," "Tabasco," "Jack and the Beanstalk" and "Miladi and the Musketeer."

The architect of the Armory was William G. Preston, well known for his work on the Rogers Building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 19, 1891, by Gov. William E. Russell, a former member of the Corps. The title to the building is held by the Veteran Association.

Such, in brief, is the military record of this historic organization. Since its origin its members have endeav-

ored to live up to its motto and "show the way" to good citizenship and a proper and efficient protection of the rights of liberty-loving citizens of the Commonwealth and Nation. The names on its rolls are evidence of the character and patriotism of those who have been members of the First Corps of Cadets.

To Brigadier General Jesse F. Stevens, fourteen years Adjutant General of Massachusetts, who for over fifty years devoted all his spare time to the collection of data which is contained in some fourteen volumes, is due the credit for a large part of the information in this paper.

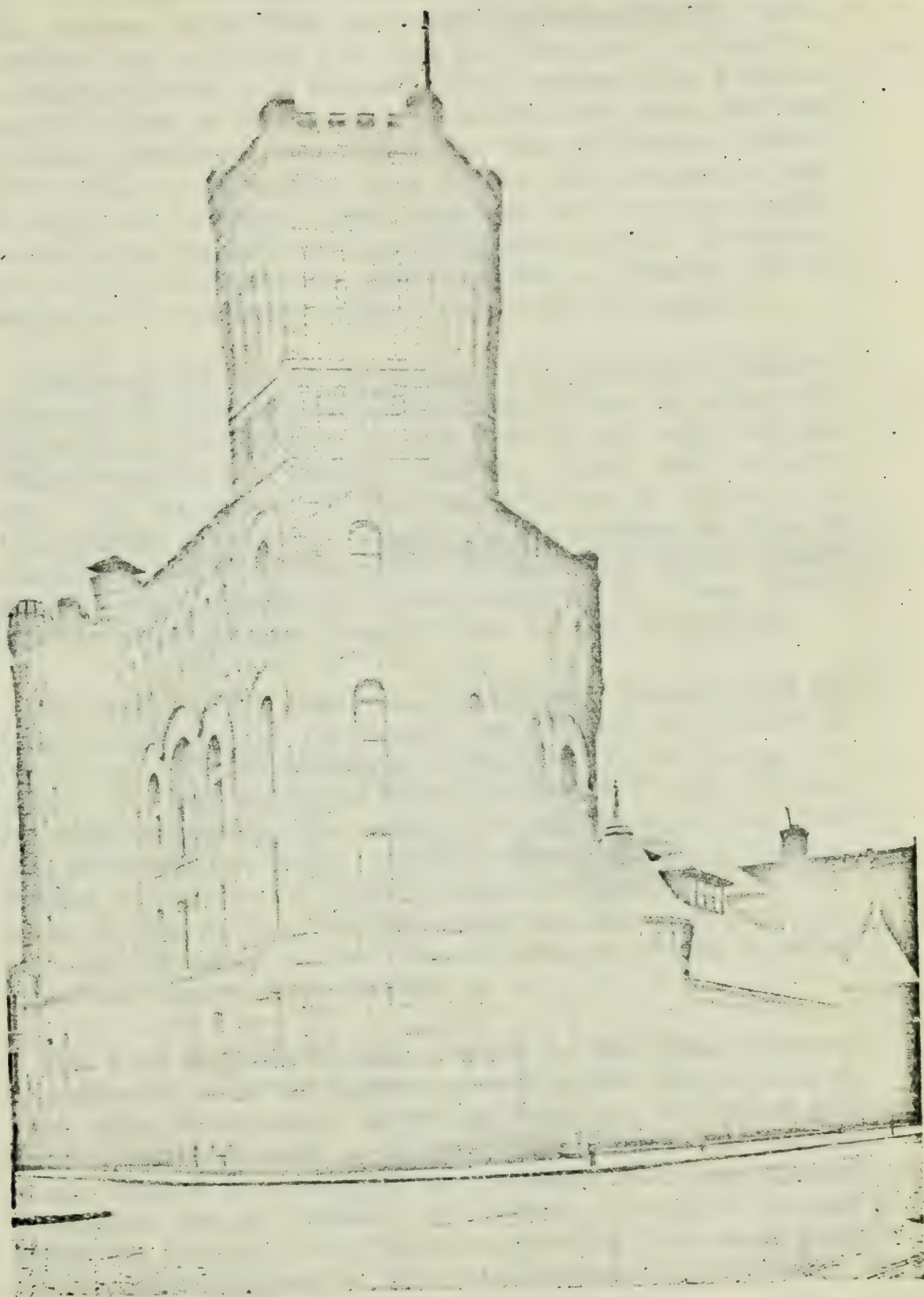


The Six-pointed Star of the Cadets
(When and why adopted uncertain)

APPENDIX

BENJAMIN POLLARD

Benjamin Pollard was born in 1696 and died in 1756. He married his cousin, Margaret Winslow. Ann Pollard, a young girl, said to have been foremost to leap ashore from the first boat load of colonists from Charlestown to Boston, and who lived to be one hundred and three years old, was his grandmother. He first comes to public notice when he was chosen one of the Constables at the Town Meeting on March 13, 1726, and from that time until his death he appears to have figured largely in the affairs of the town. He joined the Artillery Company in 1726 and became fourth sergeant the same year.



ARMORY OF THE CADETS
Cornerstone Laid October 18, 1891

Various references in the Boston Records from 1734 to May 19, 1742 always mention Benjamin Pollard as Captain. The first reference after that date which is September 22, 1743, mentions him as Colonel and from that time until his death he is always referred to as Colonel. He is spoken of as a distinguished citizen of Boston and is said to have been the first American gentleman who made the tour of Europe (about 1736). He is also spoken of as a man with a scientific turn of mind, and he brought back with him from his tour abroad several ingenious and novel scientific instruments. He was a man of fine character and much beloved in Boston. He is said to have organized the first Fire Society in America.

Whitman's History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts speaks of Pollard as being the first to bring the bayonet into this country, and says that the Cadets were the first military company to drill with the bayonet. The latter part of this statement may be correct, but it is doubted that he first introduced the bayonet as there is reference in the Town Records of Boston under date of March 10, 1728 which speaks of a presentation to the Town of 215 firelocks with bayonets fitted to them by Col. John Fitch.

On April 7, 1738 Benjamin Pollard was commissioned by John, Archbishop of Canterbury, as Notary and Justice of the Peace. This commission is preserved in the Corps Archives. He was appointed Sheriff of Suffolk County October 20, 1743, succeeding his uncle, Edward Winslow, and held that office until his death. As High Sheriff of Suffolk County, Pollard, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency the Governor, on March 15, 1744, impressed the 215 small arms and bayonets belonging to the Town for the use of the intended expedition against Cape Breton.

The first mention of Col. Pollard in the Town Records in connection with the Cadets appears under date of June 6, 1744, when he appeared before the Selectmen of Boston and desired liberty to meet in Faneuil Hall to teach the exercise of the firelock to a number of gentlemen who have formed themselves into a Company of Cadets. It was voted that liberty be granted during pleasure provided they made good all damage which may be done to the room. D.H.

NOTES

UNIFORMS OF THE CADETS

The Cadets at times had several uniforms for wear according to the occasion, which it is not practical to undertake to describe. In general their distinctive dress was as follows:

Prior to 1775 the uniform was not distinctly their own but corresponded to that of the British Army of the period, shown in the illustration opposite page 27, which consisted of a scarlet coat, varying in some details, a white waistcoat, white high gaiters called "spatterdashes," and a black cocked hat.

When reorganized as the Independent Company, in 1776, their uniform was a black coat, of similar style, with red facings, yellowish knee breeches, white stockings and low gaiters. Col. Henry Jackson's Continental Regiment had a blue coat faced with red, which was later changed to buff.

From 1786 to 1843 coats of white, blue, black, and dark mixtures were worn, with breeches of white, yellow, or dark mixtures, supplanted by pantaloons after 1812, and a black chapeau with plumes of varying color.

The officer's uniform shown in the frontispiece came into use about 1843,—a white swallow-tail coat, with red blazon and gold stripes, and a black chapeau with gold lace on a crimson ground, and a white fountain plume.

In 1851, the uniform was changed to a gray frock coat with scarlet edgings, black pantaloons with a red stripe, a black chapeau with red plume for full dress, and a French type shako for fatigue duty, these uniforms being shown in the illustrations opposite pages 42 and 44.

The uniform adopted in 1858 was a frock coat and trousers of West Point gray, with hat of gray cloth to match, red pompom (or plume for officers), an ornament on front; also, chapeau and fatigue cap. This was changed in 1864 to a like coat of dark blue, with light blue trousers and a black shako.

The familiar white uniform of the Cadets was first adopted in 1786. It appears to have been used at times from that date to the present day. And the present full dress consists of a double breasted white tunic with light blue facings, light blue trousers, and a black shako with pompom of light blue and white worsted, as shown in the illustration opposite page 52. There is a difference of opinion, however, whether this dress was taken or copied from the uniform of the Soissonais

Regiment of the French Army, which fought in the American Revolution, or from an Austrian uniform.

ANNUAL SERMONS

There were three annual sermons of note that date back into Colonial days: the Election Day, the Artillery Election and the Convention sermons.

The first Election Day sermon was delivered by the Rev. John Cotton on May 14, 1634 at the meeting of the General Court which at that time elected the Governor and other officers. Cotton urged the reelection of Governor John Winthrop unsuccessfully as Thomas Dudley was chosen. As a general rule, however, the sermon was delivered after the election and was usually addressed to the outgoing administration. The last of the Election sermons was delivered in the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church in January 1884, by the pastor, the Rev. Alonzo A. Miner. He eulogized Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the retiring and defeated Governor. The General Court being piqued at this and weary anyhow of the custom abolished the sermons by an Act passed Mar. 6, 1884 and thus after 250 years they came to an end.

For details see article "The Massachusetts Election Sermons" by Lindsay Swift in Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vol. I, page 388.

The Artillery Election Sermons began with the founding of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1637 and have continued to the present day as part of its annual election day proceedings.

The Convention sermons began in 1720. At that time the Congregational ministers met in convention at the time of the opening of the General Court and a sermon was preached to them on the day following the Election sermon. This sermon is still preached today but it is not tied up in any way with the meeting of the General Court.

In this connection a fourth sermon of note might be mentioned, the Thursday or Fifth Day Lecture. This also goes back into Colonial days and was discontinued in 1833. This lecture was designed to give the ministers an opportunity to discuss secular matters.

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 Streeter, Edward Clark
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 Sweet, Homer N.
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 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Swig, Benjamin Harrison
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 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
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 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
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 Williams, Mrs. Arthur
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Williams, Horace Dudley Hall
 Winkley, Hobart William
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Withington, Mrs. Charles Francis
 Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Adams, Miss Eleanora Dean
 Adams, Norman Illsley
 Adams, Theodore Parker
 Addison, Miss Julia de Wolf
 Alden, Stephen P.
 Aldrich, William Truman
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Ames, Mrs. William H.
 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Anderson, Elbridge Roberts
 Andrews, Mrs. Fannie Fern
 Apthorp, Leonard Foster
 Atkinson, John B.
 Ayer, Nathaniel Farwell
 Babcock, Sumner Hovey
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Baldwin, Robert
 Barker, Mrs. Walter S.
 Barnes, Clarence Alfred
 Barry, Miss Clara Blake
 Barry, Robert Patrick
 Bartlett, Fred A.
 Baxter, Jesse Bunton
 Baylies, George Upham
 Beal, Boylston Adams
 Beebe, Lucius
 Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.
 Bentley, George William, Jr.
 Best, William Hall
 Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
 Blake, Arthur
 Bliss, Frederick W.
 Bogardus, Frederic Ruthven
 Booth, George Francis
 Booth, Roy H., Jr.
 Born, Mrs. C. Christian
 Bosworth, George Frederick

Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Braude, Harry B.
 Brewer, Robert Dubois
 Brickley, Bartholomew A.
 Brook, Thomas Arthur
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, Mrs. Hobart W.
 Browne, Page
 Buck, Robert William
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Burgess, James Atwood
 Burnham, Miss Helen Clark
 Burr, Allston
 Burrage, Miss Elsie Aldrich
 Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
 Cabot, William Brooks
 Caiger, Edward Bailey
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Callan, Mrs. Mary Hemenway
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Carter, William Joseph
 Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.
 Claflin, Mrs. Adams Davenport
 Clark, Francis Richmond
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Coffin, John Ruskin
 Collins, William H.
 Conant, James Bryant
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connelly, Patrick Joseph
 Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Cornwall, Miss Anna Lloyd
 Courtney, Mrs. Dorothy Morgan
 Cox, Charles Marshall

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Coyne, Thomas Joseph | Forbes, Allan |
| Crompton, Miss Rosamond Sears | Forbes, Alexander |
| Curtis, Laurence, 2d. | Forbes, Miss Dorothy |
| Curtis, Louis | Forbes, Mrs. Waldo Emerson |
| Cutler, Miss Anna Williams | Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright |
| Dana, Gorham | Fox, Charles James |
| Danielson, Richard Ely | French, Allen |
| Davis, Frank Stillman | Friedman, Lee Max |
| Davis, Harold Stearns | Friend, Victor A. |
| Davis, Harrison Merrill | Frost, Edward J. |
| Davis, Lincoln | Frothingham, C. Mifflin |
| Davis, William Lincoln | Frothingham, Mrs. Randolph |
| Decrow, Miss Marion Louise | Galline, Francis Edmund |
| Dewick, Frank Augustine | Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth |
| Doble, Mrs. Frank Currier | Gardner, Mrs. Philip |
| Dodge, Robert Gray | Gilbert, Miss Helen C. |
| Dolan, Francis Xavier | Gillis, Walter James |
| Downes, Jerome I. H. | Glidden, Alfred Adelbert |
| Doyle, Wilfred James | Good, John H. |
| Dumaine, Frederic Christopher | Goode, George William |
| Dunbar, Ralph Walton | Goodspeed, Charles Eliot |
| Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W. | Graves, Miss Louise Britton |
| Dunn, Mrs. Edward J. | Greenough, Henry Vose |
| Eager, Miss Mabel Tower | Guild, Lawrence Winfield |
| Eastman, Ralph Mason | Gulesian, Moses H. |
| Eaton, William Dearborn | Hagerty, Mrs. Josephine M. |
| Ebersole, J. Franklin | Hannigan, John Edward |
| Ehrenfried, Albert | Hart, William Parker |
| Emerson, Robert Leonard | Hastings, Clifford Bicknell |
| Emery, Mrs. Annita Paine | Hastings, George Arthur |
| Ewing, Alexander Bigelow | Hatch, Ralph E. |
| Ewing, Mrs. Charles | Hayes, Martin |
| Farley, John W. | Heard, Mrs. Charles S. |
| Farnham, Edwin Emery | Hedge, Henry Rogers |
| Fearing, Mrs. George R. | Heller, Myron |
| Feinberg, Harry Morris | Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell |
| Ferrin, Mrs. Frank M. | Hersee, David Evans |
| Fillmore, Earl Foster | Herring, Lloyd C. |
| Finney, William Alfred | Herring, Mrs. Lloyd C. |
| Fisher, Mrs. Richard T. | Herter, Christian Archibald |
| Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth | Higgins, George K. |
| Flood, Frederick Arthur | Hight, Henry Wadsworth |
| Foote, Henry Wilder | Hildreth, Mrs. Henry W. |

Hill, Harold M.
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobart, Mrs. Edward
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Holt, Gustavus Benjamin
 Horblit, Mark Michael
 Hough, Charles Thacher
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Lilian Marshall
 Howie, David Heath
 Hubbard, Miss Mary
 Hunneman, Miss Ida
 Hunt, George Lester
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Johnson, Franklin Ridgway
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Johnston, Mrs. Joseph Wilkie
 Jones, Mrs. Daniel Fiske
 Josselyn, Albert Ellsworth
 Kaan, Frank Warton
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden
 Keyes, Miss Mary E.
 Kidder, Mrs. Madeleine Appleton
 Kilham, Walter Harrington
 Kurth, William Julius
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lanning, Mrs. Edward
 Lee, Joseph
 Lewis, Leo Rich
 Lipson, Max
 Little, Leon M.
 Livermore, Miss Katharine
 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Loew, Elias M.
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.

Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lowry, Maxwell John
 Macdonald, Mrs. Maxwell E.
 Macdonald, Mrs. William J.
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Leslie
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Mahony, Thomas Harrison
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederick May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Mead, Mrs. Frederick Sumner
 Megrew, George
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Miller, Mrs. Valerie Veasey
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Moors, John Farwell
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morrison, Ralph Edwin
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Morse, Carleton Doty
 Morton, William Dix, Jr.
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Myerson, Mrs. Abraham
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Nichols, Humphrey Turner
 Nichols, Philip
 Noonan, Walter James
 North, Mrs. Frederic O.
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Nutter, Charles Read

Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Daniel Theodore
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Connell, William Henry
 O'Malley, Charles J.
 Oliver, William Brattle
 Otis, Charles
 Page, Calvin Gates
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Patten, David Longfellow
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pillsbury, Benjamin O.
 Pillsbury, Mrs. Benjamin O.
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Porter, Andrew J.
 Potter, Mrs. Brooks
 Potter, Mrs. Ralph E.
 Powers, Leland
 Pratt, Louis Mortimer
 Prendergast, Miss Julia Catherine
 Pridie, Mrs. Duncan M.
 Prince, Morton Peabody
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Lewis Issac
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Provizer, Mrs. Maxwell M.
 Purdy, Mrs. C. Phillips
 Purington, Frank Howard
 Rand, Harry Seaton
 Ratshesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman
 Raymond, Robert L. Jr.
 Reed, Charles Albert
 Revere, William Bacon
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Edward Pierson
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Walter Joseph, Jr.
 Roberts, Stephen Herbert

Rockman, Bennett
 Rudd, H. W. Dwight
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sachs, Mrs. Benjamin
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Selekman, Ben Morris
 Shields, Leighton
 Sholley, Mrs. S. F.
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Edward Rowe
 Snow, William Leonard
 Snow, Mrs. William Leonard
 Spencer, Carl Mason
 Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stanbro, Donald Bertrand
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stanwood, Mrs. Francis M.
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stearns, Philip Morris
 Stein, Herbert L.
 Stephenson, Wm. R. C.
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Stone, Arthur Parker
 Stoneman, David
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Strong, Mrs. Charles P.
 Suter, Philip H.
 Sweetland, Ralph
 Symons, Thomas Ward
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.

Taylor, Forrest W.
 Tebbetts, Walter
 Temple, Thomas French
 Thompson, J. Neville
 Thompson, Mrs. J. Neville
 Thorndike, Miss Rosanna D.
 Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr.
 Turner, Frederic Alonzo
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert
 Vance, Henry Thomas
 Van Kleeck, Mrs. Marjorie
 Wait, Richard
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Ward, Dana Fisher
 Wardner, G. Philip
 Ware, Henry
 Waring, Mrs. Guy
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Waters, Richard Palmer
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Sinclair

Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
 Wentworth, Mark Hunking
 Wetherell, Frank Alonzo
 Wheeler, Henry
 Wheeler, Mrs. William Morton
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Miss Priscilla
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Wilder, Edward Milton
 Williams, Miss Helen Rachael
 Williams, Alexander Whiteside
 Williams, Miss Mary Eleanor
 Williston, Samuel
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Wright, Charles Munn
 Wright, Mrs. Edward
 Wyner, Francis S.
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

1943

Life Members

Elizabeth Slade Burgess, 3 Feb.	William Wallace Lunt, 31 Jan.
Benjamin P. Cheney, June, 1942	John Noble, 30 Oct.
Harold W. Dana, 8 May	William Lincoln Palmer, 31 Dec.
Frederick W. Eaton, 7 Sept.	Christian F. W. Ramus, 22 Aug.
Frederick W. Fosdick, 24 Feb.	Abraham C. Ratschesky, 15 Mar.
Charles L. Gagnebin, 24 Sept.	Richard Dudley Sears, 8 Apr.
Amos I. Hadley, 16 Dec.	Finley J. Shepard, 20 Aug., 1942
James Richard Jewett, 31 Mar.	Mrs. Alice E. Sias, 5 July
Arthur M. Jones, 30 Apr.	Phineas W. Sprague, 28 June
Edward H. Kittredge, 31 Dec.	James William Sullivan, 20 May
George Lewis, 24 July	Mrs. Emily Walker Wells, 21 Feb.
Katharine P. Loring, 16 Aug.	Joseph R. Worcester, 9 May

Annual Members

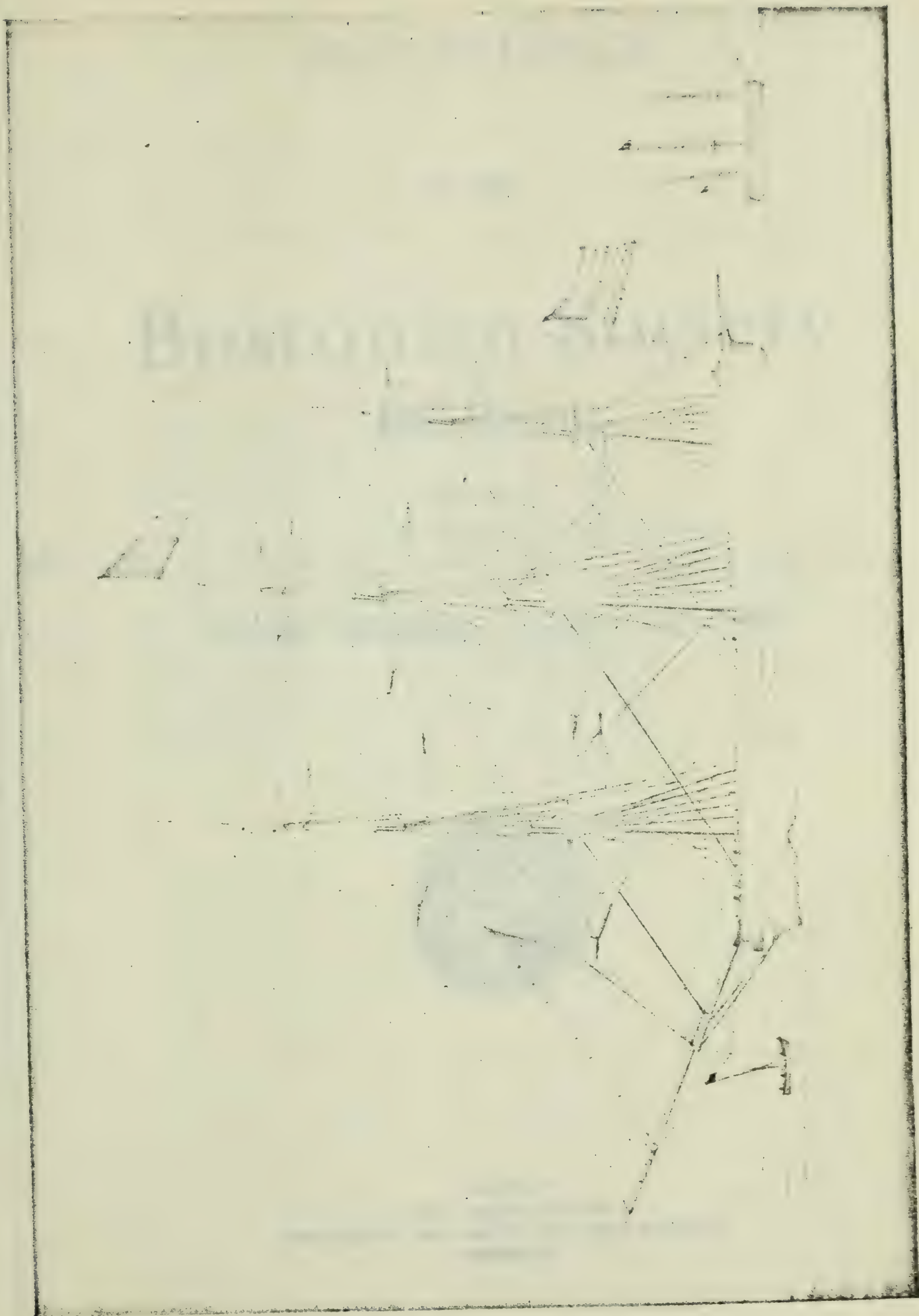
Joel H. Atwood, 11 Oct.	Albert Bushnell Hart, 16 June
Mrs. Emma J. Blanchard, 31 May	William R. Hedge, 19 Apr.
Richards M. Bradley, 10 Feb.	Charles T. Main, 6 Mar.
Mrs. Susan Day Clark, 2 Apr.	Arthur E. Mason, 28 Apr.
John C. Crosby, 14 Oct.	J. Pierpont Morgan, 13 Mar.
Henry Rogers Dalton, 26 Mar.	Miss Ida B. Reed, 12 Feb.
Charles M. Davenport, 22 July	William L. Reed, 5 Feb.
Harold C. Durrell, 7 July	Alfred R. Ripley, 13 Oct.
Amory Eliot, 12 Apr.	Joseph A. Sheehan, 12 Feb., 1942
Alexander Ellis, 5 Nov.	Warren B. P. Weeks, 6 Oct.
Charles I. Folsom, 22 Aug.	

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 16, 1945



Courtesy Mrs. Arthur B. Holmes

THE RIALTO OF KINGSTON

Built by Joseph Holmes at Kingston, Mass. in 1834 Later commanded by Captain William Seymour Holmes

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Bostonian Society
and Report

OF THE
Annual Meeting, January 16, 1945



BOSTON
OLD STATE HOUSE
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY
MCMXLV

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

RALPH M. EASTMAN

WARREN S. KILBURN

THE CLERK

CONTENTS

FORWARD	6
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, 1945	7
64TH ANNUAL MEETING	9
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	11
REPORT OF THE CLERK	13
FORM OF BEQUEST	15
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	16
PERMANENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS	21
REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE	22
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS	22
ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1944	24
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN	25
THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY	29
<i>By Capt. Harold L. Colbeth</i>	
A POEM, "BOSTON"	55
<i>By Corp. Ernest Weidner</i>	
OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION	57
MEMBERSHIP LIST	58
NECROLOGY	69
CHARTER AND BY-LAWS	70

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE RIALTO	Frontispiece
THE PAUL JONES	Facing page 6
CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP	Facing page 29
RULES OF THE FRIENDSHIP CLUB	Facing page 32
SEAL OF THE MARINE SOCIETY	Facing page 34
THE LIVERPOOL	Facing page 38
THE COLUMBIANA	Facing page 40
THOMAS LAMB	Facing page 42
WILLIAM S. ADAMS	Facing page 44
THE PARLIAMENT	Facing page 46
PILOT BOAT 9, A SILHOUETTE	Page 54
THE GOLDEN WEST	Facing page 56

FOREWORD

In connection with the paper on the Boston Marine Society we have inserted pictures of some types of vessels in the days of the ship under sail, for the use of which, and for information about Captain William Samson Adams, we are indebted to Mr. Lawrence W. Jenkins of the Peabody Museum and Marine Research Society of Salem, and to Mrs. Arthur B. Holmes of Kingston, Massachusetts.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES FOR 1945

OFFICERS

President

COURTENAY GUILD

Vice-President

FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

Clerk

JAMES L. BRUCE

Treasurer

FRANCIS E. SMITH

Directors

COURTENAY GUILD
FITZ-HENRY SMITH, JR.

FRANCIS E. SMITH
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL
HERMANN F. CLARKE
RALPH M. EASTMAN
ALLAN FORBES

Custodians

CHARLES O. HURD
JOHN G. WELD

ERNEST D. SPROUL
WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN

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Committee on Finance

FRANCIS E. SMITH

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

THE PRESIDENT

Committee on the Rooms

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AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

RALPH M. EASTMAN

FRANCIS E. SMITH

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

WILFRED J. DOYLE

THE PRESIDENT AND CLERK

Committee on the Library

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

CHARLES E. GOODSPEED

AUGUSTUS P. LORING, JR.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

THE CLERK

Committee on Papers

ETHELBERT V. GRABILL

ALLAN FORBES

THE CLERK

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THE CLERK

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WILLIAM L. ALLEN

ALLAN FORBES

DELANO WIGHT

RALPH M. EASTMAN

JAMES V. TONER

CHARLES H. TAYLOR

FREDERICK W. BLISS

THE CLERK

Committee on Memorials

JAMES M. HUNNEWELL

HERMANN F. CLARKE

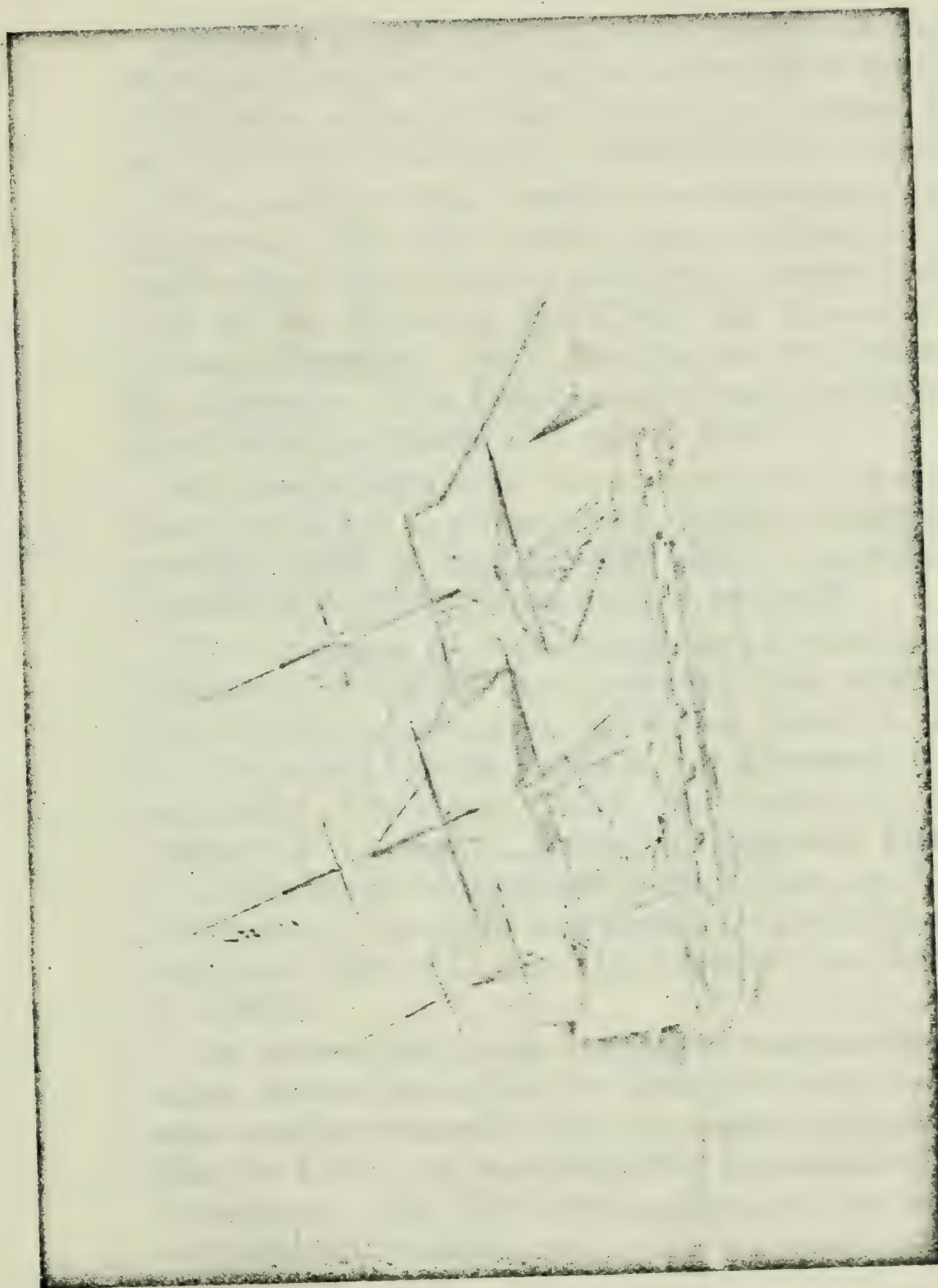
THE CLERK

Delegates to the Bay State Historical League

THE REV. GLENN TILLEY MORSE

MRS. HENRY ENDICOTT

THE CLERK



Courtesy Marine Research Society

THE PAUL JONES OF BOSTON

A ship in the China Trade built by Waterman & Ewell at Medford in 1842

ANNUAL MEETING

The 64th Annual Meeting of the Bostonian Society, of which due notice had been given, was held in the Council Chamber of the Old State House on Tuesday, January 16, 1945, at 2.30 p.m. President Guild presided.

The records of the December meeting were read and approved. The reports of the various officers and committees were then in order, and those presented included that of the Directors, the Clerk, the Treasurer, the Finance Committee, the Committee on the Rooms and the Librarian. The President also read the list of donors to our permanent and special funds.

All these reports were duly accepted and it was voted that they be put in printed form together with the proceedings of the meeting and such paper or papers as the Committee on Publications deemed advisable.

The chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Ethelbert V. Grabill, then presented their report with the following nominations: for Clerk, James L. Bruce, for Treasurer, Francis E. Smith, for Directors, Courtenay Guild, Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Francis E. Smith, Augustus P. Loring, Jr., James M. Hunnewell, Hermann F. Clarke, Ralph M. Eastman, Allan Forbes, and Charles H. Taylor. The report was signed, Delano Wight, Borden Covell, Harold C. Read, Earl Marlatt, and Ethelbert V. Grabill.

On motion duly made the report was accepted and other nominations called for but none were made. It was voted unanimously that the nominations close and that the Clerk cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee. The Clerk having done so, the nominees were declared elected.

The President spoke of the retirement of Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham from the Board of Directors as follows:

You doubtless noticed the passing of the name of Captain Frothingham from the list presented by the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Captain Frothingham retires on account of poor health. He joined the Society as a Life Member in December 1929 and was elected a Director at the Annual Meeting of January 1930. He has served as Librarian since 1933 and has read at different times, three papers before the Society, "Lafayette," "The Genesis of the United States Navy," and the "Evacuation of Boston." He attended with regularity the meetings of the Board and the Society. His valuable services to the Society are remembered with appreciation.

I recollect that Mr. Charles H. Taylor was interested in getting Captain Frothingham to join the Society, and they often spoke of having been Latin School boys together and also having both been born in Charlestown. I can also remember far enough back to recall when my father was president of the Society he was anxious that Gen. Charles H. Taylor should become a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Taylor decided he was too busy and said, "My son Charles would be a good man," and so Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., was put on the Board, and I think he was one of the most valuable members we have ever had. He was helpful in a great many ways and it is perhaps especially fitting that now that Capt. Frothingham is retiring that we should have Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Third, as a Director. We are glad he is willing to accept membership on the Board of Directors.

Announcement was made by the President that Mr. Robert N. Mayall, Mr. Walter Atherton and Mr. Harry A. McGrath had joined the Society as Life Members

and Mr. Howard W. Cole as an Annual Member; also that since our last meeting we had lost by death one Life Member, Mr. Charles A. Welch, Jr., and one Annual, Mr. Stephen H. Roberts.

Capt. Harold L. Colbeth was then introduced to give us the story of the Boston Marine Society. This organization, the oldest of its kind, began as the "Fellowship Club" in 1742, became the "Marine Society" in 1754 and the "Boston Marine Society" in 1809. After a brief introduction on the growth of the organization, the speaker told of its activity in connection with the pilot service of Boston Harbor, with the building of the Chelsea Marine Hospital, with lighthouses and the general improvement of the facilities of navigation.

Meeting adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The chief concern of your Board of Directors during the past year, as in the preceding one, has been the restoration of the Council Chamber. When the work was undertaken in 1943 we were promised that the room would be ready to occupy by October of that year but it was not usable even as a bare room until October of 1944. To quote Shakespeare, "The time is out of joint," but in this case one almost suspects that something behind time is out of adjustment.

As we said last year, "We carry on as best we may." A few flags and chairs have been temporarily supplied for decorative purposes and again we hope that the work will be completed during the present year.

The eight meetings of the Board as specified in the

By-laws have all been held with more than a quorum always present. Most of the matters presented were mere routine. They received proper attention and need not be included in this report.

The finances of the Society presented no problem other than that of keeping the Finance Committee busy in watching the investments so as to make changes as the market demanded. Our income was sufficient to meet all expenses as will appear by the Treasurer's report. This of course does not mean that there are not many things that might or should be done, if we had more money, but it does mean that we have not gone into debt.

That the people of Greater Boston are still interested in the work of the Society has ample proof in the fact that in the 64th year of its existence, 93 new members have been added. This is a greater increase than for many years and makes good all losses in the past three years. Those who founded the Society are almost all gone but their children have taken up their work.

There have been added 33 Life Members and 60 Annual. We have lost 26 Life, giving a net gain of 7, and 34 Annual, giving a net gain of 26. This is a total gain of 34 members in the past year. Our membership list on December 31, 1944, stood as follows:

Life	488
Annual	412
	<hr/>
Total	900

The year 1944 marked progress in the affairs of the Society. Our meetings were well attended, the speakers were good, the use of our Library and other facilities has increased, and further knowledge of our collections has spread to other institutions. An instance of the latter might be cited.

Princeton University applied to us for photostatic copies of any original Thomas Jefferson manuscripts we

had in our possession for use in its definitive edition of the writings of that early President. Some years ago Jeremiah Colburn had given us his autographic papers with portraits of Massachusetts Governors, Colonial statesmen, the Presidents of the United States and their Cabinets and others, in 12 bound volumes. From this collection we were able to furnish several copies of Jeffersonian papers which were gratefully received.

Respectfully submitted,

COURTENAY GUILD, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CLERK

To the Members of the Bostonian Society:

The value of the work that is being done by the Bostonian Society in collecting information about Boston, classifying and indexing it, so as to make it readily available when wanted, was well shown in an incident which recently occurred.

An officer in the Navy Department wanted information on the Constitution, that old frigate in which Boston rightly prides herself. They had the information of course, but where it was, they did not know. Inquiry was made both within and without the department but unsuccessfully. One to whom they applied said: "Try the Bostonian Society." Here they found the desired information in a few minutes. It had originated in the Navy Department but the sources had become buried in vast records. As the story concerned the Constitution, it had been placed in our collections under that subject.

The eight meetings of the Society were well attended. In fact on three occasions more people came than chairs were provided and additional seating had to be secured. The last three meetings were held in the Council Cham-

ber of the Old State House; the first five were held in the Parker House. The speakers and their subjects follow:

January 18: Annual Meeting: "Foreign News Headlines and the Boston Press" by Mr. Herbert Black.

February 15: "Influence of New England on Abraham Lincoln" by Mr. Laurence L. Barber.

March 21: "Anglo-Egyptian Relations" by Mr. Georges E. Cooke.

April 18: "The Soviet Union and the United States in Wartime and in Post-war Reconstruction" by Dr. John Daugman.

May 16: "New England Throughout the Year" by Mr. Milford W. Wall.

October 17: "Life Under Two Dictators" by Dr. H. G. Woolf.

November 21: "Forgotten Spots of Boston" by Mr. Edward E. Whiting.

December 19: "Colonial Art" by Miss Dorothy Adlow.

The number of visitors to the Old State House last year was smaller than in the previous year, 22,064 as compared with 24,123. Travel restrictions furnish the explanation, and these seemed to effect the travelling public more than in previous years. Soldiers, sailors and service women were exceptions, and considerably increased the total attendance.

The service men, often accompanied by their wives, from the West and especially the Pacific Coast, have been the most interested of our visitors; at least they made known their interest. As they expressed it: "We are too young in our country to have the interesting historic things which you have." For the most part they would listen as long as anyone would talk to them. Their knowledge of the historic events of Boston was meager, and this made them desirous of getting stories in detail.

Again, the sales of souvenirs has exceeded those of any previous year. This is probably accounted for in the interest of the service men just mentioned.

The two stated events took place as usual, the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony and the playing of Christmas Carols, also from the balcony. The reader was Mario A. Casale of the Brighton High School. The carols were played by a quartette from the First Motor Squadron, First Corps of Cadets. The players were Mario Presutti, Bert Price, George Marquardt and Anthony Verrico.

Visitors to the rooms are always welcome and the custodians take pleasure in telling the stories of exhibits, so there should be no hesitancy in coming or asking questions.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the BOSTONIAN SOCIETY, in the
City of Boston, the sum ofdollars
for the general use and purpose of the said Society.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

CR.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

DR.

1944		1944	
Jan.	1	Cash on hand	\$ 2,673 18
		408 Yearly Dues	2,040 00
		Income from Permanent Fund Investments ..	6,503 18
		Income from Norcross Fund	429 16
		Income from James Lyman Whitney Library Fund	35 66
		Income from Bancroft Fund	43 30
		Income from Cruft Fund	25 00
		Income from Stockford Fund	91 25
		Income from Minns Fund	483 37
		Marine Museum Account	600 00
		Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	659 30
		Commonwealth of Massachusetts	1,500 00
		Contributions	16 00
			<u>\$15,099 40</u>
Dec.	31		
		Salaries	\$ 6,099 00
		Committee on Rooms	657 05
		Printing, postage, mailing, etc.	1,697 36
		Insurance	333 10
		Meetings and Special Exhibits Expense	210 00
		Upkeep	41 48
		Petty Cash and Souvenir Account	603 46
		Library	166 23
		Miscellaneous Expenses	79 35
		Marine Museum Expense	1,280 30
		Taxes a/c Salaries	436 44
		Cash on hand	3,495 63
			<u>\$15,099 40</u>

CR.

PERMANENT FUND

DR.

1944		1944	
Jan.	1	Cash on hand	\$ 0
Feb.	1	\$5,000. Florida Power & Light Co. 5s, redeemed	5,075 00
Apr.	12	\$5,000. Michigan Consolidated Gas 4s, 1963 redeemed	5,200 00
July	6	\$1,000. Simmons Co. 4s, 1952, sold	1,015 00
	13	Bequest of Estate Alice E. Sias	2,000 00
Oct.	27	\$1,000. American Tobacco 3s, 1962, redeemed	1,015 00
		Transfer from Current a/c	203 40
Nov.	10	\$3,000. Twin City Rapid Transit 5½s, 1952, redeemed	3,060 00
	30	70 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. preferred sold	7,081 80
Dec.	15	\$5,000. Community Public Service 4s, 1964, redeemed	2,095 00
	27	\$1,000. Simmons Co. 4s, 1952, redeemed	1,015 00
	31	Thirty-four Life Memberships	1,020 00
			<u>\$28,780 20</u>
Feb.	3	100 International Nickel Co. of Canada bought	\$ 2,807 17
		\$3,000. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. 5½s, 1952, bought	2,933 04
Apr.	13	\$5,000. Western Maryland 4s, 1952, bought	4,937 50
Oct.	13	\$4,000. N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 4½s, 1978 bought	4,128 93
	19	5 Consolidated Natural Gas common bought	164 44
Nov.	10	100 Consolidated Natural Gas common bought	3,007 74
	21	Subscription—\$1,000. U. S. A. "G" bond ..	1,000 00
	30	100 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. common bought	6,980 11
Dec.	19	\$2,000. Galineau Power "A" 3¾s, 1969	2,098 75
	31	Cash on hand	722 43
			<u>\$28,780 20</u>

The Permanent Fund of the Society is invested in the following securities:

BONDS

		Maturity		Maturity
\$ 400.	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Conv. deb. 3s.	Sept. 1, 1956	2,000.	Southern California Edison Co. 1st & Ref. 3½s. Sept. 1, 1965
2,000.	American Tobacco Co., Deb. 3s.	April 15, 1962	6,000.	Southern Pacific R.R. 1st Ref. 4s. Jan. 1, 1955
5,000.	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 1st Mtge. 3½s-5s	July 1, 1950	5,000.	Texas Electric Service Co. 1st Mtge. 3s. July 1, 1960
1,300.	Boston & Maine R.R. 1st Mtge. 4s.	July 1, 1960	5,000.	Texas Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 5s. Jan. 1, 1961
3,000.	Boston & Maine RR Income Mtge. 4½s.	July 1, 1970	1,000.	United States Treasury 2s. Dec. 15, 1949/51
4,000.	Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5s.	Jan. 15, 1961	1,000.	United States Treasury 2½s. Dec. 15, 1963/68
2,000.	Gatineau Power Co., 1st, 3¾s Ser. "A"	April 1, 1969	4,000.	United States Treasury, Ser. "G" 2½s. Jan. 1, 1955
3,000.	Iowa Southern Utilities Co. debenture 4½s.	Dec. 1, 1965	2,000.	United States Treasury, Ser. "G" 2½s. April 1, 1955
5,000.	Missouri Pacific R.R. General Mtge. 4s.	Mar. 1, 1975	2,000.	United States Treasury, Ser. "G" 2½s. Sept. 1, 1955
2,000.	Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3¾s.	Dec. 1, 1966	1,000.	United States Treasury, Ser. "G" 2½s. Nov. 1, 1944
4,000.	NY, Chicago & St. Louis Ref. 4½s Ser. "C"	Sept. 1, 1978	5,000.	Western Maryland Ry., 1st Mtge. 4s. Dec. 1, 1952
2,000.	North Penn Gas Co., 1st Mtge. 5½s.	May 1, 1957		York Railways Co. 1st Mtge. 5s. Dec. 1, 1947
5,000.	Northwestern Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.	Aug. 1, 1970	STOCKS	
2,000.	Pennsylvania R.R. genl. mtge. 4½s.	June 1, 1965	30	shares American Tel. & Tel. Co.
4,000.	Philadelphia Co., Coll. Tr. 4¼s.	July 1, 1961	100	" Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rwy. common
3,000.	Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 4¼s	Dec. 1, 1972	2	" Christiana Securities Corp. common
5,000.	Scranton Gas & Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4½s.	Mar. 1, 1958	120	" Consolidated Natural Gas Co. common
3,000.	Simmons Co. Convertible Debenture 4s.	April 1, 1952	200	" International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. common
			150	" Pullman Inc.
			150	" Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey common
			50	" Tidewater Associated Oil Co. \$4.50 pfd.

Cr.

HUGH J. STOCKFORD FUND

Dr.

	1944		1944	
Jan. 1		Cash on hand	June 17	Transferred to Current a/c. \$ 58 75
Sept. 29		Final distribution—residue of estate	Oct. 31	20 shs. Consolidated Natural Gas common bought 642 68
Dec. 31		Dividend receipts during year		Transferred to Current a/c. 91 25
		Interest receipts during year		Cash on hand 262 03
				<u>\$1,054 71</u>

The Hugh J. Stockford Fund is invested in the following securities:

\$2,000. Puget Sound Power & Light Co. 1st & Ref. 4¼s, due Dec. 1, 1972
20 shs. Consolidated Natural Gas common
13 shs. United Aircraft Corp. \$5 preferred

Dr.

Grenville H. Norcross Fund

Cr.

1944					
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$ 41 37	Oct. 19	50 Consolidated Natural Gas common bought...\$1,604 74	
July 6	\$1,000. Simmons Co. 4s, 1952 sold.....	1,015 00	Dec. 19	\$3,000. Gataineau Power Co. "A" 3 3/4s, 1969 bought	3,148 13
Dec. 15	\$5,000. Community Public Service 4s, 1964, redeemed	3,142 50	31	Transferred to Current a/c.....	429 16
31	Dividend receipts during year.....	472 25			
	Interest receipts during year.....	510 91			
		<u>\$5,182 03</u>			<u>\$5,182 03</u>

The Grenville H. Norcross Fund is invested in the following securities:

	Maturity
\$4,000. Allied Stores Debenture 4½s.....	Aug. 1 1951
2,000. Consolidated Oil Corp. Conv. Deb. 3½s.....	June 1 1951
3,000. Gatincau Power Co. 1st 3¼s, Series "A".....	April 1 1969
3,000. Montana Power Co. 1st & Ref. 3¼s.....	Dec. 1 1966
1,000. Wilson & Co. 1st Mtge. 3s.....	April 1 1958
15 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	
50 shares Consolidated Natural Gas common.	
50 shares First National Bank of Boston.	
65 shares General Electric Company.	
30 shares Insurance Company of North America.	

Dr.

George T. Cruft Fund

Cr.

1944					
Jan. 1	Cash on hand.....	\$29 48	July 1944	Transferred to Current a/c.....	\$ 25 00
Dec. 31	Interest receipts during year.....	50 00	Dec. 31	Transferred to Current a/c.....	25 00
				Cash on hand.....	29 48
					<u>\$79 48</u>

The George T. Cruft Fund is invested in the following security:
\$1,000. Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. Debenture 5's, due Jan. 15, 1961.

JOSEPH AND JACOB BANCROFT FUND

1944		
Jan. 1	Cash on hand (\$1,020 86 in Franklin Bank)	\$ 1,024 74
Dec. 31	Interest receipts during the year	15 30
	Dividend receipts during year	29 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,069 04

July 1	Transferred to Current a/c	1 00
Dec. 31	Transferred to Current a/c	43 30
	Cash on hand	1,024 74
		<hr/>
		\$1,069 04

Microsoft Fund is invested in the following securities:

3 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co. stock.
1 share First National Bank of Boston stock.

THOMAS MINNS FUND

	Cash on hand	\$ 67 97
DR.	Jan. 1 Cash on hand	\$ 5,075 00
	Nov. 27 \$5,000. United Stockyards 4½s, 1951 redeemed	933 06
	Interest receipts during year.....	
	<hr/>	
		\$6,076 03

	Transferred to Current a/c.....	\$ 268 79
	July 10 shares Consolidated Natural Gas common bought	323 87
	Oct. 17 Subscription—\$5,000. U. S. Treasury 2½s, 1966/71	5,000 00
	Nov. 21 Transferred to Current a/c.....	483 37
	Dec. 31	
	<hr/>	
		\$6,076 03

The Thomas Minns Fund is invested in the following securities:		Maturity
\$5,000.	Province of Quebec 3s.....	July 15 1955
5,000.	Iowa Public Service Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.....	Aug. 1 1969
5,000.	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.....	Aug. 1 1969
5,000.	U. S. Treasury 2½s.....	July 1 1966
5,000.	Washington Water Power Co. 1st Mtge. 3½s.....	June 1 1964
10	shs. Consolidated Natural Gas common	

JAMES LYMAN WHITNEY LIBRARY FUND

Cr.

Dr.

		1944	
Jan. 1	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank.....	\$2,360 32	
Jan. 17	New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	35 30	Transferred to Library a/c during 1944.....\$ 35 66
Feb. 1	Franklin Savings Bank dividend.....	17 70	Cash in Franklin Savings Bank..... 2,432 14
July 20	New England Trust Co., as Trustee.....	36 52	
	Franklin Savings Bank dividend.....	17 96	
		<u>\$2,467 80</u>	<u>\$2,467 80</u>

Dr.

MARINE MUSEUM

Cr.

		1944		
Jan. 1	To Cash on hand (Home Savings Bank).....	\$ 266 65	By total payments for the year for "Custodian a/c," et al, (including the \$600 turned over, May 11, 1944, to the Bostonian Society, covering advances made by Bostonian Society)	\$ 918 00
Dec. 27	To 20% dividend received from Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.	1 99	By 1944 tax a/c Salaries paid.....	31 30
Dec. 31	To total dues received during 1944.....	355 00	By 1944 payments to Boston Edison Co.....	132 99
Dec. 31	To gift received with which to buy model of ship "Lagoda"	200 00	By payment for model of whale ship "Lagoda"	200 00
31	To interest on deposits received for year, 1944..	4 99	Cash on hand (Home Savings Bank).....	226 64
31	To contribution from Bostonian Society to pay balance of 1944 "Expenses a/c" of Marine Museum	680 30		
		<u>\$1,508 93</u>		<u>\$1,508 93</u>

PERMANENT FUND

The Society has a Permanent Fund made up from Life Membership Fees, Gifts and Bequests, well invested, which it is earnestly desired may be increased.

The Permanent Fund of the Society includes the following special gifts:

Boston Memorial Association Fund	-	-	-	-	\$1,179 51
Robert C. Billings Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Elizabeth B. Brown Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Edward I. Browne Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George O. Carpenter Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
William O. Comstock Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Henry W. Cunningham Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Benjamin H. Dewing Memorial	-	-	-	-	100 00
John W. Farwell Gift	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
John W. Farwell Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Curtis Guild Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Courtenay Guild Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
James F. Hunnewell Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Laura Norcross Marrs Bequest	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Gift	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lucy A. Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Otis Norcross Centennial Memorial	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Catherine P. Perkins Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Caroline F. Sanborn Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Samuel E. Sawyer Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Alice E. Sias Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,610 87
Joseph H. Stickney Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Joseph C. Storey Bequest	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
William B. Trask Bequest	-	-	-	-	500 00
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., Bequest	-	-	-	-	3,000 00

SPECIAL FUNDS

James Lyman Whitney Bequest (Present Principal)	-	-	-	-	\$2,432 14
(Income for use of Library only)	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
George T. Cruft Bequest	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Grenville H. Norcross Bequest	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
Jacob Bancroft Bequest	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
Susan Minns Bequest	-	-	-	-	4,273 34
Fanny M. Stockford Bequest	-	-	-	-	

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

January 16, 1945

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The President of the Society, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, has examined the actual securities in the Society's safety deposit box and has found them to agree with the list of securities published in the Treasurer's Report.

The President also would state that Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co., Certified Public Accountants, are making an audit of the books and have inspected the securities and have found the securities as specified in the Treasurer's Report. The report of Messrs. Charles F. Rittenhouse & Co.* will be on file in the Clerk's office open to inspection by any member who may desire to read it.

COURTENAY GUILD, *Chairman.*

*Their approval is dated May 2, 1945.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ROOMS

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The activities of the Committee on the Rooms has been much hampered by war conditions. The Old State House most decidedly needs refinishing and the work cannot be undertaken until the Council Chamber is completed and its completion is tied up by war and other conditions that have seemed insurmountable. Changes in the other rooms must necessarily follow changes in the Council Chamber and until the latter are known the former cannot be made. That line of reasoning, at least, has prevented anything being done to brighten up the other rooms.

Something has been said in past reports about the Marine Museum room and perhaps more should be said. It draws a class of visitors that otherwise would not visit the Old State House. Some people are apparently born with a taste for the sea and hence any collection of antiques with a salty tang is of deep attraction. We often hear visitors remark that they have made a trip from some outlying city or town with the sole purpose of seeing the ship models which they had heard were on exhibition here. The merchants of Boston recognize this appeal and application on occasion is made to us for loan of models which they may use in their display windows.

The room is in charge of Capt. E. D. Sproul who for some 50 years or more roamed the seven seas. The Captain has a large store of sea facts and takes much pleasure in passing them along to interested visitors.

The small exhibits which had been stored in the vaults of the State Street Trust Company as a precaution against war bombings, have been reclaimed and are now back in their usual places.

Some rather interesting things have been added to our collections. Mr. S. R. Ruggles has given us the three cornered chair of Gen. Timothy Ruggles, who took part in the French and Indian war of 1756. Gen. Ruggles later became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Massachusetts, was President of the Congress of Nine Colonies at New York in 1765, and there gave great dissatisfaction to the Whigs of Massachusetts, was leader of a party in opposition to that of James Otis, and left Boston with the Royal Army in 1776.

Warren S. Kilburn has given us two scrap books of proofs of wood engravings made by Abel Bowen and his apprentices. Bowen is credited with having made this

type of engraving popular in Boston. The Bostonian Society possesses many actual blocks made by Bowen. The art perished in the 1880's with the advent of photo-engraving.

Charlotte Lee by will gave us miniatures of her father and mother, William and Susan (Clark) Lee. She furnished no information regarding her parents and did not state the name of the artist. She has left no relatives, so far as we know, who can supply this information. Any helpful word in this connection would be appreciated. Her brother, William H. Lee, was prominent at City Hall some 60 years ago.

Miss E. R. Merritt has been building up one of the finest collections of small items that we have. She is of the Drury family that was interested in the firm of Hinckley & Drury, early locomotive builders. The collection consists of miniatures, photographs, medals, jewelry and articles of personal use or adornment. This year she has added a silver card case.

Other additions to our collections appear in the complete list which follows.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES L. BRUCE, *Clerk.*

ADDITIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS, 1944

DONORS	NATURE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION
Babcock, Mrs. Samuel G.	Prints	Worcester & Providence Railroad Crossing, Park Square, Bowdoin Square, Haymarket Square, Hart House, Richmond Street, Cutler Chair and Webster Vase.
Boston Globe	Photos	Stoddard Street, Howard Athenaeum. Young's Hotel.

Colman, Mrs. Frank M.	Napkin	Young's Hotel
Eastman, Ralph M.	Photo	Franklin Letter, carried by air.
Goodspeed's Bookshop, Inc.	Negatives	Boston Fire, 1872.
Johnson, Arthur S.	Record Book	Summer Street Firemen's Fund.
Kilburn, Warren S.	Scrap Books	Bowen Woodcut Proofs.
Lee, Estate of Charlotte	Miniatures Burntwood Etchings	Mr. and Mrs. William Lee. Consul Sancho Panza. George Washington.
Loud, Clarence W.	Photograph	Rich Building.
Merritt, Miss E. R.	Card Case	Silver.
Porter, Herbert G.	Engravings Needles	Ships. Lace Making.
Ruggles, S. R.	Chair	Gen. Timothy Ruggles.
Smith, Eric P.	Maps	Boston, 1883, 1888, 1892, 1901. Boston and Vicinity, 1899, 1905. Metropolitan District, 1905.
Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.	Programs Photos Fashion Plates Newspapers Documents	Opera and Theater. St. Botolph Church. 1890's. Old Home Week Articles. Dedication of the new Emmanuel Church.
State Street Trust Co.	Engravings Invitation	First Street Railway. Charles Sprague. To Boston Waterworks, 1889.
Wight, Delano	Stock Certificates Photos	Tremont Theater. Boston Fire, 1872.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Board of Directors of the Bostonian Society:

The year of 1944 was one in which we were continually urged to save paper; receptacles for waste paper were placed in the streets, the newspapers published schedules of collection days; both weight and amount

for commercial use were cut and signs appeared: "Please accept goods unwrapped when possible." Apparently this restriction little affected the making of books, for the stream seemed undiminished, though the books were thinner, the margins narrower and the type often reduced in size to keep within the allotted poundage.

Either the people want books or the publishers for gain thrust books upon them. The former must be true or the publishing business would fail through the years from lack of support. Were we back in the days when many writings had a moral attached, we might draw one something like this: Books are for the enlightenment of the people and therefore might well be classed "Essential."

The Bostonian Society has one of the finest libraries in the city in its chosen field of books about Boston, certainly the most compact and easily accessible. It should not be necessary for us to advance any argument why our members as well as others should make use of it.

The library has acquired a good quota of serviceable books during the past year as will appear below. Some of these have come as gifts from members from whom they are always welcome, others have been obtained by purchase through the James Lyman Whitney fund.

Among the books acquired by purchase is a set of the New England Magazine, 1889-1904. There are later volumes which we would be glad to obtain. This set contains hundreds of articles descriptive of places in New England in which Boston is interested; there are also many biographical sketches.

Miss Louise W. Case, a member, in disposing of her books gave us the opportunity of selecting such as were suitable for our library. The selected include: Old Landmarks of Middlesex, In Colonial Days, Paul Revere Frothingham, Muddy River and Brookline Records, Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain, Reminiscence of a

Boston Merchant, Harvey Humphrey Baker, Statistics of Boston, 1882, Metropolitan Park Commission Report, 1893, Nomenclature of Streets, 1879, The Cambridge of 1776, Record of the Second Massachusetts Infantry and Webster's Great Speeches. She also gave us four pamphlets.

The story of baseball, football and other sports of a generation or two ago is well told in a scrap book presented by Miss Alice Lovett.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes has been the subject of several works, biographical as well as collections of papers. Two of these in addition to those we had, have been added by purchase: Yankee from Olympus by Catherine Drinker Bowen and the Holmes-Pollock letters edited by Mark de Wolf Howe.

Other additions by purchase are:

The Women's Municipal League of Boston,—a history by Dorothy Worrel.

The Orderly Book of the Regiment of Artillery Commanded by Col. Thomas Crafts.

Under Cover by John Roy Carlson.

Musical Interludes in Boston 1795-1830 by H. Earl Johnson.

Persons and Places by George Santayana.

Basic History of the United States by C. A. and Mary R. Beard.

Boston Under Military Rule,—a newspaper account compiled by Oliver Morton Dickerson. Has a strong Whig bias.

Under the Liberty Tree—A story of the "Boston Massacre" by James Otis.

Salts of the Sound by Roger William McAdam.

The Down Easters by Basil Lubbock.

The Gentleman from Massachusetts: Henry Cabot Lodge (the elder) by Karl Schriftgiesser. A critical biography.

George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel by Russell B. Nye.

The following are gifts:

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts 1692-1942. From the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Heroes of the Battle Road 1775. From Frank W. C. Hersey, the author, who also gave us two pamphlets: Tar and Feathers: the adventures of Capt. John Malcom and the Misfortunes of Dorcas Griffiths.

Report on the Improvement of Charles River, 1896. From the Metropolitan Park Commission.

Our Rival—the Rascal, a police record; also a scrap book of general items. From Mrs. Frank M. Colman.

Winthrop Papers, Volume IV, 1638-1644. From the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Bunker Hill Memorial Tablets, a special edition. From Herbert G. Porter.

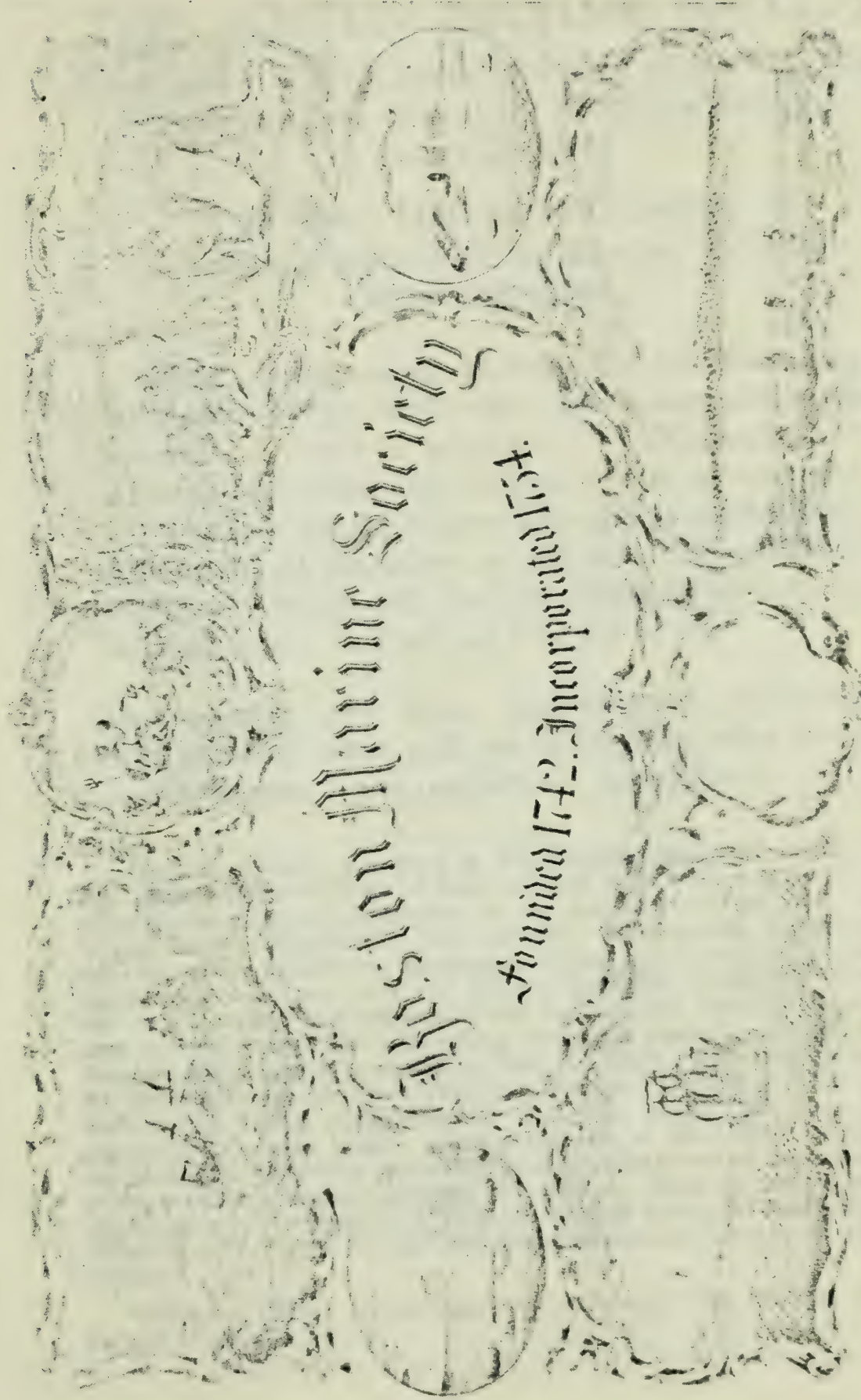
Dr. Cutler entertains the Clergy, a pamphlet. From Mrs. Samuel G. Babcock.

National Aeronautics for September, 1944. From Ralph M. Eastman.

Here Comes Airfreight—First book on rates. From the State Street Trust Company.

Memoir of Josiah Quincy Jr. by his son, Josiah Quincy—An original copy. From Harold M. Hill.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, *Librarian.*



Wesleyan Marine Society

Founded 1742. Incorporated 1754.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY

A talk given in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, at a meeting of the Bostonian Society, January 16, 1945

By CAPT. HAROLD L. COLBETH

A former President of the Marine Society*

WITH ADDITIONS

"God performed no miracles on the New England soil. He gave the sea. Stark necessity made seamen of would-be planters. . . . Massachusetts went to sea, then, not of choice, but of necessity. . . . The key industries were fishing and shipbuilding. The secret of maritime success was that persistent enterprise which led her merchant-shipowners to 'trye all ports' and risk all freights."†

Our country, new born, inexperienced, impecunious, was to prove of what stuff sea-faring men were made,—man-o'-warships, privateersmen, adventurers in the

*Captain Colbeth was born in Machiasport, Maine, about 70 years ago. Like many other boys of that town, he early went to sea. His first venture was as second pantryman on the passenger steamer *Frank Jones* running between Machiasport and Portland. After gaining experience on ships out of his home town, he came to Boston and entered the employ of the Metropolitan Line, later the Eastern Steamship Company. Here he rose to a captaincy and commanded the *Harvard*, the *Yale*, the *Massachusetts* and the *Bunker Hill*. He piloted the yacht *Diana* for officials of the Standard Oil Company on a trip to Peru and Chile. As a captain on the run between Boston and New York he was much impressed with the possibility of the saving of life, property and time should there be a canal across Cape Cod and became a strong advocate of the project, which was put through under private ownership. Capt. Colbeth became superintendent of the canal in 1916 and still holds the position. Until the federal government took over the canal in 1928 the run through was rather hazardous, but it has since then been widened and deepened so as to make it an efficient waterway.—Eds.

†*Maritime History of Massachusetts* by Samuel Eliot Morison, pp 11, 12, and 17.—Eds.

China trade, clippership sailors, deep sea fishermen. The settlers of Boston and New England came over the sea, lived by the sea, on the sea, and from the sea. From the *Columbia* that gave her name to a western river and the eighty-nine-ton sloop *Union* that made a voyage around the world, through the *Constitution*, the *Flying Cloud*, the *Lightning*, the *Stag Hound*, the *Great Republic*, the *Sovereign of the Seas* to the *Great Admiral* of post clipper days and the five and six-mast schooners of the closing days of the sailing ship, ships built in Boston and New England have been known throughout the maritime world.

The genesis of maritime commerce was the day that the Asiatic Indian, astride a log, first drifted downstream with the sluggish current of some oriental river. Later it became evident that the log could be hollowed out and made buoyant and that by the aid of paddle or sail could be driven across or against the river current. As the horizon expanded, trade, carried on by sign language among races of divers tongues, was the natural result and a variety of edibles and commodities was provided. The surplus of one section was transported to another and serious famine relieved or prevented.

The expansion of water-borne commerce necessitated the improvement of harbors, construction of lighthouses and other aids to navigation. The shipmasters of Boston sensed the need of some fraternal organization, primarily for financial assistance to those who had lost their ships by storm or enemy action, but also for assembling and disseminating marine information. As a result, on June first, 1742, eleven sea captains (some say nine), convened in Boston and organized the "Fellowship Club."

The objects of the club and the character of the men are interestingly set forth in the "Rules and Orders to be

observed by a loving and friendly society called the Fellowship Club" as follows:

"Whereas the Intent and Design of this Club or Society, and of the several Members belonging to it, is to promote the Interest of each other in all Things in their Power and to consult and resolve upon such Matters and Things from Time to Time, as may be servicable To the Society, and to encourage suitable Persons to become Members thereof, as well as to relieve such Members of this Society, who by Misfortunes and Losses shall become proper Objects, according to the Ability of the Box.

"Wherefore, Imprimis, That the Members of this Society shall consist of such Persons only, who are now, or have been, Commanders of Vessels. And that no Person shall be admitted as a Member, but such as shall be approved by the Majority of the Company.

"Secondly, That the Members of this Society, or so many of them as shall be at Home, and not hindered by Sickness, shall meet at the Sun Tavern, or such other public House in Boston, as the Society shall agree on, the first Tuesday in every Month, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.

"Thirdly, That each Member shall pay into the Box for the Use of the Club, at the Time of his Entry, One Dollar, and Six Pence Sterling, Monthly, during such Time as he shall belong to the Society; which Monthly Payments are not to be expended at any Time by the Society, but remain as a Stock in the Box, for the Intents and Purposes herein after mentioned.

"Fourthly, That each and every Member of this Society (in Case of the Decease of any Member or Members thereof at Boston) shall on timely Notice being given to each of them from the Clerk, by a Porter to be employed by said Clerk for that Purpose, attend the Funeral of such deceased Member or Members; and that each and every Member neglecting to attend, shall forfeit and pay, the succeeding Night's Meeting, One Shilling Sterling, for the Use of the Box; and the Charge for such Porter be paid by the Society.

"Fifthly, That any Member of this Society, who shall Swear by, or Blaspheme the Name of Almighty GOD, shall for such his Offence, pay to the Box Six Pence Sterling.

"Sixthly, That any Member who shall absent himself from meeting the Club, once every Month as aforesaid, and it be known to the Company that he was in Town, he shall pay Six Pence Sterling.

"*Seventhly*, That no Member or Members of this Society shall be entitled to any Relief out of the Box until he has belong'd to the Society for the Space of six Months, and paid *Six Pence* Sterling into the Box Monthly as aforesaid.

"*Eighthly*, That the Moderator and all other Officers of this Society, shall be chosen the first *Tuesday* in *January*; and in Absence of the Moderator at the List's being called over, the eldest Member of the Society, that shall then be present, shall be Moderator for that Night; and all Motions and Complaints shall be made to him accordingly.

"*Ninthly*, That no Members of this Society shall at their monthly Meetings play, or promote the playing of Cards, Dice, or other Gaming whatsoever, as it's probable that the same may be of Damage to themselves, or some other of the Society, who may be engag'd in Play.

"*Tenthly*, That the said Society shall and will avoid all Quarrels, Fighting, Challenging each other to Fight, and all needless Contentions and Debates, that may tend to create any Fighting or Quarrelling, or to disturb the good Order, Peace, Friendship & Love that each Member shall and ought to bear to the other: And in Case any two or more of the Society shall happen to quarrel, or begin a Quarrel or Dispute, they shall immediately be put out of the Company for that Meeting, in order to avoid making the rest of the Company uneasy, or encouraging them to enter into a general Quarrel.

"*Eleventhly*, If any Member of this Society shall commit any notorious Crime, either by being a common Drunkard, a quarrelsome or troublesome Person, disturbing the Peace and good Order of the Society, or any other Vice; he shall be discharged from the Society, by Vote of the major Part of the Company, and he shall be excluded from any Benefit in the Box, unless he shall be reclaim'd; and in such Case he may be admitted into the Society again.

"*Twelfthly*, That every Member who shall become a proper Object to be relieved out of the Box, shall apply himself to the Society, at their monthly Meeting, in Writing, and set forth the Nature of his Case; and the Company shall have Time till the next meeting, to consider of it; and then, if the Company are agreed that he ought to be relieved out of the Box, he shall immediately be paid so much as the Company shall vote him.

"*Thirteenthly*, That such Member or Members as shall go on a voyage to Sea, and shall return successful, without being Cast-away, taken by the Enemy, or meeting any other mis-

RULES and ORDERS

To be observed by a *loving and friendly* SOCIETY,

CALLED,

The Fellowship Club;

Began at BOSTON in *NEW-ENGLAND*, June 1. 1742.



HEREAS the Intent and Design of this Club or Society, and of the several Members belonging to it, is to promote the Interest of each other in all Things in their Power, and to consult and resolve upon such Matters and Things from Time to Time, as may be serviceable to the Society, and to encourage suitable Persons to become Members thereof, as well as to relieve such Members of this Society, who by Misfortunes and Losses shall become proper Objects, according to the Ability of the Box.

Wherefore, *Inprimis*, That the Members of this Society shall consist of such Persons only, who now are, or have been, Commanders of Vessels. And that no Person shall be admitted as a Member, but such as shall be approved of by the Majority of the Company.

Secondly, That the Members of this Society, or so many of them as shall be at Home, and not hindered by Sickness, shall meet at the *Santation*, or such other publick House in *Boston*, as the Society shall agree on, the first *Tuesday* in every Month, at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Thirdly, That each Member shall pay into the Box for the Use of the Club, at the Time of his Entry, *One Dollar*, and *Six Pence* Sterling, Monthly, during such Time as he shall belong to the Society; which Monthly Payments are not to be expended at any Time by the Society, but remain as a Stock in the Box, for the Intents and Purposes herein after mentioned.

Fourthly, That each and every Member of this Society (in Case of the Decease of any Member or Members thereof at *Boston*) shall on timely Notice being given to each of them from the Clerk, by a Porter to be employed by said Clerk for that Purpose, attend the Funeral of such deceased Member or Members; and that each and every Member neglecting to attend, shall forfeit and pay, the succeeding Night's Meeting, *One Shilling* Sterling, for the Use of the Box; and the Charge of such Porter be paid by the Society.

Fifthly, That any Member of this Society, who shall Swear by, or Blaspheme the Name of Almighty GOD, shall for such his Offence, pay to the Box *Six Pence* Sterling.

Sixthly, That any Member who shall absent himself from meeting the Club, once every Month as aforesaid, and it be known to the Company that he was in Town, he shall pay *Six Pence* Sterling.

Sevently, That no Member or Members of this Society shall be entitled to any Relief out of the Box until he has belong'd to the Society for the Space of six Months, and paid *Six Pence* Sterling into the Box Monthly as aforesaid.

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Tenthly, That the said Society shall and will avoid all Quarrels, Fighting, Challenging each other to Fight, and all needless Contentions and Debates, that may tend to create any Fighting or Quarrelling, or to disturb the good Order, Peace, Friendship & Love, that each Member shall and ought to bear to the other: And in Case any two or more of the Society shall happen to quarrel, or begin a Quarrel or Dispute, they shall immediately be put out of the Company for that Meeting, in order to avoid making the rest of the Company uneasy, or encouraging them to enter into a general Quarrel.

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Thirteenthly, That such Member or Members as shall go a Voyage to Sea, and shall return successful, without being Cast-away, taken by the Enemy, or meeting with any other Misfortune, shall pay *Six Pence* Sterling into the Box for the Use of the Society, for each and every Month that he shall have been absent: But in Case any Member of this Society shall happen to be taken by the Enemy, Cast-away, or by any other Misfortune impoverish'd and reduc'd, then such Member or Members shall, on his or their Arrival and Return, be excus'd from paying the said *Six Pence* Sterling, Monthly, for the Time he has been absent, and shall be Relieved according to the Nature of his Misfortune, and Ability of the Box.

Fourteenthly, That in Case any Member or Members of this Society, being a married Man, shall be taken by the Enemy, Cast-away, and thereby totally lost, or die on Shore; then the said Society shall pay all such Money as such Member or Members shall have put into the Box, unto the Widow, Child or Children of such Member or Members, if the Society think them proper Objects, and shall further relieve them according as the Box can afford.

Fifteenthly, If any Member of this Society meet with any Misfortune, so as to be reduced on Shore by Old Age or Sickness, he shall be Entitled to such annual Relief, as the Society shall think fit, after having been a Member seven Years, and paying his Dues to the said Society.

Lastly, That the Clerk of the Society, shall from Time to Time, keep a fair and just Account of all Monies paid into the Box, and delivered out, and to whom, and when; and shall read over these Rules and Orders distinctly to every new Member or Members that shall be admitted into the Society at their first entering in, and as often at other Times as the Company shall think proper. And as the present Number of Members do unanimously agree to these Rules and Orders in every Respect, so they do also agree, that they shall not be alter'd or changed, so as to render them contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the same.

Boston, May 5. 1752.

From an original in the State Archives.

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There is a question as to the founders of the club. According to the Manual of the Society, these were Wm. Starkey, Edward Cahill, Isaac Freeman, Richard Humphrey, Edward Fryar, Moses Bennett, Jonathan Clarke, John Cullum, Joseph Prince, Abraham Remick and Malachy Salter. However, there appears on the back of the "Rules and Orders," above quoted, as printed May 5,

*Massachusetts State Archives, Volume 64, page 521.—Eds.

1752, a list of names headed by John Snow and others in which William Starkey, who heads the list in the Manual, is number twelve.

The club members returning from distant ports recorded their observations of the variations of the compass, the depths and fortifications of various harbors, the nature of goods to be exchanged, and often regular surveys and maps were made for the files of the club. The contributions of the captains to the "Box" began what was probably the first marine insurance agency in New England and probably in America.

This association was incorporated Feb. 2, 1754 as the Marine Society. Its charter was issued in the name of George II by William Shirley, Esq., Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. The first Master of the Society, under the Charter, was Jonathan Clarke, elected for one year; Joshua Loring, Deputy Master; Jonathan Snelling, Treasurer, and Giles Tidmarsh, Clerk. In 1809 the Society was incorporated by the General Court, the title being changed to Boston Marine Society, which name stands today.

At a meeting of the Society some time later P. P. F. Degrand, editor and publisher of the *Boston Weekly Report of Public Sales and of Arrivals*, recounted the activities of the marine service in early days in which the Society had an important place, saying in part:

"In tracing cause and effect, we are struck with the persevering character of the first members of this Society, who never despairing, Yankee-like, persevered until they have caused the influence of the Society to be felt throughout the nation and throughout the world.

"It cannot be denied that such a Society, at such a central point, composed of such men, having for its object, at this early stage of the navigation of the country, the improvement of that navigation, must have contributed eminently, in form-



SEAL OF THE SOCIETY

Cut in silver by Nathaniel Hurd, a well known engraver and silversmith, "representing a Ship arriving at the light House from a storm and the Sun breaking out of the Clouds." Adopted February 26, 1754, at which time it was also voted that "the draught of the Laws presented this day by Jeremiah Gridley Esqr be accepted."

ing the character of American seamen. Of that character I will now speak, and of its impress on the destiny of the country, both in peace and in war.

"It is a singular coincidence that the anniversary [celebration] of the birth-day of this Society (the 17th of June) should also be the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill; of that great battle, which taught the American people that their fire was fatal to the enemy: and it is no less singular that the day ended, by the retreat of the American force, for want of ammunition; which so forcibly reminds us that this want was supplied by the American seaman. It is also well known to you that Gen. Washington had to resort to the expedient of carting barrels of sand, in view of the enemy, to Dorchester Heights, to make the British commander believe he had powder, when, in fact, he had it not. Can the nation then be too grateful to the American seaman, for the timely supply of ammunition, which his bravery took at sea from the enemy, and brought in, just at the moment of despair in the fate of the Revolution? Can the nation be too grateful for the then indispensable supply of cannon, muskets, swords, pistols, saddlery, shot, bullets, shells, sails, cables, anchors, shoes, sugar, coffee, hardware, blankets, cloths, and other articles, which the intrepidity of the American seaman seized on the ocean, and brought into port, in aid of the wants of the country, during the darkest and most trying periods of the revolutionary war?

"Who, more than the American seaman, contributed to give us an honorable peace in 1815; and to secure, thenceforth, respect to the American flag? Who, more than the American seaman, contributed to advance the great art of ship-building and seamanship? Who, more than the American seaman, has contributed to form the high character of the merchants of Salem, Boston, New Bedford, Nantucket, and other ports of the Union?"*

The marine members of the Boston Marine Society have been shipmasters of standing, men prominent in their profession, which is one of the oldest and most honorable, for, ever since the time that Noah battened down his hatches and cast off his mooring for that epochal voyage in the Ark, seafaring men have been in the van of

**Gleanings from the Records of the Boston Marine Society* by Nathaniel Spooner, 1879, pp 183 ff.

progress and it is the seamen who, perhaps more than any other class, have explored, civilized, and evangelized the world. Many of our members have been prominent, not only in their chosen lines of the sea, but after several years of service, they have attained rather high positions on shore. You will find them helpful in many matters relating to the Commonwealth and you will always find them ready to give of their advice and experience.

The Society has been influential in the improvement of Boston Harbor as necessitated by the increased dimension of ships, and in establishing aids to navigation. In June 1783 it petitioned the General Court for the "Erection of judiciously disposed Light-houses & the Establishment of a regular skillful System of Pilotage." This resulted in the rebuilding by the State of Boston light, erected by the Province in 1716 and the oldest in the country, which had been destroyed by the British in the Revolution*. The Society thereafter successfully advocated the erection by the United States of Highland Light, which was established in 1798 and is the oldest on Cape Cod.†

Still later, being impressed by the necessity for a lighthouse on Minot's Ledges off Cohasset, the Society in August 1838 appointed a committee to make a survey of the ledges and report as to the "practicability and expediency" of building a light on one of them. The committee reported in favor of the project, and that "the importance of having a lighthouse on a rock so dangerous to the navigation of Boston, on which so many valuable lives and so much property has been lost" was "too

**The Story of Boston Light*, Bostonian Society Publications, 1st series, Vol. 7, page 99.—Eds.

†Of the fifteen light stations in the several states, when the nation was established, seven were in what was then Massachusetts,—namely: Boston Light, Gurnet Light (Plymouth), Brant Point and Great Point Lights (Nantucket), Thatcher's Lights (Cape Ann), Plum Island Light (Newburyport) and Portland Head Light.—*Light Houses and Light Ships of the United States* by George R. Putnam, (1917) pages 2, 8, 19, 22, 24-25 and 27-28.—Eds.

well known to need comment." A petition to Congress for a survey followed this report, yet the Society did not let the question rest with this effort, but continued to press the matter on every opportunity.

At the November 1841 annual meeting a committee that had been previously appointed "to visit Minot's Ledge and ascertain the diameter and the situation of the surface of the Ledge at low water spring tides" reported that they had made the visit in a Revenue Cutter furnished by the Collector of the Port who was now co-operating with them, and that the Western or inner rock met the requirements. The report continues: "In the opinion of the Committee, there can no longer be a question of the practicability of erecting a permanent Light house on this rock. It lays only two miles from the Glades where the best of Granite Stones can easily be obtained."*

The first lighthouse, which was built on iron piles fastened into the ledge was completed in 1849, and, as is well known was destroyed in the great gale of April 1851, being later replaced by the present structure.†

The Society has a tablet on the Provincetown monument, for which President Theodore Roosevelt laid the cornerstone. Incidentally, some wag remarked that the monument commemorates the fact that the Pilgrims, after weeks on the North Atlantic in winter season and in a small ship, landed at Provincetown and wouldn't stay. Nevertheless, the monument not only recalls early history, but is an important marker for the seaman coming in from offshore or for the fisherman from George's Bank.

Conforming to an ocean-wide custom, pilotage inward and outward, is compulsory on all ships engaged in for-

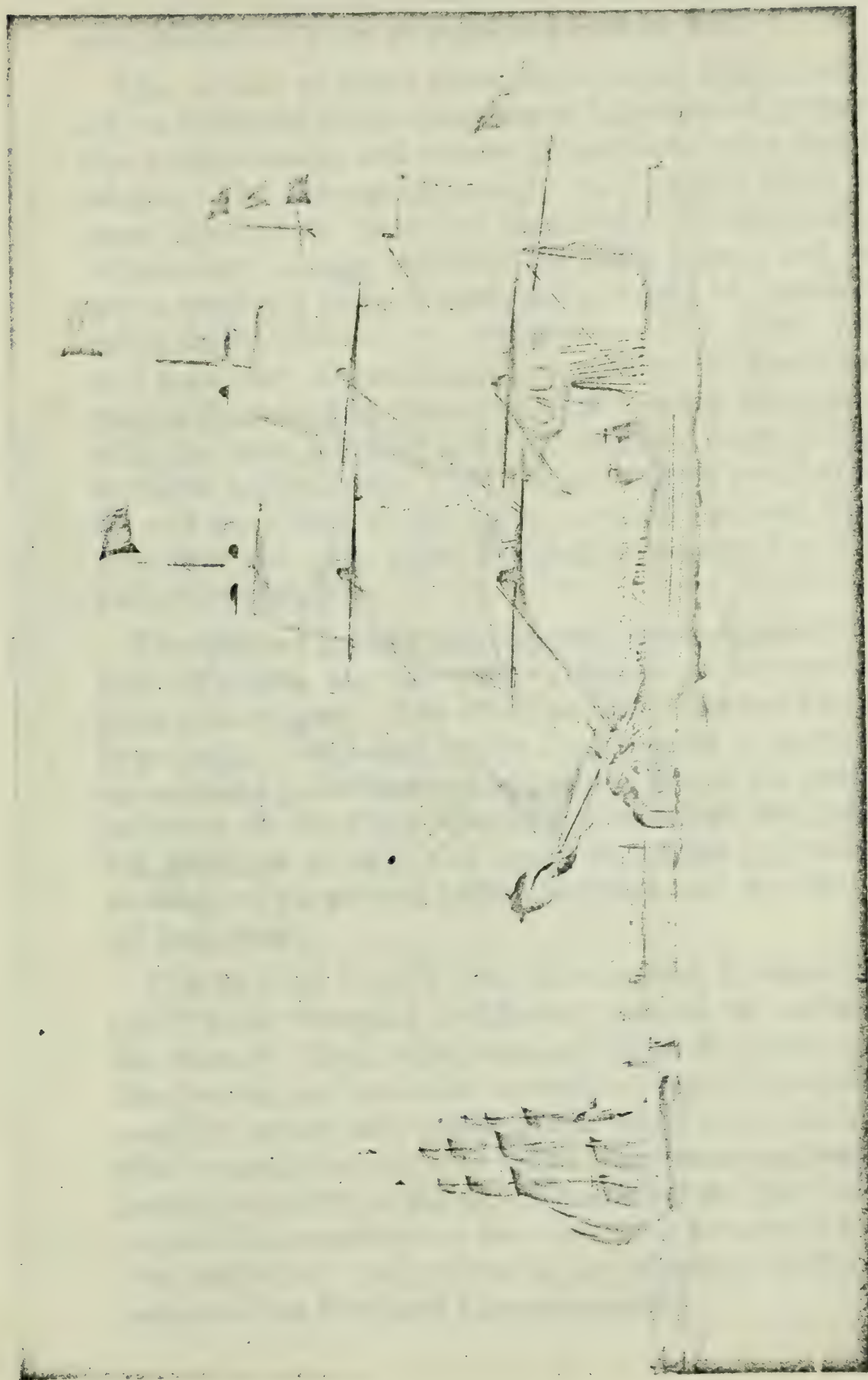
**Gleanings from the Records of the Society, supra*, pages 131-133, 137-138, 142-143.—Eds.

†*The Lighthouses of New England* by Malcolm F. Willoughby (1929), pp 141 ff. *The Story of Minot's Light* by Edward Rowe Snow (1940).—Eds.

eign commerce. A general knowledge of nautical astronomy is sufficient to bring the ship to the headlands, but entering a narrow, congested, tidal-current channel, day or night, and during periods of low visibility, plus docking or locating prescribed anchorage, demands expert local knowledge which can only be obtained by years of application and experience.

The Trustees of the Society supervise the operation of the Boston Harbor pilots, continuing a custom in effect before the Revolution. The colonists had appreciated the need of supplying competent pilots and the regulation of pilotage, in accordance with similar practices in England and other parts of the world. Their regulations were in operation when the nation came into being, and though the right to regulate interstate and foreign commerce was given to the United States by the Constitution, the regulation of pilotage has been left by the federal government with the states.

The system of handling the matter in Boston Harbor is that the Marine Society was empowered to nominate candidates for Pilot Commissioners who are appointed by the Governor and Council for terms of three years. The Society usually names two of its members, thus assuring a non-political board, and the Commissioners are ex-shipmasters who have not only officiated as pilots but have employed both domestic and foreign pilots in home and foreign ports. The Commissioners are under the supervision of the Trustees of the Marine Society, a body of thirteen qualified shipmasters, who serve without expense to the Commonwealth. The Commissioners are paid a moderate salary from the earnings of the pilots, the Trustees of the Marine Society fixing the compensation as well as the clerical hire and other office expenses. A small percentage of the gross income from pilotage is set aside for the above, and in event of a surplus, the balance is turned over to the Marine Society's Beneficiary Fund. The Boston Harbor system has been



Courtesy Marine Research Society

THE LIVERPOOL OF BOSTON

An early packet ship built by Thatcher Magoun at Medford in 1828

successfully operated throughout all these years and the men themselves have no superiors in their line.

The income of pilots generally is in the higher brackets, as it should be to compensate for years of preparation as apprentices and also to attract the higher type of official. The Boston Harbor pilots, of which there are some twenty-five, have no superiors. Marine underwriters have always endorsed the pilot system and failure to employ a pilot, if procurable, would be considered *prima-facie* evidence of negligence. The pilots have ever been men of standing at any port on the Seven Seas and, in the pre-radio days, the pilot was the first contact with the land, bringing news of elections, wars, changes in rulers, and so forth. How the passengers would crowd the rail for a look at him as he came up the rope ladder and over the rail, often bringing newspapers and important messages!

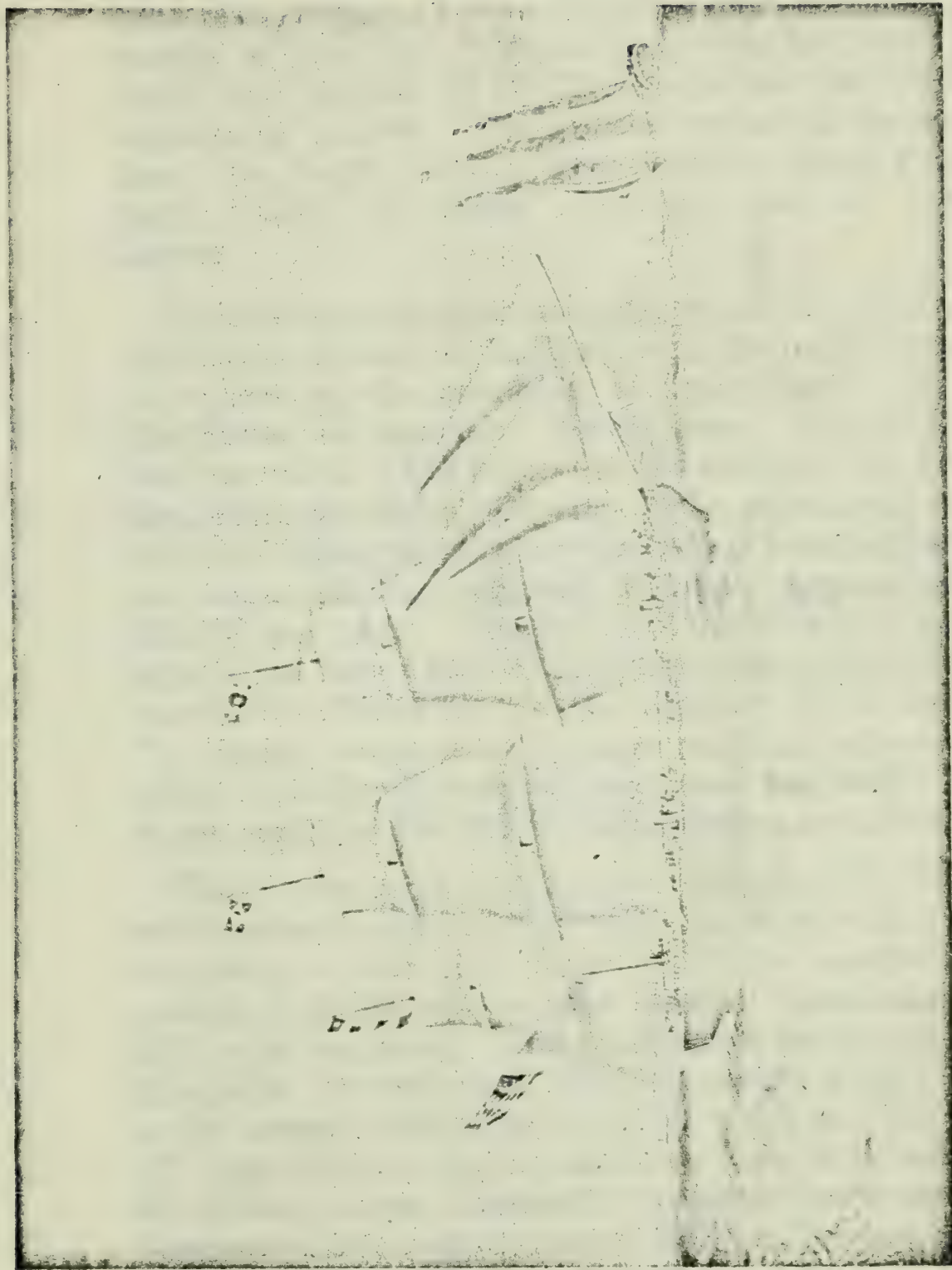
The Marine Society has for many years appointed the Port Wardens for the port, a board of surveyors of ships and cargoes. The office of Port Warden has now been largely eliminated by the development of marine insurance and governmental inspection, but in the past the decisions of the Port Wardens determined the liability for damages to ship and cargo and their approval of stowage of cargo and hatch coverings and the like, was all important.

The Marine Society was instrumental in establishing the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, one of the earliest in the country. And, while some of the earlier functions of the Society are not now necessary, since, for example, complete survey and charts of the world are at hand and aids to navigation are now ample, the Society is, however, keenly interested in the development of the Port of Boston and its members are ever available to attend legislative and other conferences in the interests of the commerce of the Port and Commonwealth.

The Society does not propose to coast along on its glorious past, but is as forward looking today as in early years, and does not agree that Boston's great maritime days are over. We have faith in Massachusetts. There she stands, facing both East and South, with the bald, bended arm of Cape Cod extending forty miles into the Atlantic Ocean, beckoning, as it were, to the peerless Port of Boston, the ships of the world, a port, but a few miles from the open bay eliminating the long sail on a river or other narrow congested waterway, the natural outlet of a rich hinterland or hive of industry, with excellent docks, warehouses, drydocks, repair yards, banking facilities and a citizenry noted for doing big things in a big way. Yes, and a port nearer Northern Europe than any other major Atlantic port and no greater distance from Africa and South American Atlantic ports south of St. Roque than New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Norfolk. We hope to see the sailing port of Boston in large lettering on the stern of numbers of fine ships in every port on the Seven Seas in days to come.*

*The past indeed was "glorious," says Samuel Eliot Morison, "Boston throughout the Federalist period was a commercial center of about three times the importance of Salem, whether one takes population, tonnage, or custom duties as the standard of comparison. The commercial activity of Boston Harbor was prodigious. 'Upwards of seventy sail of vessels sailed from this port on Monday last, for various parts of the world,' states the *Columbian Sentinel* on Wednesday, October 26, 1791. . . . 'The harbour of Boston is at this date [November, 1794] crowded with vessels,' wrote Thomas Pemberton. 'Eighty-four sail have been counted lying at two of the wharves only. It is reckoned that not less than four hundred and fifty sail of ships, brigs, schooners, sloops and small craft are now in this port,'" *Maritime History of Massachusetts, supra*, p. 124.

Van Wyck Brooks makes interesting comment on the merchant ship-owners of the period that followed the Federalist. "Principle was a reality in Boston. Conscience was a large reality. Everyone knew the story of the merchant who, when one of his ships was overdue, found that he was more anxious about his thoughts than about the money he was losing. Was it possible, he asked himself, that he had really grown to love his money more for itself than for its noble uses: To settle the point in his own mind, he reckoned the value of the ship and cargo and gave the sum to his favorite charity. The story was typical of the Boston merchants who, within a space of thirty years, from 1810 to 1840, established thirty benevolent institutions. And yet there were those who said that Boston had a double intellect and only half a heart."—*The Flowering of New England*, p. 9.—Eds.



Collections Bostonian Society

THE COLUMBIANA OF BOSTON

An East Indiaman built by P. and J. O. Curtis at Medford in 1837

The expression, "Seven Seas" is more or less outmoded today. It originated in the area contiguous to the Mediterranean and embraced the Black, Caspian, Marmosa, Aegean, Ionian, Ligurian and the Mediterranean, or Great Sea. The navigator who had sailed the length and breadth of the Mediterranean Sea was an outstanding seaman. The modern version of the Seven Seas is the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, the Arctic, Antarctic, and the Indian Oceans.

An important, perhaps the most important activity of the Marine Society at this time, is in the administration of its finances, the investment of capital funds, and the distribution of income to beneficiaries. The principal fund started in 1786 when the Honorable John Irving bequeathed the Society the sum of fifty pounds and other bequests ranging from twenty-five to one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars followed, the income approximating \$25,000 per year. The peak of the principal sum is slightly less than \$400,000. A wise provision of the by-laws limits expenditures to the capacity of the income. The Society owns no real estate and its funds are invested in dividend-producing stocks and bonds. We have in our portfolio \$44,600 in United States securities.

There is an entry in the early records of the Society which seems to indicate that faith and hope were almost as strong as charity in the minds of the members and possibly explains why a solid financial foundation was laid in the beginning. The reader must be the judge on this point. It was voted, "That the master write a letter to the present husband of the Wife which was the Wife of Capt. William Starkey dec'd, to know if he will pay his Wife's former Husband's Arrears that is due the Society." This was the same William Starkey whose name was first on the list of members of the Fellowship Club and to whom, in 1752, it was voted to pay all the

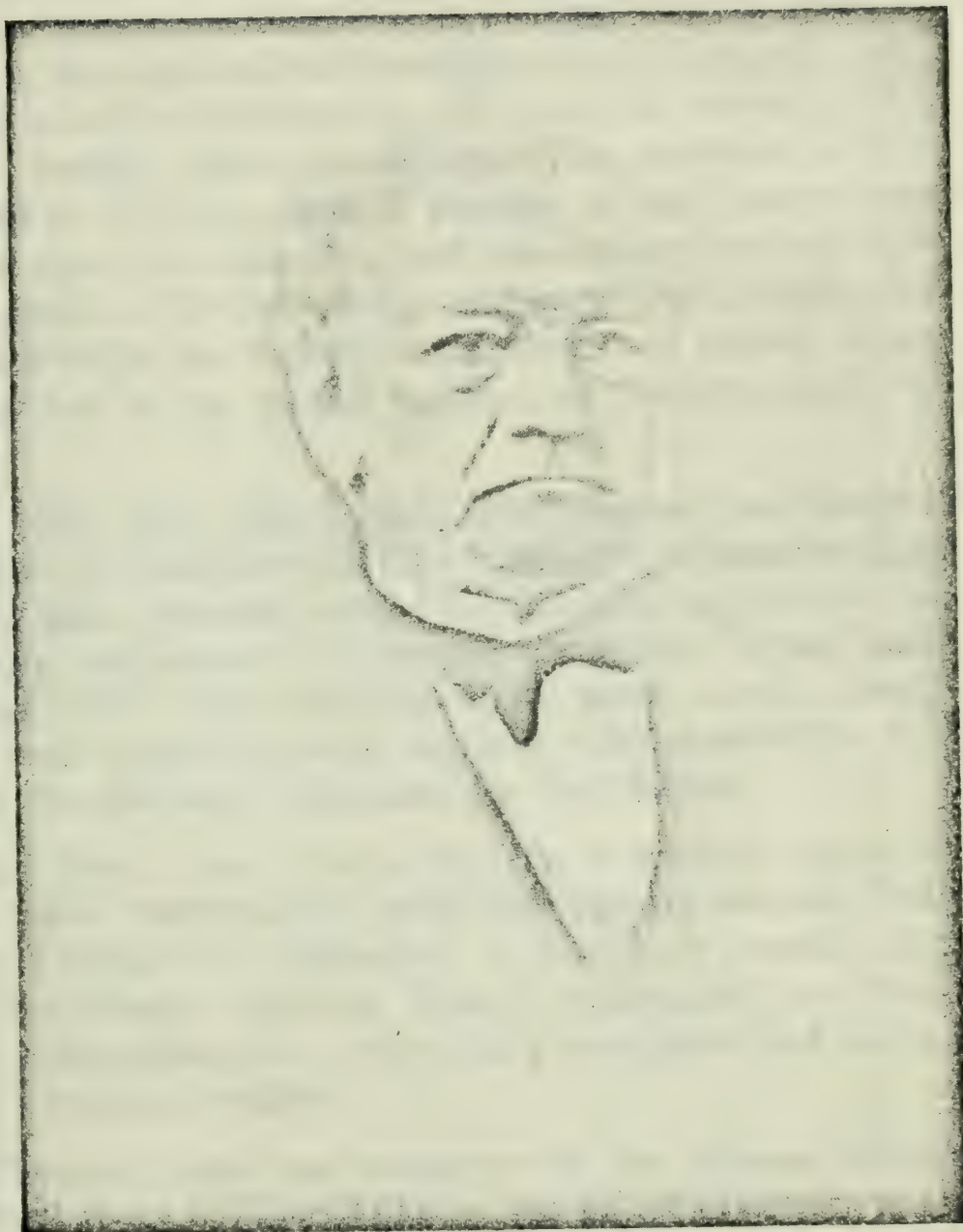
cash in the Box and to relieve him further, "according to the ability of the Box." Whether the husband of the wife that was his wife settled his arrears is doubtful.

The members of the Society have passed through cycles of the small bluff-bowed brigs and schooners, the ships and barks of the Atlantic packet days, the fliers of the clipper ship era, the multi-masted schooners, to the steam and motor propelled ships of today. So far as the knowledge of the speaker goes, none have taken to the air except as passengers. Captain John J. Manson who carried the first cargo of railroad iron around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and Capt. Arthur Crowley who commanded and navigated the only seven-masted schooner, the *Thomas W. Lawson*, Capt. Laban Howes, Master of the ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Elias D. Knight of the *Queen of the Seas*, Capt. Alden Chaney of the *Antelope*, and Capt. Phineas B. Blanchard of the *Bangalore*, were members of the Society. The Governor of that famous institution in New York, Sailors' Snug Harbor, was once a sea captain and is now a member of the Society.

Although the Marine Society was organized by ship-masters, it was early recognized that shipping executives and others who had maritime proclivities might well be admitted as honorary members, the first of note being John Adams* who at the time of his death in 1826 was

*John Adams was among the first to appreciate the need of a navy. "This was a favorite measure with him which he constantly urged. He believed that the United States easily could be, and certainly ought to be, a great naval power; unquestionably he thought that they should have ample means of naval defense. He had wrought earnestly in the same matter in the Revolutionary War. He now [as President] reiterated this advice with all the zeal and persistency in his power and actually did as much as his authority permitted. . . . But his only reward was extreme unpopularity, even in the seaport towns of New England, with a renewal of the old talk about his desire 'to introduce monarchy and aristocracy'." *John Adams* by John T. Morse, Jr. (1885). p. 279.

However opinions change and John Adams has been referred to in our own time as the "Father of the American Navy."—Eds.



THOMAS LAMB

Treasurer 1830-1884

From a portrait owned by the Society

referred to as the senior member of the Society. Since then the names of many prominent New England men have adorned the roster. Merchants, bankers, and lawyers have considered it an honor and a privilege to be thus intimately associated with the men who go down to the sea in ships and such members have been of inestimable benefit to the Society. To note one example, Mr. Allan Forbes, whose grandfather was president of the Society in 1895, has been a member of the finance committee since his induction, and the Society has not only the benefit of his knowledge and experience, but he has made a collection of marine paintings and models which rivals that of the marine museum of the Bostonian Society.

In 1761, Mr. John Leach, schoolmaster, was made a member on condition that he should from time to time record what remarks should be delivered to him for the purpose, and make all plans and views clear in the book, and in 1769 it was voted to admit some worthy gentleman well acquainted with the law, who should "be free from the Society's Expences for his Advice."

The New York Marine Society, a kindred organization some twenty-seven years our junior, elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt to honorary membership, but the Boston Marine Society recognized the President's experience and ability as a navigator and elected him a marine member.

Thomas Lamb was treasurer of the Boston Marine Society from 1830 to 1884, a period of fifty-four years for which he served without compensation. In recognition of this the Society presented him a silver service. He began his business career as a commission merchant, was long President of the Washington Insurance Company, the Suffolk Savings Bank and the New England Bank. He was Treasurer of the Boston Sugar Refinery,

and the Long Wharf Corporation.*

The chief benefactor of the Society has been Captain William Samson Adams; an honorary member, who left it a bequest of \$125,000 for relief work. Among his other bequests was his home in Kingston for a "Home for the Aged Ladies." He went to sea at an early age but retired therefrom prior to the Civil War to take over the management of the vessels of his father-in-law at Kingston. He was mate of the *Helen Mar* and the *Rialto* and also master of the latter. Among others he was part owner of the ship *Nathan Hannau*, and the bark *Egypt*.†

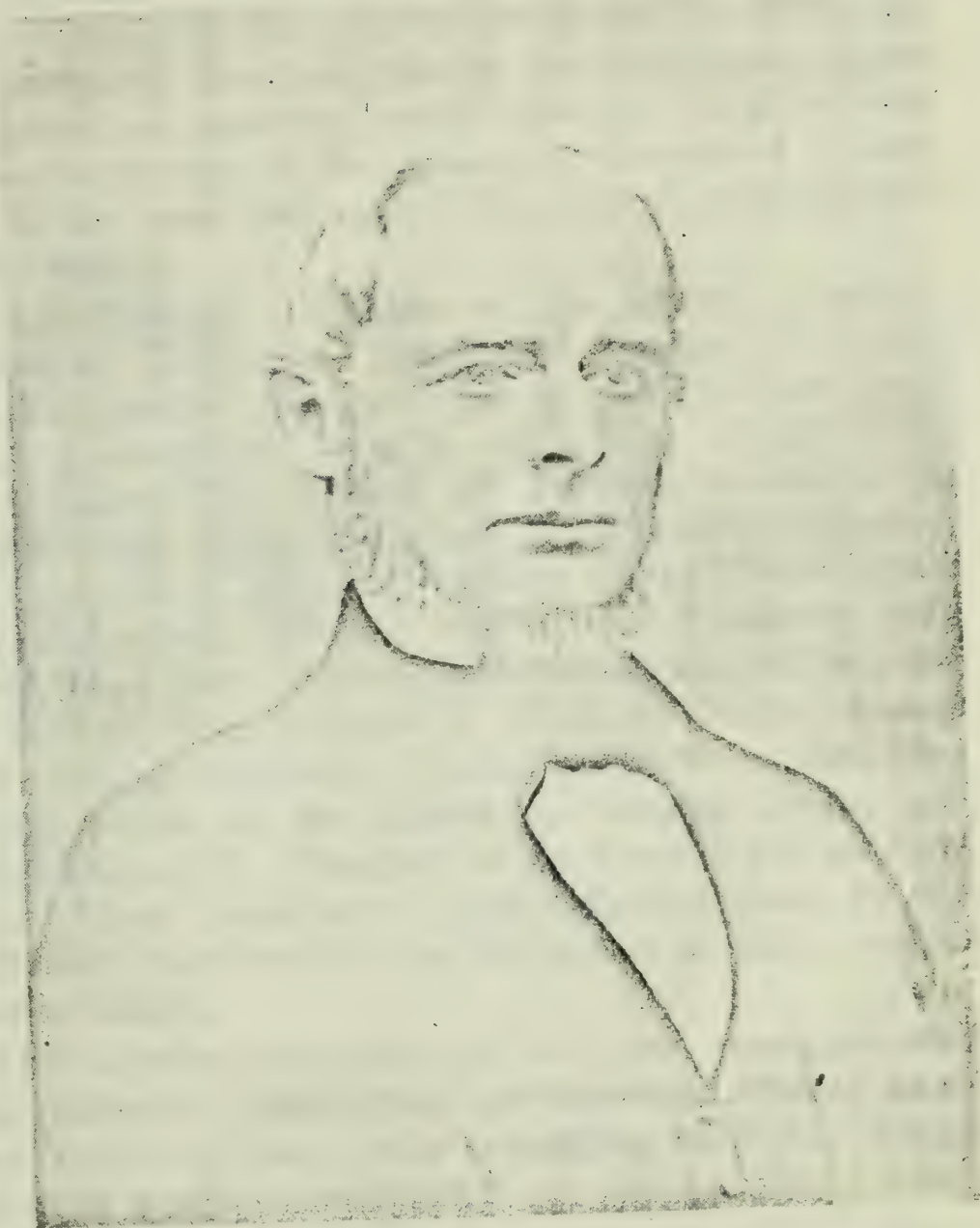
The Society maintains an active and close contact with the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, of which numbers of its members are graduates, and it is the custom of the Society to donate a prize to an outstanding cadet who, in the opinion of the instructors, has the necessary qualities for a shipmaster, ability, application, character, and personality; one who has regard for discipline and who recognizes the stern fact that a captaincy at the top of the ladder is in effect the survival of the fittest in a hard exacting test.

The Society has celebrated two centennials, one in 1842 and the other in 1942. The first of these was marked by a dinner at the Maverick House in East Boston on June 17th. The company consisting of one hundred and twenty members and guests entered the dining hall at 3.30 in the afternoon. Music was furnished by the band of the U.S.S. *Ohio*.

The chief decoration of the tables was two large pitchers belonging to the Society. In earlier days these large pitchers with various designs were marks of dis-

*Thomas Lamb was born in Boston, Sept. 2, 1796 and died in the same place, Oct. 25, 1887.—Eds.

†Capt. Adams was born in Kingston, Mass., Mar. 12, 1808, married Lucy Eveline, daughter of Joseph Holmes and died in Kingston, Dec. 31, 1888.



WILLIAM SAMSON ADAMS
Honorary Member and Benefactor
From a portrait owned by the Society

inction in societies. The design on one side of those shown was the inscription, "The Boston Marine Society," and on the other a portrait of Washington, "the Father of his Country, a man without example—a patriot, without reproach." These relics were in the Old Exchange Coffee House at the time it was burned in 1818, but were removed to a neighboring dwelling house where they remained unknown to the Society. A short time before the centennial they had been discovered by accident in the new Exchange Coffee House and acquired by the Society.

Israel Whitney, President of the Society, presided, assisted by Thomas C. Smith and Thomas B. Curtis, Vice Presidents. On the right of the President were seated Commodore John B. Nicholson, of the U. S. Navy, Lieut. Col. William H. Freeman of the U. S. Marine Corps, Franklin Dexter, U. S. District Attorney, and Capt. Eben Johnson, President of the Newburyport Marine Society. On the left of the President were seated, Hon. Levi Lincoln, collector of the customs for the district, Rev. Edward T. [Father] Taylor, pastor of the Seaman's Bethel in North Square, Rev. Alexander Young, pastor of the church on Church Green, and Josiah Quincy, Jr., President of the Senate of Massachusetts. Many toasts were given including those by the gentlemen mentioned in the characters of their professions or offices.

The company separated at half past seven, pleased with themselves, each other, and the world. Some, however, could not keep from remarking that they would not enjoy another centennial.*

The second centennial was celebrated with a dinner at the Hotel Statler in the evening of June 10th, 1942 with some 500 members and guests present. Capt. Charles H. Hurley, President of the Society, presided.

**Gleanings from the Records of the Society supra*, pp 153 ff.—Eds.

President Roosevelt sent a personal message to "my fellow members," reading in part as follows:

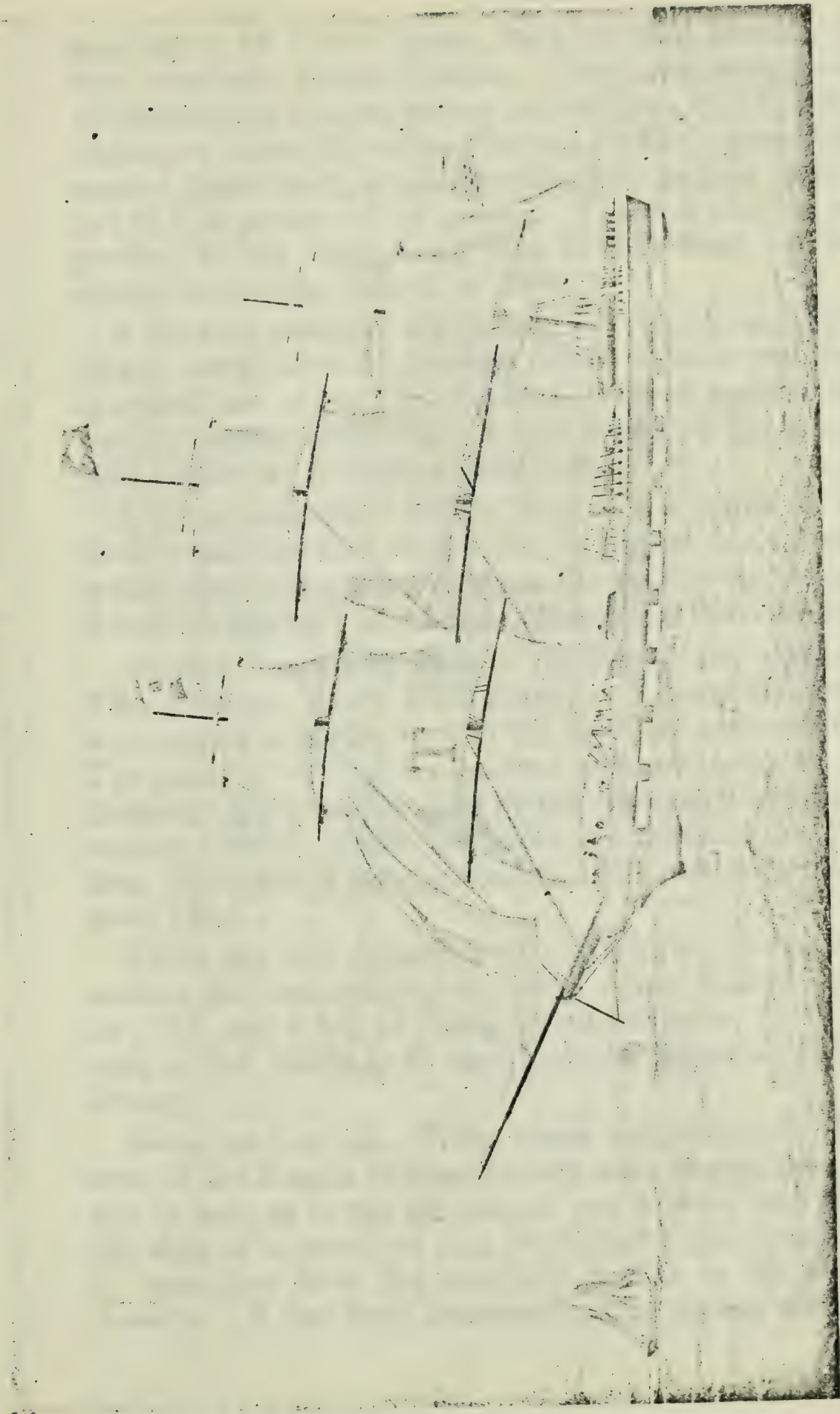
"Since 1742 the greatest dangers to commerce and navigation now lie across our course" and "in this world-wide war against elements which seek to destroy commerce and seize the strategic maritime cross-roads of the world, we are pitting the best qualities of American seamen and American ships.

"I am thankful for the courage and skill of seamen bulwarked by traditions such as those of the Boston Marine Society—traditions of success in other wars and in the competition of trade. Men like these will not only win the war, but will lay the foundations for a great era of free exchange between peoples of a free world."

Capt. Charles G. Roemer, commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard of the First District was one of the speakers. Capt. Roemer, as chief of staff of a former commandant, did much toward placing the port of Boston and the New England coast from the Canada-Maine border to Rhode Island on a wartime basis.

The Society has two annual functions: at the annual meeting there is an informal luncheon served at the rooms of the Society, and at the semi-annual meeting in May a Ladies' Night with a dinner and entertainment at one of Boston's hotels. The latter is unique, perhaps the only affair of its kind in the world, when men and women of the sea stage a get-together. It is a sort of continuation of old sailing days when many captains would take their families on foreign voyages, and it was customary to have dinners and dances on one or another ship when there were a number of ships in the harbor, whether Hong Kong, Singapore, or Cape Town. At the last meeting in May of 1944, a young couple who had been married perhaps sixty years were among the first to take the floor and did not miss a single dance.

The rooms of the Society, on the ninth floor of the



Courtesy Marine Research Society

THE PARLIAMENT OF BOSTON

One of Enoch Train & Co.'s packets built by Donald McKay at East Boston in 1849

building at 88 Broad Street, have an ideal location as they overlook Boston Harbor. Steel engravings and oil paintings of famous vessels and skippers of the square rigger era adorn the walls. Donald McKay's great four masted clipper ship, *Great Republic*, built in East Boston in 1853, is preserved on canvas. There is also an engraving of the *Jamestown* that carried food without charge to starving Ireland in 1847.

A five-foot model of the famous full rigged tea clipper *Argus*, complete to the smallest detail, which at one time operated out of Boston, holds a favored spot in the colorful marine collection. A half model of the clipper ship *Eaglewing* is another good item.

A large collection of ships' logs in the hands of the Society includes that of the British frigate *Macedonian* which was captured by Stephen Decatur in the 54-gun American frigate *United States* during the War of 1812.

Another interesting item is the log of the schooner *Two Brothers*, dated 1751, bound in a hemp sail cover with entries as legible now as the day they were written. The pages of the log are covered with grease spots, the drippings from candles used by the schooner's officers in making entries. Other log books are those of the *Roscius*, 1850, the *Young Bounder*, 1854, and the *Liverpool*, 1843.

There are also a number of old shipping documents, such as the clearance papers of ship *Agnes*, Boston bound in 1785, and a bill of lading dated Madeira, 1747. A visit to the rooms is to turn back the pages of marine history.

Some one may ask, "What about war activity?" The men of the Boston Marine Society have always been active in war, as in the old days it was a short step from the deck of a merchant ship to that of a privateer, and in later days from the merchant marine to the Naval Reserve. It has been demonstrated by others that the

War of 1812 was largely decided on the ocean. The relatively small Navy with its numerous privateers, commercial vessels commissioned by letters of marque, made such havoc on British shipping, on which England depended for raw materials and food stuffs, that she was glad to arrange terms of peace, although far from defeat on land.

At the beginning of World War I a retired shipmaster, Captain Marston Blake, was living in full comfort at one of our downtown hotels. He was seventy years of age and with ample means, but, being in excellent physical condition, he returned to active service in command of a large sailing ship, the *Ruth E. Merrill*, and made two or three voyages with munitions across the Atlantic, until sailing ships were barred from Trans-Atlantic trade. His argument was that he could take the place of a younger man who could be sent to the combat area, and when the menace of the submarine was brought to his attention, he said, "The submarine? I am not afraid of a German on or under water," or words to that effect.

In the present war, one of our members and a past president, returned to active duty and, having made several voyages around the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea with war supplies, is now engaged in transporting war supplies to the Mediterranean and European areas.

The Marine Society stands for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for a peace which is going to be strong enough to keep the rest of the world where it belongs. If there is a suggestion whereby this thing can be kept from going on for years, it is this: We lock our doors and see that fences are put around our yards to protect us from friends and relatives whom we know. Why are we so weak and foolish as not to maintain the same protection against the foreigner whom we do not know? And, while we prefer to live in peace, we believe in peace maintained by the use of arms. We believe

that we should be unequalled on the land, in the air, on the seas, under the seas, and raise through every mechanized weapon which may be invented an armor so strong that no nation or combination of nations would dare challenge us. There and there alone our safety lies.

Now, in another war, cannot we pause for a minute or two in our busy work-a-day, and pay some tribute to those who came before us and who made this country, and especially this part of the country, what it is today? They built it up, you might say, by two policies and those policies are industry and thrift. And, if we cannot add to the luster of their achievement, we can at least preserve the records of it and pass their fame untarnished to those who come after us.

NOTES

THE TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

There were thirteen toasts or "sentiments" prepared by the Committee on Arrangements and many were interspersed with them at the Centennial Celebration, June 17, 1842 as appears from the records.*

**Gleanings from the Records of the Society, supra*, pp 158 ff.

The "regular" toasts were:

1. THE DAY—Fraught with pleasing recollections of the past—may the termination of the next hundred years find our Association in full vigor, dispensing charity to the needy.
2. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
3. THE GOVERNOR OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.
4. THE NAVY—The strong arm of our defence made weak by parsimonious legislation.
5. THE GOOD SHIP UNITED STATES—May no one ever have command of the quarterdeck unless he is conversant with the chart of public opinion, and knows how to steer clear of the shoals of opposition.
6. THE OLD SHIP MASSACHUSETTS—She has been overhauled and pronounced perfectly seaworthy—may her officers do their duty with a single eye to the public good.
7. THE LAWS OF OUR COUNTRY—With efficient officers to advocate them, it will require a *dexter-ous* hand to evade them.
8. THE MERCHANTS OF BOSTON — High as they deservedly stand, we cannot forget that good sailors have obtained to the topmost rank amongst them.
9. THE BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE—A strong *link-on* the grand chain connecting our commercial interests with those of the general government.
10. THE MARINE CORPS OF THIS STATION—With a *free-man* in command, subordination and discipline must prevail.
11. OUR SISTER ASSOCIATIONS IN SALEM AND NEWBURYPORT—Co-laborers in the same holy cause—may their efforts prove eminently successful.
12. THE PRESS GANG—The great *bugbear* of sailors in olden time—now their most fearless defenders.
13. WOMAN—When the gales of adversity drive us on the rocks of misfortune, she is ever ready to fly to our rescue.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., then President of the State Senate, responded to the toast "The Old Ship Massachusetts." In his remarks he alluded to the fact that he was seated "next to the oldest member of the Society, present on the occasion"—Stephen Codman, Esq.—whose name had been on the rolls of the Society for more than fifty years, and who "had been a soldier in the army of the Revolution." Mr. Quincy then "gave" to the meeting:

THE WARRIORS OF OUR NATIVE COUNTRY—Those who have defended her upon the land—those who have fought for her on the ocean—the memory of the many who have departed—the health of the few that remain.

But, Mr. Codman was so affected that he had difficulty in giving utterance to his feelings.

The respondents to the next four toasts were: Franklin Dexter, U. S. Attorney, to "The Laws of our Country"; Thomas B. Curtis, Esq., to "The Merchants of Boston"; Hon. Levi Lincoln, Collector of the Port, to "The Boston Custom House"; and, Lieut. Col. William H. Freeman to "The Marine Corps of this Station"—which accounts for the puns on some of their names.

Each in closing offered a "sentiment" in order respectively as follows:

THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY — Exercising important powers for the protection of commerce and navigation—may they continue to find their reward in the gratitude and confidence of the community.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS—We are always glad to receive our neighbors at home, but we must decline their searching visitations aboard.

THE INTERESTS OF NAVIGATION AND TRADE—Which must ever be fostered and honored in a community, where the first fruits of success in business are consecrated to deeds of charity, and the improvement of the moral condition of society.

BOSTON — Her long established and permanent Associations—good evidence of the philanthropy, intelligence, and I may add, hospitality, of this Society.

The toast to "Our Sister Associations" was responded to by Capt. Johnson of the Newburyport Marine Society, organized in 1772, and its sentiment:

THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY—The first to receive a charter from the Provincial Government—may it be the last to be compelled to surrender to any other government.

The Salem East-India Marine Society submitted in a letter as the toast of that Society:

THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY—The great progenitor of all similar societies throughout the Union—may the prosperity of its members be as universal as their enterprise and liberality are unbounded.

In reply to "The Press Gang," Col. Charles G. Greene, editor of the *Morning Post* wrote a letter ending with the sentiment:

THE TRUE SAILOR—His heart is as wide as the domain he traverses; his sympathy ends with but his life, and his aid but with his power to relieve.

William Hayden, senior editor of the *Boston Atlas*, called upon at the meeting to respond to the compliment to the Press, proposed:

THE MERCHANTS OF BOSTON—The liberal and enlightened supporters of a free and independent Press.

Other offerings of interest were:

THE CLERGY—Although we have *young* Christian leaders, they prove themselves *veterans* in their holy vocation. The reply was by the Rev. Alexander Young who closed with a tribute to

THE FIRST SHIP CAPTAIN—The bold fellow, who, with a few crooked boards nailed together, a stick standing upright, and a rag tied to it, first dared to venture out of the sight of land, and launched forth into the untried ocean.

Capt. Josiah Sturgis of the Revenue Service saluted:

THE YANKEE SAILOR—Qualified by nature and education to control the deck, occupy the desk, or grace the pulpit.

And, the Rev. Edward T. Taylor responded to the sentiment.

A toast was offered to

THE MARINERS' GUIDE, THE LIGHTHOUSE—"A star on life's tremulous ocean." He, who has trimmed and kept

burning these land marks on our coast, is now present. May his can of oil never be empty.

The "he" referred to was Capt. Winslow Lewis, who became interested in, and devoted many years of his life to, the construction and illumination of lighthouses.*

P. P. F. Degrand proposed:

THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY—The early pioneer, whose beacon light has led onward the welfare of the American people, and the glory of the American name, through peace—through prosperity—through adversity—through war—through revolution. May the country never forget, that to cherish the American seaman is to cultivate a never-failing source of its prosperity.

And, John P. Bigelow, Secretary of the Commonwealth, submitted in a letter a sentiment on the day of celebration:

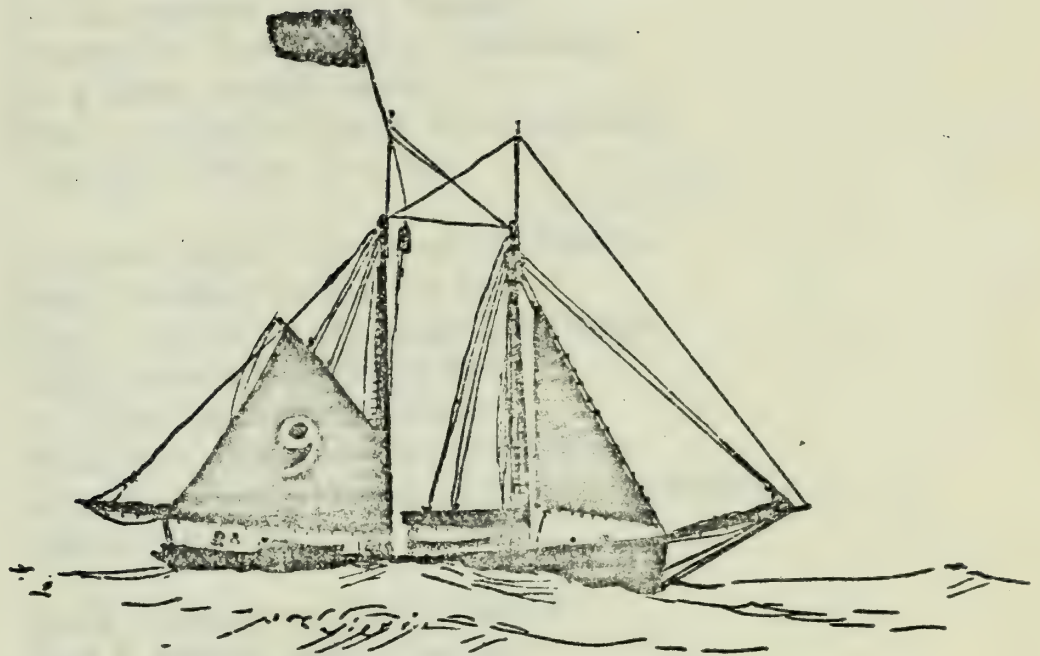
THE 17TH OF JUNE—Memorable as the day when the Flag of Freedom withstood the first great shock of war—a fitting anniversary for those who have displayed that banner on the waves of every sea, and made known the institutions of liberty to the people of every land.

Writing in 1900, Professor Ira N. Hollis said: "Curiously enough, the Constitution, the Hartford, and the Merrimac, participants in the three most momentous naval actions of our history, were constructed at Boston, which has rarely shown a lack of public spirit. The frigate Adams was built by the subscriptions of her citizens in 1798 and presented to the government."†

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

*Bostonian Society Publications, 1st Series, Vol. 7 pp 112 ff..

†*The Frigate Constitution*, page 33.



Courtesy Marine Research Society

THE PILOT BOAT

A Silhouette by Charles G. Davis

"BOSTON"

By CORPORAL ERNEST WEIDNER

*A poem in the Boston Globe of April 6, 1945, written
by a Boston boy now in the Armed Forces.*

Where the ships plough up the harbor
And the islands hug the seas
And the clouds reach out and beckon
To the ocean's stately breeze;
Where the foamy spray is dancing
On a silver, sandy shore;
Where the gulls soar over, screaming:
Yes, it's Boston, I adore.

Just last night I dreamed of Boston,
And I walked beside the sea.
Yea I seemed to see again the things
That mean so much to me.
As I saw the rolling billows
When the waves came crashing in,
My poor heart leaped high and pounded,
And a thrill crept up within.

Then I stood on Castle Island
And I looked across the bay
To the lights that made the nighttime
Take the brightness of the day.
Why it seemed I saw my comrades
Once again stroll through that scene,
And I heard their laughter ringing
And resounding through my dream.

It is strange we're not together,
For we're flung to ev'ry sea;
But last night they were together
Back in Boston there with me.
It was just what I was dreaming,
But O God! I miss it so;
And I miss my friends and Boston
Where the salt sea winds still blow.

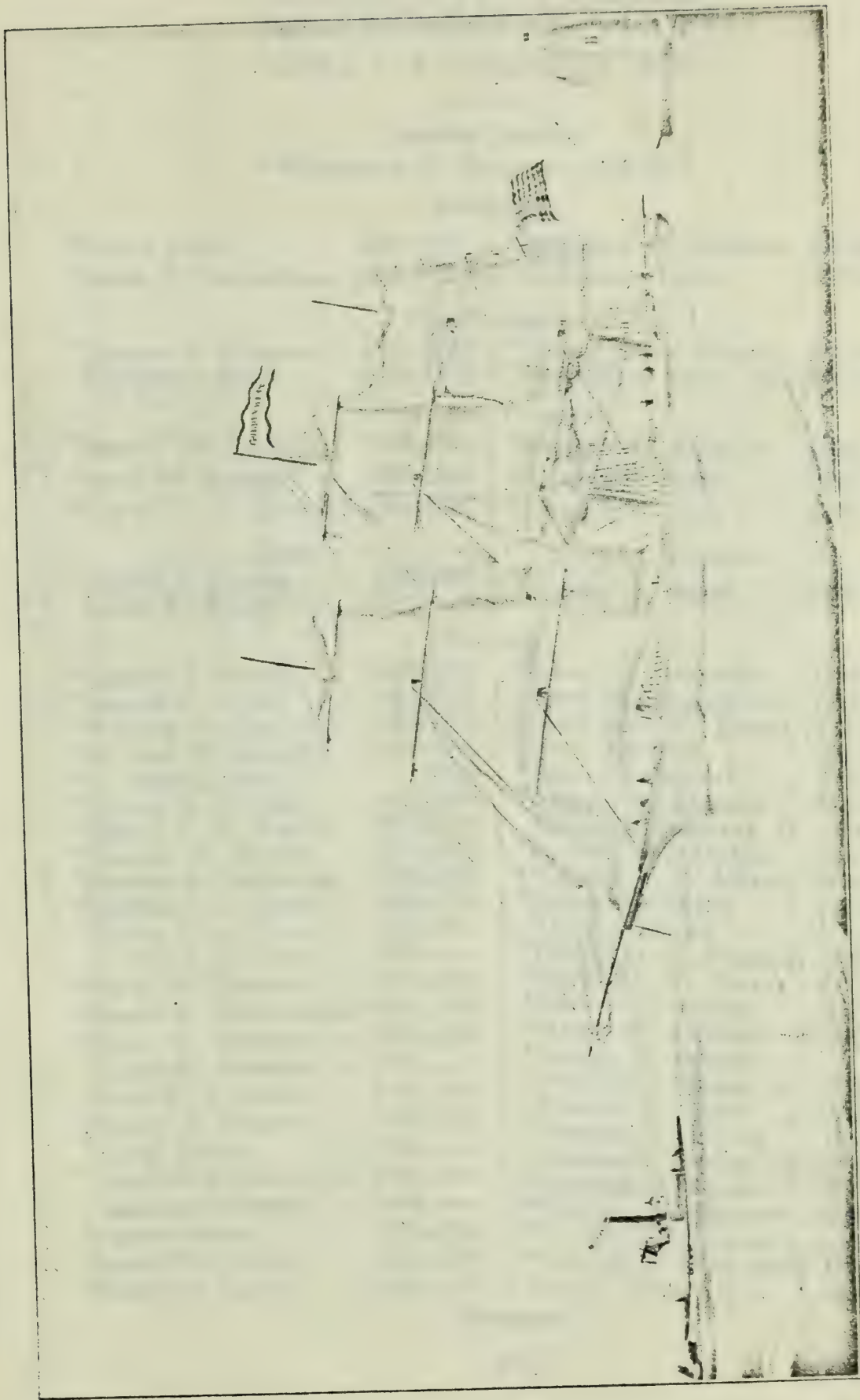
Now when one considers Boston,
 Why there isn't much to see,
 Save the buildings and the schoolrooms
 And the miles of rolling sea;
 But to us, there's more to Boston.
 There are things in history
 That paint this G. I.'s home town
 With the colors of the free.

It was there the seed was planted
 In a time so long ago
 And from out the seed of Boston
 Did a mighty nation grow.
 "O she's cold" they say "and aged,
 And she's quite set in her ways—"
 Then they tear her down in magazines
 And claim she's dull and gray.

We all agree she's aged,
 But the wisdom of her age,
 Has now made our grand old Boston
 This great nation's wisest sage,
 They can tear you down and slam you;
 They may beat you black and blue;
 But dear town your sons are fighting;
 We'll return to fight for you.

Why we'll get you lots of makeup
 And we'll tint your hair again;
 And you'll be the grand old Lady
 Up on Beacon Hill again.
 And we'll light up Boston Harbor,
 Where we'll keep our flag unfurled
 And we'll let it always beckon—
 To the nations of the world.

Yes, last night I dreamed of Boston
 And I saw the city—old;
 But within the town of Boston,
 Was a heart of purest gold.
 And I saw a light of culture
 Pouring forth in one bright ray
 And the glowing light of Boston
 Shone upon the U. S. A.



Courtesy Marine Research Society

THE GOLDEN WEST OF BOSTON LEAVING BOSTON HARBOR
A clipper ship built by Paul Curtis at East Boston 1852
Steamer Ceres and pilot boat in background

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*Deceased

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DECEMBER 31, 1944

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Adams, Douglas Payne
Adams, L. Sherman
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Allen, Asa Samuel
Allen, Frank Gilman
Alpert, George
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Ames, John Stanley
Amory, William
Andrews, Barrett
Appleton, William Sumner
Archer, Gleason Leonard
Armstrong, George Robert
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Barbour, Thomas

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 Chase, Harold Dana
 Chase, Philip Putnam
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 Clark, George Oliver
 Clarke, Hermann Frederick
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 Cobb, David Francis
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 Colley, William Edgar
 Condit, Miss Louise
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 Coolidge, Charles Allerton, Jr.
 Coolidge, William Appleton
 Cotting, Charles Edward
 Covell, Borden
 Cox, Guy Wilbur
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 Dreyfus, Carl
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 Greene, Mrs. C. Nichols
 Grew, Edward Wigglesworth
 Grew, Joseph Clark
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 Grinnell, Frank Washburn
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 Guild, Courtenay
 Guild, Miss Sarah Louisa
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 Hall, Charles Howard
 Harding, Francis Austin

Harrell, Joel Ellis
 Hartt, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder
 Hathaway, Edgar F.
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 Henderson, Francis Freeman
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 Hersey, Frank Wilson Cheney
 Hill, Adams Sherman
 Hill, Donald McKay
 Hill, E. Melville
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 Holmes, Robert Jameson
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 Hornblower, Ralph
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 Hunnewell, James Melville
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 Jackson, James
 Jackson, Thomas
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 Jenks, Henry Angier
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 Jewell, Theodore Edson
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 Kiley, John Coleman
 Kimball, Edward Adams
 Kimball, George W.
 Kimball, Henry Horton
 Kimball, James E.
 Kimball, Mrs. May Dickinson
 Kimpton, Arthur Ronald
 Knight, Arthur Stearns
 Knowles, Lucius James
 Lacy, Mrs. Agnes E.
 Lamb, Mrs. Horatio Appleton
 Lane, Edgar Charles
 Lane, John William
 Lang, Howard Witherell
 Lawrence, John Silsbee
 Lawton, Charles Kimball
 Lawton, Herbert
 Leahy, Francis Theodore
 Leatherbee, Mrs. Albert T.
 Lee, George Cabot
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph, Sr.
 Leland, Edmund Francis
 Leman, John Howard
 Lesh, Henry Frederick
 Leveroni, Frank
 Lewis, Warren Kendall
 Livermore, Mrs. Homer F.
 Lombard, Edward Whittier
 Long, Harry Vinton
 Loring, Augustus Peabody, Jr.
 Lothrop, Francis Bacon
 Lothrop, Miss Mary B.
 Lovett, Arthur Trevitt
 Lowell, Miss Lucy
 Luce, Stephen Bleecker
 Luitwieler, Clarence Seward

Luitwieler, Clarence Seward, Jr.
 Lufkin, Richard Friend
 Lynch, Henry Hawley
 Madden, James Lester
 Madden, Michael Lester
 Magoon, Kenneth Southard
 Malley, James Francis
 Marsh, Daniel L.
 Marston, John Pitts
 Mason, Charles Ellis, Jr.
 Mason, Henry Lowell
 Matthews, Albert
 May, Frederick Goddard
 May, Richard Arnold
 Mayer, Richard
 McCarthy, Joseph Edward
 McCarthy, Louis Blalock
 McClennen, Edward Francis
 McDonough, Charles Andrew
 McGarry, John Joseph
 McGinley, Miss Catharine M.
 McLaughlin, Edward Aloysius, Jr.
 Merrill, Keith
 Merrill, Sherburn Moses
 Merrill, Mrs. Sherburn M.
 Milmore, Norville Livingston
 Mixter, Charles Galloupe
 Moore, Mrs. William H.
 Moriarty, George Andrews
 Morison, Samuel Eliot
 Morrison, Miss Marie Jessie
 Morse, Erving Plumer
 Morse, Glenn Tilley
 Morse, Julius Carol
 Murdock, Kenneth Ballard
 Murphy, Mrs. Ray Slater
 Muther, Lorenz Francis
 Newhall, Elbridge Kimball
 Newton, Clarence Lucian
 Noyes, Charles F.
 Noyes, James Atkins
 Nutting, George Hale
 O'Brien, Walter Augustine

Paine, George Lyman
 Paine, Mrs. James L.
 Paine, John Adams
 Paine, Mrs. Richard C.
 Paine, Mrs. Robert Treat, 2nd
 Parker, Augustin Hamilton
 Parker, Miss Eleanor Stanley
 Parker, Herman
 Parker, James Phillips
 Parker, William Stanley
 Parkhurst, Miss Clara Burnham
 Parkhurst, Lewis
 Parsons, Birney Cleaves
 Partridge, Albert L.
 Patten, George Amory
 Peabody, Miss Amelia
 Peabody, Charles Livingston
 Peabody, Harold
 Pearce, Arthur Paul
 Pearson, Arthur Emmons
 Perkins, John Forbes
 Perry, Lucius Manning
 Perry, Miss Margaret
 Phillips, James Duncan
 Phillips, Stephen W.
 Phillips, William
 Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, Jr.
 Pierce, Walworth
 Pierce, Mrs. Wallace L.
 Pigeon, Richard
 Plimpton, Theodore Barnet
 Potter, Arnold Stuart
 Pratt, Herbert Gale
 Pratt, Walter Merriam
 Preston, William Dean
 Prior, Roscoe H.
 Proctor, Mrs. Charles Anderson
 Proctor, George Newton
 Proctor, Mrs. George Newton
 Proctor, H. Harrison
 Prowse, Montague W. W.
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth
 Putnam, George

Quimby, Carl Noyes
 Rawson, Miss Adelle
 Rawson, Edward Lincoln
 Read, Harold C.
 Reed, Miss Emily Spaulding
 Remick, Miss Grace May
 Reynolds, Harrison Gardner
 Rice, John Clark
 Rich, Everett Blaine
 Richardson, Edward Bridge
 Richardson, William King
 Richmond, Harold Bours
 Richmond, Ralph Sumner
 Rogers, Miss Bertha Florence
 Rogers, Dudley Pickman
 Rome, Charles Abraham
 Runkle, John Cornelius
 Russell, Richard Spofford
 Saltonstall, Mrs. Eleanor
 Saltonstall, Richard
 Sampson, Charles Edward
 Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W
 Schrafft, William Edward
 Searle, John Endicott
 Sears, Miss Clara Endicott
 Sears, Miss Evelyn
 Sears, Harold Carney
 Sears, Henry Francis
 Sewall, Miss Jane
 Seybolt, Robert Francis
 Sharp, Mrs. Virginia Guild
 Shattuck, George Cheever
 Shattuck, Henry Lee
 Shaw, Henry Southworth
 Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Pemberton
 Shepard, Frederick Johnson, Jr.
 Sherrard, Glenwood John
 Sherry, Frank Eaton
 Shultis, Newton
 Shuman, Edwin Arthur
 Sleeper, Stephen Westcott
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.
 Smith, Francis Edward

Smith, Frederick Morton
 Smith, George Willard
 Smith, Louis Carter
 Smith, Nelson C.
 Solberg, John Chester
 Sparks, Dale M.
 Sparrell, William Rogerson
 Spaulding, John Taylor
 Sprague, Phineas Shaw
 Stearns, Foster Waterman
 Stevens, Nathaniel
 Stone, Malcolm Bowditch
 Streeter, Edward Clark
 Sturdy, Mrs. Harry Peirce
 Swan, Paul
 Sweet, Homer N.
 Swift, George Hastings
 Swift, Jesse Gilbert
 Swig, Benjamin Harrison
 Talbot, Miss Marion
 Taylor, Amos Leavitt
 Taylor, Charles Henry
 Taylor, Moseley
 Taylor, William Herbert
 Taylor, William Osgood
 Tenney, Mrs. Albert Ball
 Thacher, Louis Bartlett
 Thacher, Thomas Chandler
 Thayer, Edward C.
 Thayer, Mrs. E. R.
 Thompson, Ralph Emerson
 Thurber, Mrs. C. H.
 Todd, Thomas
 Toner, James Vincent
 Toppan, Cushing
 Tower, James A.
 Tozzer, Alfred Marston
 Tousant, Mrs. Emma Sanborn
 Tudor, Mrs. Henry D.
 Tufts, Leonard
 Underwood, Mrs. Elizabeth Farley
 Underwood, Miss Mabel Whitney
 Underwood, Miss Mary Robinson
 Vaughan, Miss Bertha Hallowell

Wadsworth, Eliot
 Walcott, Robert
 Walker, Charles Cobb
 Walsh, David Ignatius
 Walton, Mrs. David
 Warren, Joseph, Jr.
 Washburn, Frederic Augustus
 Webber, Franklin Roscoe
 Webber, John Whiting
 Webster, Edwin Sibley
 Welch, Charles Alfred, 2d.
 Welch, Edward Sohler
 Wellington, Miss Anna Colburn
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook
 Wells, Channing M.
 Wells, Wellington
 Wendell, Barrett, Jr.
 West, Herbert Thomas
 Wetherbee, Winthrop
 Wetherbee, Winthrop, Jr.
 Wetmore, Edward Valentine
 Wetmore, Valentine Cecil Bruce
 Wheelwright, Mrs. Elizabeth Boott
 Whidden, Stephen Hampden
 Whitcomb, Howard
 Whiting, Walter Rogers
 Whitman, Allen Hiram
 Whitman, Hendricks Hallett
 Whitney, Nelson
 Whitney, Theodore Train, Jr.
 Whittier, Albert Rufus
 Whittier, Charles Woodbury
 Wigglesworth, Mrs. George
 Wight, Delano
 Willcutt, William Bacon
 Williams, Holden Pierce
 Winsor, Miss Mary Pickard
 Wise, Arthur Chamberlin
 Wolcott, Oliver
 Wood, Orrin Grout
 Woodward, Mrs. F. H.
 Woodward, Percy Emmons
 Woodworth, Herbert Grafton
 Worthen, Nathaniel Treat

ANNUAL MEMBERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Adams, Miss Eleanora Dean
 Adams, Norman Illsley
 Adams, Theodore Parker
 Addison, Mrs. Julia de Wolf
 Alberts, Harold
 Alden, Stephen P.
 Aldrich, William Truman
 Allen, William Lothrop
 Ames, Mrs. William H.
 Amory, John Singleton
 Amory, Roger
 Anderson, Harry Gray, Jr.
 Andrews, Mrs. Fannie Fern
 Apthorp, Leonard Foster
 Armes, Henry Lyman
 Atkinson, John B.
 Ayer, Nathaniel Farwell
 Babcock, Sumner Hovey
 Bachrach, Louis Fabian
 Bacon, Charles Edward
 Bacon, James Frederick
 Baldwin, Robert
 Barnes, Clarence Alfred
 Barry, Miss Clara Blake
 Barry, Robert Patrick
 Bartlett, Fred A.
 Baxter, Jesse Bunton
 Bayley, James Cushing, Jr.
 Baylies, George Upham
 Beebe, Lucius
 Benner, Miss Frances Z. T.
 Bentley, George William, Jr.
 Best, William Hall
 Birmingham, Charles Aloysius
 Blake, Harry John
 Bliss, Frederick W.
 Bogardus, Frederic Ruthven
 Booth, George Francis
 Booth, Roy H., Jr.
 *Deceased</p> | <p>Born, Mrs. C. Christian
 Bradlee, Edward Chamberlin
 Bradley, Joseph Gardner
 Brady, J. Francis
 Braude, Harry B.
 Brewer, Robert Dubois
 Brickley, Bartholomew A.
 Brook, Thomas Arthur
 Brown, Mrs. Edwin P.
 Brown, George Edwin
 Brown, Mrs. Hobart W.
 Browne, Page
 Buck, Robert William
 Bugbee, Harold
 Bulfinch, Francis Vaughan
 Bump, William Nelson
 Burgess, James Atwood
 Burnham, Miss Helen Clark
 Burr, Allston
 Burrage, Miss Elsie Aldrich
 Cabot, Mrs. Samuel
 Cabot, William Brooks
 Caiger, Edward Bailey
 Calder, Philip Raymond
 Callan, Mrs. Mary Hemenway
 Carter, Hubert Lazell
 Carter, William Joseph
 Casselberry, Clarence Marmaduke
 Charles, Buchanan
 *Childs, Philip M.
 Church, Frederic Cameron, Jr.
 Claflin, Mrs. Adams Davenport
 Clark, Francis Richmond
 Cloues, William Jacob
 Coffin, John Ruskin
 Collins, William H.
 Conant, James Bryant
 Condit, Sears Byron
 Connelly, Patrick Joseph</p> |
|---|--|

Connolly, Eugene Thomas
 Connors, Charles A.
 Connors, Mrs. Charles A.
 Coolidge, John Templeman
 Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson
 Cornwall, Miss Anna Lloyd
 Coulson, John
 Coyne, Thomas Joseph
 Crompton, Miss Rosamond Sears
 Curtis, Laurence, 2d.
 Curtis, Louis
 Cushman, Mrs. Frank Holmes
 Cutler, Miss Anna Williams
 Damon, Lawrence Barton
 Dana, Gorham
 Danielson, Richard Ely
 Davis, Mrs. Clara Sias
 Davis, Frank Stillman
 Davis, Harold Stearns
 Davis, Harrison Merrill
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, William Lincoln
 Decrow, Miss Marion Louise
 Dewick, Frank Augustine
 Doble, Mrs. Frank Currier
 Dodge, Robert Gray
 Donahue, Franklin Joseph
 Donnelly, Edward C., Jr.
 Downes, Jerome I. H.
 Doyle, Wilfred James
 Duane, James Chatham
 Dumaine, Frederic Christopher
 Dunbar, Ralph Walton
 Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W.
 Dunn, Mrs. Edward J.
 Eager, Miss Mabel Tower
 Eastman, Ralph Mason
 Eaton, William Dearborn
 Ebersole, J. Franklin
 Ehrenfried, Albert
 Emerson, Robert Leonard
 Emery, Mrs. Annita Paine
 Ewing, Mrs. Charles

Fairbanks, Dana Francis
 Farley, John W.
 Farnham, Edwin Emery
 Fearing, Mrs. George R.
 Feinberg, Harry Morris
 Ferrin, Mrs. Frank M.
 Field, William Lusk Webster
 Fillmore, Earl Foster
 Finney, William Alfred
 Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
 Fiske, Augustus H.
 Flanders, Wallace Farnsworth
 Fletcher, Laurence B.
 Foley, Henry E.
 Foote, Henry Wilder
 Forbes, Allan
 Forbes, Alexander
 Forbes, Mrs. Waldo Emerson
 Foster, Charles Henry Wheelwright
 Fox, Charles James
 French, Allen
 Friedman, Lee Max
 Friend, Victor A.
 Frothingham, C. Mifflin
 Frothingham, Mrs. Randolph
 Gade, Horace Upton
 Galline, Francis Edmund
 Gannett, Mrs. William Whitworth
 Gardner, Mrs. Philip
 Gilbert, Miss Helen C.
 Gillis, Walter James
 Glidden, Alfred Adelbert
 Good, John F.
 Goode, George William
 Goodspeed, Charles Eliot
 Gookin, Mrs. James A.
 Gould, Albert Trowbridge
 Graves, Miss Louise Britton
 Greenough, Henry Vose
 Guild, Lawrence Winfield
 Gulesian, Moses H.
 Hagerty, Mrs. Josephine M.
 Hannigan, John Edward

Hart, William Parker
 Hastings, Clifford Bicknell
 Hastings, George Arthur
 Hatch, Ralph E.
 Hayes, Martin
 Heard, Mrs. Charles S.
 Heard, John
 Hedge, Henry Rogers
 Heller, Myron
 Hepburn, Andrew Hopewell
 Hersee, David Evans
 Herring, Lloyd C.
 Herring, Mrs. Lloyd C.
 Herter, Christian Archibald
 Hewitt, Charles Colby
 Hight, Henry Wadsworth
 Hildreth, Mrs. Henry W.
 Hill, Harold M.
 Hitchcock, William Harold
 Hobart, Mrs. Edward
 Hobson, Miss Dorothy M.
 Hollingsworth, Amor
 Hollnagel, Herbert P.
 Holt, Gustavus Benjamin
 Horblit, Mark Michael
 Howes, Mrs. Alice Maude
 Howes, Mrs. Lilian Marshall
 Howie, David Heath
 Hubbard, Miss Mary
 Hunneman, Miss Ida
 Hunt, George Lester
 Hurlburt, Henry Francis, Jr.
 Hussey, John Frederick
 Iasigi, Miss Mary Vitalis
 Jackson, Robert Tracy
 Jeffries, William Augustus
 Johnson, Franklin Ridgway
 Johnson, Miss Harriet Everard
 Johnston, Mrs. Joseph Wilkie
 Jones, Mrs. Daniel Fiske
 Kaan, Frank Warton
 Kaplan, Jacob Joseph
 Keller, Carl Tilden

Keyes, Miss Mary E.
 Kidder, Mrs. Madeleine Appleton
 Kilham, Walter Harrington
 Kimball, Fred Nelson
 Klein, Howard
 Krock, Nathan R.
 Kurth, William Julius
 Kyle, George Alexander
 Lamb, Miss Rosamond
 Lanning, Mrs. Edward
 Lee, Joseph
 Lewis, Leo Rich
 Lipson, Max
 Litchfield, Everett Starr
 Little, Leon M.
 Livermore, Miss Katharine
 Lockett, Joseph F.
 Loder, Halsey Beach
 Loew, Elias M.
 Lombard, Mrs. Percival H.
 Lothrop, Mrs. Alice
 Lothrop, Thornton Kirkland
 Lovell, Philip Gray
 Lowell, Mrs. Guy
 Lowry, Maxwell John
 Macdonald, Mrs. Maxwell E.
 Macdonald, Mrs. William J.
 MacRae, Mrs. Marian Waltz
 Maddison, Arthur Neville
 Maginnis, Charles Donagh
 Magoun, William Norris
 Mahony, Thomas Harrison
 Mann, Miss Gertrude Whitney
 Marden, Philip Sanford
 Marlatt, Earl Bowman
 Mason, Miss Fanny Peabody
 Mather, Eugene Holmes
 McElwain, James Franklin
 McElwain, Mrs. Mary Barton
 McIntire, Allyn Brewster
 McIntire, Frederick May
 McKay, Nichols Litchfield
 Meagher, Frederick Anthony

Megrew, George
 Merriam, John McKinstry
 Miller, Mrs. Valerie Veasey
 Mintz, Herman Arthur
 Mock, Emanuel Elias
 Montgomery, Robert Humphrey
 Moors, Arthur Wendell
 Moors, John Farwell
 Morgan, Paul Beagary
 Morrison, Ralph Edwin
 Morse, Horace Henry
 Morse, Carleton Doty
 Morton, William Dix, Jr.
 Mumford, George Saltonstall, Jr.
 Murphy, William J.
 Myerson, Mrs. Abraham
 Nash, Chauncey Cushing
 Newell, Franklin Spilman
 Nichols, Humphrey Turner
 Nichols, Philip
 Noonan, Walter James
 Noyes, James Beaumont
 Nutter, Charles Read
 Ober, Charles Edward
 O'Connell, Daniel Theodore
 O'Connell, Patrick Augustine
 O'Malley, Charles J.
 Oliver, William Brattle
 Paddock, William Waterman
 Page, Calvin Gates
 Palmer, Bradley Webster
 Park, Charles Edwards
 Patten, David Longfellow
 Pecker, Miss Annie Josephine
 Pfaelzer, Mrs. Franklin T.
 Pierce, Myron Everett
 Pillsbury, Benjamin O.
 Pillsbury, Mrs. Benjamin O.
 Pinto, Edgar Benjamin
 Plimpton, Charles Gilbert
 Porter, Andrew J.
 Porter, Herbert Gleason
 Potter, Mrs. Brooks

Potter, Mrs. Ralph E.
 Powers, Leland
 Pridie, Mrs. Duncan M.
 Proctor, George Burroughs
 Prouty, Lewis Issac
 Prouty, Robert Morton
 Provizer, Mrs. Maxwell M.
 Purdy, Mrs. C. Phillips
 Purington, Frank Howard
 Rand, Harry Seaton
 Ratshesky, Mrs. Theresa Shuman
 Raymond, Robert L. Jr.
 Reed, Charles Albert
 Revere, William Bacon
 Richardson, Charles Oliver
 Richardson, Mrs. Muriel Lowe
 Riley, Miss Mabel Louise
 Ripley, Walter Joseph, Jr.
 Robinson, Albert Lincoln
 Rockman, Bennett
 Rosser, Mitchell Milton
 Rudd, H. W. Dwight
 Rugg, Charles Belcher
 Russell, Andrew LeBaron
 Russell, Mrs. Harry B.
 Sachs, Mrs. Benjamin
 Sanborn, Harry Cobb
 Sawyer, Charles Adrian, Jr.
 Sawyer, Louis H.
 Sawyer, Miss Mary Cummings
 Seamans, Mrs. Caroline Brodhead
 Sears, Philip Sheldon
 Seaver, Henry Latimer
 Selekman, Ben Morris
 Shields, Leighton
 Sholley, Mrs. S. L.
 Shulman, Charles
 Simes, Miss Olive
 Smith, Eric Parkman
 Smith, Joseph Newton
 Smith, Richard Ilsley
 Snow, Edward Rowe

Spencer, Carl Mason
 Spencer, Charles Eldridge, Jr.
 Stackpole, Miss Alice
 Stanbro, Donald Bertrand
 Stanley, Raymond Walker
 Stanwood, Mrs. Francis M.
 Stearns, Albert Warren
 Stearns, Philip Morris
 Stein, Herbert L.
 Stephenson, Wm. R. C.
 Stevens, Arthur W.
 Stevens, Edward Joseph
 Stevens, Horace Paine
 Stoddard, Harry Galpin
 Stone, Arthur Parker
 Stoneman, David
 Storke, Harold Grey
 Storer, Theodore L.
 Story, Charles Moorfield
 Suter, Philip H.
 Sweetland, Ralph
 Swimm, H. LeRoy
 Symons, Thomas Ward
 Talbot, Mrs. Fritz B.
 Taylor, Forrest W.
 Tebbetts, Walter
 Thompson, J. Neville
 Thompson, Mrs. J. Neville
 Thorndike, Miss Rosanna D.
 Thorogood, Brackett Kirkwood
 Timmins, Edward Francis
 Tower, Miss Florence Estelle
 Tower, Richard Lockwood
 Townsend, Irving Upson, Jr.
 Townsend, Mrs. Irving Upson, Jr.
 Tuckerman, Bayard, Jr.
 Turner, Frederic Alonzo
 Tuttle, Miss Clara Mildred
 Tuttle, Julius Herbert

Vance, Henry Thomas
 Vinal, Albert
 Volpe, Frank G.
 Wait, Richard
 Wales, Quincy W.
 Ward, Dana Fisher
 Wardner, G. Philip
 Ware, Henry
 Waring, Mrs. Guy
 Warren, Bentley Wirt
 Warren, Mrs. Fiske
 Webster, Mrs. Edwin S.
 Weed, George Marston
 Weeks, Sinclair
 Weld, John Gardner
 Wellington, Alfred Easton
 Wellington, Raynor Greenleaf
 Wheeler, Henry
 Wheeler, Mrs. William Morton
 White, Miss Gertrude Richardson
 White, Miss Priscilla
 Whiteside, Alexander
 Whittemore, Homer Flint
 Wilder, Edwin Milton
 Williams, Miss Helen Rachael
 Williams, Alexander Whiteside
 Williams, Harold P.
 Williams, Miss Mary Eleanor
 Williams, Samuel
 Williston, Samuel
 Winner, Harry Eugene
 Winslow, Andrew N., Jr.
 Wolkins, George Gregerson
 Woods, Bernard Joseph
 Wright, Mrs. Edward
 Wyner, Francis S.
 Young, Benjamin Loring
 Young, Philip
 Young, William Hill

NECROLOGY

1944

Life Members

Fred Allen, 14 May
Gardner W. Allen, 12 July
David E. Atwood, 20 Nov.
John Balch, 24 May
William L. Barber, 25 Jan.
Harry G. Beyer, 14 Oct.
Dwight Blaney, 2 Feb.
Willard D. Brown, 26 July
John S. Bryan, 16 Oct.
Timothy E. Byrnes, 19 Mar.
Miss Marion R. Case, 4 July
Daniel J. Danker, Jr., 5 July
George B. Dorr, 5 Aug.

Albert Flower, 23 Feb.
C. Harold Floyd, 12 Mar.
Frank R. Halloran, 23 Mar.
Charles P. Hoppin, 4 Feb.
Joseph R. Jackson, Jan.
Albert R. Merrill, 8 Sept.
Gardner W. Prouty, Jan. 1941
Mrs. Helen Osborne Storrow, 10 Nov.
Ralph L. Warren, 27 Oct.
Mrs. Arthur Williams, Jr., 23 Sept.
Horace D. H. Williams, 7 Aug.
Hobart W. Winkley, 12 July
Mrs. Charles F. Withington, 7 Aug.

Annual Members

Elbridge R. Anderson, 22 June
Mrs. Walter Barker, 1 Mar.
Boylston A. Beal, 27 July
Arthur Blake, 23 Oct.
Philip M. Childs, 4 June
Charles M. Cox, 13 June
Francis X. Dolan, 23 May
Alexander B. Ewing, 5 Feb.
Frederick A. Flood, 5 Sept.
Miss Dorothy Forbes, 17 Nov.
Edward J. Frost, 6 June
Charles T. Hough, 2 Feb.
Albert E. Josselyn, 4 July

Mrs. Frederick S. Meade, 10 Oct.
William H. O'Connell, 22 Apr.
Charles Otis, 30 Sept.
Louis M. Pratt, 11 Mar.
Prendergast, Miss Julia C., 1943
Edward P. Richardson, 26 Jan.
Stephen H. Roberts, 30 Nov.
Mrs. Charles P. Strong, 13 Oct.
Thomas F. Temple, 14 Apr.
Richard P. Waters, 2 Sept.
Mark H. Wentworth, 15 May
Charles M. Wright, 11 Jan.

The Charter and By-Laws of the Society are printed
in the years ending with the numerals 0 and 5.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Be it known that whereas THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM, and DUDLEY R. CHILD, have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

for the purpose of promoting the study of the history of Boston, and the preservation of its antiquities, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office;

Now, Therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said THOMAS C. AMORY, CURTIS GUILD, JOHN WARD DEAN, DORUS CLARKE, SAMUEL M. QUINCY, WILLIAM S. APPLETON, THOMAS MINNS, HENRY F. JENKS, JOHN T. HASSAM and DUDLEY R. CHILD, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of

The Bostonian Society

with the powers, rights and privileges and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law, appertain thereto.



Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

[Signed]

HENRY B. PEIRCE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF BOSTON AND
THE PRESERVATION OF ITS ANTIQUITIES

BY-LAWS

I

OBJECTS

It shall be the duty of members, so far as may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society, by collecting, by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts, and pictures, and by such other suitable means as may from time to time seem expedient.

II

MEMBERS

The members of the Bostonian Society shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident in Boston, as shall be elected to membership. Election shall be made by ballot by the Board of Directors at any regular or special meeting.

III

HONORARY MEMBERS

Honorary Members shall be nominated by the Directors, and shall be elected by ballot by two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may take part in the meetings of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

IV

ADMISSION FEE AND ASSESSMENTS

Each member shall pay five dollars at the time of his or her admission, and five dollars each first day of January afterwards, into the treasury of the Society for its general purposes; provided, however, that no person joining the Society on or after the fifteenth day of October in any year shall be required to pay an additional assessment, for the year commencing on the first day of January following.

If any member shall neglect to pay his or her admission fee or annual assessment, for three months after the same is due, he or she shall be liable to forfeit his or her membership at any time when the Directors shall so order.

The payment of the sum of thirty dollars in any one year by any member of the Society shall constitute him or her a life member of the Society; life members shall be free from assessments, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members. The money received for such life membership shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent., together with the annual income, shall be spent in any one year.

V

CERTIFICATES

Certificates, signed by the President and the Clerk, shall be issued, on application, to all persons who become life members of the Society.

VI

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday in January, and regular meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of every month, excepting June, July, August and September, at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. Special meetings shall be called by the Clerk, under the instruction of the Directors.

At all meetings ten members shall be a quorum for business. All Committees shall be appointed by the Chair, unless otherwise ordered.

Any business which has not been acted on by the Directors shall be referred to them without debate, at the request of any member present.

VII

OFFICERS

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President and seven other Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer.

The Directors, Clerk and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in January, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are duly elected in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the Board of Directors from their number. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

VIII

VACANCIES

Any vacancies in the offices of the Society may be filled for the remainder of their term by the Board of Directors, at any regular meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society. In the absence of the Clerk at any meeting, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen for that meeting.

IX

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At the monthly meeting in December, a Nominating Committee of five persons shall be appointed, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

X

PRESIDING OFFICER

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of both, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen from the Board of Directors.

XI

DUTIES OF THE CLERK

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall notify all meetings of the Society. He shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society, and of its Directors.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and place on file all letters received.

He shall enter the names of members systematically in books kept for the purpose, and issue certificates of life membership.

The Clerk shall have such charge of all property in the possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Directors.

He shall acknowledge each loan or gift that may be made to and accepted in behalf of the Society.

XII

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due to the Society, and pay all bills against the Society, when approved by the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a full account of the receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors; and at the annual meeting in January he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding.

The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the Directors shall deem advisable for the faithful discharge of his duties.

XIII

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS

The Directors shall have general charge, management, and control of the

property of the Society and the conduct of its affairs; shall provide a common seal; fix all salaries and authorize all expenditures of money; elect members; act upon forfeitures of membership and resignations from the Society; and see that the By-laws are duly complied with.

They shall have power to accept or reject gifts and loans and to dispose of articles in the collections of the Society by gift, sale, loan or exchange.

They shall have power to comply with the terms of the lease of the rooms in the Old State House, made with the City of Boston and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They may, from time to time, appoint such subcommittees as they deem expedient, and define their powers.

They shall make a report of their doings at the annual meeting of the Society.

XIV

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS

Regular meetings of the Directors shall be held monthly, previous to the regular meetings of the Society.

Special meetings of the Directors shall be held in such manner as they may appoint; and four members shall constitute a quorum for business.

XV

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The president shall annually, immediately following his election, appoint two directors who with him shall constitute the Committee of Finance which shall have the care and supervision of the invested funds of the Society subject to the control of the Board of Directors. They shall advise the Board as to the expediency of investment or changes of investment of the funds of the Society and from time to time examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and cause them to be audited at the close of the year. They shall report to the Board.

XVI

STANDING COMMITTEES

The President shall annually, immediately following his election and with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors, appoint six standing committees (of each of which the Clerk of the Society shall be a member and clerk *ex officio*) as follows:—

Committee on the Rooms

A committee of seven or more members, to be called the Committee on the Rooms, of which the President of the Society shall be a member *ex officio*, who shall have charge of all of the rooms, the use thereof, the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangement of the Society's Collections.

Committee on Papers

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Papers, who shall have charge of the subject of Papers to be read, or other exercises of a like nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on Membership, whose duty it shall be to give information in relation to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on the Library

A committee of five or more members, to be called the Committee on the Library, who shall have charge of the Library, including the selection, exchange, acceptance or rejection, of all books, pamphlets and manuscripts for the library.

Committee on Publications

A committee of four or more members, to be called the Committee on Publications, who shall have charge of all the Publications of the Society.

Committee on Memorials

A committee of three or more members, to be called the Committee on Memorials, who shall have charge of such Memorials as the Society may vote to erect.

These six committees shall perform the duties above set forth, under the general supervision of the Board of Directors to whom they shall report. They shall hold office for the year in which they are appointed and until the appointment of their successors. Vacancies in any of these committees shall be filled by the President for the remainder of the term.

XVII

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

Amendments to the By-Laws may be made at any annual meeting by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may also be made by the like vote at any regular meeting, provided notice of the same be contained in a call for such meeting issued by the Clerk, and sent to every member.

Bostonian Society Proceedings

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